सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थमाला

[ग्रन्थांक ३४]

कविराज-स्वयंभूदेव-विरचित

पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाग्रथित पौराणिक महाकाव्य]

SINGHI JAIN SERIES

[NUMBER 34]

PAUMACARIU

(A PURĀṆIC EPIC IN APABHRAṀŚA)

Composed by

Kavirāja Svayambhūdeva

कलकत्तानिवासी

साधुचरित-श्रेष्ठिवर्य श्रीमद् डालचन्दजी सिंघी पुण्यस्मृतिनिमित्त

प्रतिष्ठापित एवं प्रकाशित

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थमाला

[जैन आगमिक, दार्शनिक, साहित्यिक, ऐतिहासिक, वैज्ञानिक, कथात्मक–इत्यादि विविधविषयगुम्फित; प्राकृत, संस्कृत, अपभ्रंश, प्राचीनगूर्जर-राजस्थानी आदि नानाभाषानिबद्ध; सार्वजनीन पुरातन वाङ्मय तथा नूतन संशोधनात्मक साहित्य प्रकाशिनी सर्वश्रेष्ठ जैन ग्रन्थावलि.]

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आचार्य जिनविजय मुनि

ऑनररी मेंबर, जर्मन ओरिएन्टल सोसाइटी

(सम्मान्य नियामक-भारतीय विद्या भवन)

सर्वप्रकार संरक्षक

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी तथा श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी

*

प्रकाशक

सिंघी जैन शास्त्र शिक्षापीठ

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कविराज-स्वयंभूदेव-रचित

पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाग्रथित पौराणिक महाकाव्य]

विविध पाठभेद, विस्तृत प्रस्तावना, विशिष्ट शब्दकोष, परिशिष्टादि समन्वित

* * *

संपादक

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ चूनीलाल भायाणी एम्. ए., पीएच्. डी.

(प्राध्यापक, संस्कृत एवं प्राचीन गुजराती साहित्य, भारतीय विद्याभवन)



प्रथम भाग

(विद्याधरकाण्ड)

प्रकाशक

सिंघी जैन शास्त्र शिक्षापीठ

भारतीय विद्या भवन

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ग्रन्थांक ३४]

[मूल्य रू. १२-८-०

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SHRI BAHADUR SINGHJI SINGHI

By

Acharya Jina Vijaya Muni

On 7th of JULY, 1944, Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi left his mortal coils at the comparatively early age of fiftynine. His loss has been widely felt. His aged mother received this rude shock so ill that she did not long outlive him. His worthy sons have lost an affectionate and noble father, the industrialists and businessmen of the country one of their pioneers, the large number of his employees a benevolent master, scholarship one of its best patrons and the poor people of his native district a most generous donor. To me his loss has been personal. My contact with him was a turning point in my life. Whatever I have been able, during the past fifteen years, to achieve in the field of scholarship is due directly to him. The financial assistance with which he backed up my activities was the least of his contributions But for his love of scholarship with which he inspired me, this chapter of my life would have been entirely different. To his sacred memory I am penning these few lines.

Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji was born in Azimganj, Murshidabad, in Vikram Samvat 1941, in the ancient family of the Singhis, who were of old the treasurers of the Mughal emperors. The family had passed through many viciisstudes of fortune and in the 17th century it migrated from Rajaputana to Bengal, but thanks to the energy and enterprise of Singhiji's father, Babu Dalchandji Singhi, the family firm became a very flourishing concern.

At an early age Singhiji joined the family business and by pushing ahead with father's enterprises, succeeded in making the firm the foremost in the mining industry of Bengal and Central India. Besides he also acquired, vast zamindaries and had interests in many industrial and banking concerns This early preoccupation with business affairs prevented his having a college education. But Singhiji was studious and introspective by nature. Unlike many other wealthy men who spend their money and time in such fads as the races, the theatres, and the like, he devoted all his spare time to study and cultural development. He acquired an excellent command over several languages. Art and literature were the subjects of his choice. He was very fond of collecting rare and invaluable specimens of ancient sculpture, paintings, coins, copperplates and inscriptions. His manuscript collection contained a large number of rare works of historical and cultural importance, among which mention must be made of a unique manuscript of the Koran which was handed down from Baber to Aurangzeb and bears the autographs of all of them. It is recorded therein that it was considered by them all as more valuable than the empire.

His numismatic collection, especially of Kushan and Gupta coins, is considered the third best in the world. He also had a good and large collection of works of art and historical importance. Singhji was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London), a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the Indian Research Institute and a Founder-Member of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He was also the President of the Jain Shvetambara Conference held in Bombay in 1926. Though he had made no special study of law he was well up in the legal matters. On one occasion when he found that his lawyers were not properly representing his case he himself pleaded out the case successfully, much to the surprise of the bench and the bar who took him for an accomplished advocate.

Though a highly religious and leading figure in the Jain Community he had an outlook which was far from sectarian. More than three fourths of the six lakhs and over of his donations were for non Jain causes. More often than not he preferred to give his assistance anonymously and he did not keep a list of his donations even when they were made in his name. To the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Calcutta, he gave Rs 10,000/-, when Mahatmaji had been to his place for the collection of funds, to the Hindu Accademy, Daultapur, Rs 15,000/-, to the Taraqi Urdu Bangala 5000/-, the Hindi Sahitya Parishad 12,500/-, to the Vishuddhanand Sarasvati Marwari Hospital 10,000/-, several maternity homes 2,500/-, to the Benares Hindu University 2,500/-, to the Jiaganj High School 5000/-, to the Jiaganj London Mission Hospital 600/-, to the Jain Temples at Calcutta and Murshidabad 11,000/-, to the Jain Dharma Pracharak Sabha, Manbhum 5,000/-, to the Jain Bhavan, Calcutta, 15 000/-, to the Jain Pustak Prachar Mandal, Agra, 7,500/-, to the Agra Jain Temple 3 500/-, to the Ambala Jain High School, 2,100/-, for the Prakrit Kosh 2,500/-, and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 10,000/-. At the Singhi Park Mela held at his Ballygang residence in which Viscount Wavell, then Commander in Chief, and Lord John Herbert, Governor of Bengal and Lady Herbert participated, he donated Rs 41,000/-, for the Red Cross Fund.

The people of the district of Murshidabad, his native place, will ever remain grateful to him for having distributed several thousand maunds of rice at the low price of Rs. 8/- when rice was selling at Rs. 24/- in those terrible years of 1942-44, himself thereby suffering a loss of over three lakhs. In May June 1944 he again spent Rs 59 000/- for the distribution of cloth, rice and coins for the people of that place.

My close association with Singhji began in 1931, when he invited me to occupy the Chair for Jain Studies which he was starting at the Vishvabharati. Due to unfavourable climatic conditions of Shantiniketan I could not continue to work there for more than four years, but during those years was founded the Singhi Jain Series. During the period of ten years of my principalship of Gujarat Puratattva Mandir, Ahmedabad, and even before that I had been collecting materials of historical and philological importance and folk-lore etc. which had been lying hidden in the great Jain Bhandars of Patan, Ahmedabad, Baroda etc. I persuaded Singhji to start

a series which would publish works dealing with the vast materials in my possession, and also other important Jain texts and studies prepared on the most modern scientific lines. On the works of the Series he spent through me more than Rs. 75,000/-. During this long period of over a dozen years he not even once asked me as to how and for what works the amount was spent. Whenever the account was submitted he did not ask for even the least information, but sanctioned it casting merely a formal glance on the accounts sheets. But he showed the most discriminating interest in the matter that was being published and on the material and manner in which they were being brought out. His only desire was to see the publication of as many works as possible during his lifetime. In May 1943 at my instance he gave over the Series to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. In September 1943 I had been to Calcutta to negotiate the purchase, for the Bhavan, of a well-equipped library of a retired professor. Singhiji casually asked me what arrangements had been made for meeting the cost. I promptly replied that there was no cause for worry as long as donors like himself were there. He smiled; he had decided. Eventually he pursuaded me to go in for the Nahar Collection which was a still more valuable one. He did not live long enough to present this literary treasure to the Bhavan; but his eldest son and my beloved friend, Babu Shri Rajendra Singh has fulfilled his father's wish though he was totally ignorant of it and has got this unique collection for the Bhavan and spent Rs. 50,000/- for the purpose.

By the end of 1943 his health began to decline. In the first week of January, 1944, when I went to him at Calcutta in connection with the work of the Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti I found him extremely unwell. Notwithstanding his ill health he talked to me for more than a couple of hours on the day of my arrival there. The first thing he said in the course of this lengthy, though very sweet talk, was to give me a mild reproof for undertaking the long and tedious journeys to Calcutta, Benaras and Cawnpore in spite of my ill health. He discussed with absorbing interest the details of the Samiti's proposed History of India, a subject of great interest to him. Our talks then drifted to the subject of the History of Jainism in which connection also he expressed his opinion about the material to be utilised for such a work. At the termination of our talks, which this time lasted for over three hours, I found him much exhausted and drooping in spirits.

On the 7th January his health took a turn for the worse. On the 11th January I went to take leave of him, which he, full of emotion, gave with a heavy heart, exclaiming, "Who knows whether we shall meet again or not?" I requested him to take heart and remain buoyant. He would be soon restored to normal health But while I was stepping out of his room, my eyes were full of tears and his last words began to eat into my heart. Ill luck prevented our second meeting. That lofty and generous soul finally left its mortal hebitat at mid-day on 7th July, 1944. May his soul rest in peace!

His sons, Babu Rajendra Singh, Babu Narendra Singh and Babu Virendra Singh are treading in the footsteps of their revered father. During

the past year on the Singhi Series alone they have spent over Rs. 20,000/-. I have already mentioned how Babu Rajendra Singh purchased for the Bhavan the valuable Nahar collection. Babu Narendra Singh has also spent Rs. 30,000/- for a foundation of a Jain Bhavan at Calcutta. Babu Rajendra Singh and Babu Narendra Singh have also very generouly promised me to continue to meet all the expenses of the Singhi Jain Series and requested me to bring out as many works as possible, at whatever cost so that this unique series founded and cherished by their late lamented father may continue to bring to light the invaluable treasures of Jain literature and culture.

In recognition of his unique assistance the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan has decided to perpetuate Singhiji's memory by naming its Indological library after him. Further, one of its main halls will bear his name. The Bhavan's Jain Department will also be known as the **Singhi Jain Shikshapith** †

July 1, 1945
BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVANA
BOMBAY.

Jina Vijaya Muni

† Reprinted from Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi Memorial Volume of the *Bharatiya Vidya* [Volume V] 1945

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Among them the compositions of three Jain poets enjoy prominence because of their great extent and their epic form These three poets are Svayambhu Puspadanta and Haribhadra Of these Svayambhu belonged most probably to the Yapaniya Jain sect (a sect which though existing at present only in name once enjoyed a status parallel to the Śvetambara and Digambara sects) and Puṣpadanta was a Digambara and their literary activity flourished in the Maharaṣṭra Karṇaṭaka region Haribhadra on the other hand was a Śvetambara Jain and his literary activity was carried on in the Rajasthana Gujarata region Chronologically Syavambhu comes first Puspadanta next and after him appears Haribhadra Svayambhu s date is not fixed with definite ness but as shown in the Introduction by Dr Bhayani we can reasonably place him between the beginning of the eighth and end of the nineth century Puspadanta s date is fixed as his *Mahapurana* was composed between 959 and 965 A D Similarly Haribhadra s date is supplied to us by his own work which was completed in 1159 A.D Talking of the compositions of these great poets of Apabhramsa letters Svayambhū s two extensive works are the *Paumacariu* and the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* Puṣpadanta s big work is *Tisaṭṭhimahapurisa-gunalamkara* or *Mahapurana* while *Nemınahacariu* is the corres ponding epic of Haribhadra Of these *Mahapurana* has been already properly edited by Dr P L Vaidya and published in three parts in the *Maṇikyacandra Digambar Jain Granthamala* A portion of that poem dealing with the narrative of *Harivamśa* has been also sepa rately published by that eminent German scholar Dr L Alsdorf and published by the Hamburg University

As suggested at the outset the idea of publishing the works of Svayambhu as also the *Neminahacariu* of Haribhadra was with me since quite long When I was working a the Director of Gujarat Puratattva Mandir (Gujarat Oriental Research Institute) which functioned as the Postgraduate and Research Department of Gujarat Rastriya Vidyapith (Gujarat National University) founded in Ahmedabad with the great efforts of Mahatma Gandhi I had prepared a scheme for that Institute for publishing ancient Indian literature and in the Series that was consequently started under the name Puratattva Granthavali I had intended to include along with many Sanskrit Pali Prakrit Apabhramsa and Old Gujarati works the *Harivamsapurana* of Puṣpadanta and the present work of Svayambhu With that end in view I had also got them copied from the MSS But due to lack of favourable circumstances the idea could not be carried out Afterwards in A D 1930 when I undertook to work as the general editor of the Singhi Jain Series, my old temptation of bringing to light those two works revived with fresh force In the meanwhile through the admirable efforts of my learned friend

Pandit Nathuram Premi, the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta was, as said above, edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in the Māṇikyacandra Digambar Jain Granthmālā The remaining work, the *Paümacariu* of Svayambhū has been taken up for editing by my learned pupil Dr. Bhayani and its first part comprising the first Kāṇḍa (the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa) is happily published herewith.

When Prof. Bhayani requested me to allow him to work under my guidance for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Bombay, I advised him to take up some Apabhraṁśa text for that purpose and accepting that advise whole-heartedly, he started in all earnestness to study Apabhraṁśa literature.

Already Prof (now Dr.) Bhayani had acquired sound knowledge of Sanskrit. He held an M.A. degree of the Bombay University with the first class in that subject. But I found him more attracted towards linguistic studies and therefore I asked him to familiarize himself with Prakrit and especially with Apabhraṁśa literature. Later on at my suggestion he undertook to study several aspects of that unique Apabhraṁśa poem, *Saṁdeśarāsaka* of Abdala Rahamāna, then being edited by me This study along with my edition of that poem has been published as the Twenty-second Volume of the Singhi Jain Series. After that in collaboration with Prof. M. C. Modi he edited the *Paumasiricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi which has appeared as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the same series.

Finding him now well-equipped I induced him to take up for his Ph.D thesis the work of editing Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*, which, as stated above, occupied first place among all the works of Apabhraṁśa literature available to us and hence to bring it out was my persistently cherished desire. In view of the great extent of the work it was decided that in the first instance he should prepare a critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa only of that work and should confine his textual and general studies to that portion. It hardly needs to be told that the present volume is the result of these studies of Prof. Bhayani. In view of its merits, the University of Bombay has accepted this thesis and its editor has been awarded a doctorate. This success of my beloved pupil was naturally a matter of great pleasure to me and I also take this opportunity to offer him my cordial congratulations for that.

Though, in this way, Dr. Bhayani had completed his task so far as his immediate purpose of preparing a doctorate dissertation was concerned, in view of his intense interest in Apabhraṁśa studies, I urged him to edit whole of the *Paümacariu*. He accepted the task gladly and continued his work on that text. And in this connection I am very glad to note here that the printing of the second and third Kāṇḍa of the *Paümacariu* is nearing completion

and, along with the first part, I hope to place them in the form of the second part of that work in the hands of the learned readers of the Singhi Jain Series

The present work of Svayambhū has already attracted attention of several scholars and critics in Hindi and Gujarati For instance in his Apabhraṁśa selections called *'Apabhraṁśa-pāṭhāvali'* the Gujarati scholar Prof M C Modi has included a few Sandhis from both the epics of Svayambhū Similarly the famous Buddhist scholar and Hindi author Pandit Rahula Samkrityayana has given a prominent place to the *Paumacariu* of Svayambhū and has included several Sandhis from it in the first volume of his anthology of Hindi poetry called *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā* In 1943 during his halt at Bombay prior to his departure to Russia, Pandit Samkrityayana stayed with me at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan for about a couple of months and at that time he had an occasion to examine the good collection of Apabhraṁśa literature that was with me He was quite impressed with it and took down numerous excerpts, notes, etc, which material he utilized in preparing the first volume of *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā* (Hindi Poetic Anthology) intended to serve as a sort of convenient Apabhraṁśa reader for the Hindi students In his Introductory remarks to that work my learned friend Rahula Samkrityayana has made certain observations which are worthy of note for all students of this subject He says "हमारे इसी युगमें नहीं हिन्दी कविताके पाँचों युगोंके जितने कवियोंको हमने यहाँ संग्रहीत किया है, उनमें यह निस्संकोच कहा जा सकता है, कि स्वयम्भू सब से बड़ा कवि है। वस्तुतः वह भारतके एक दर्जन अमर कवियोंमेंसे एक था। आश्चर्य और क्षोभ दोनों होता है कि लोगोंने कैसे ऐसे महान कवि को भुला देना चाहा। (It can be said without hesitation that not only among the poets of this—i e the first—period, but among those of all the five periods of Hindi poetry represented in the present anthology, Svayambhu was the greatest In fact he was one of the dozen immortal poets of India It is a matter of wonder and indignation that people could forget such a great poet)

As Mahāsthavira Pandit Rahula Samkrityayana has prepared his selections with a view to unfold rise and development of Hindi, we can quite understand why he regards Svayambhū as the leading pioneer among Hindi poets Really speaking Svayambhū was the chief literary ancestor of Apabhramsa poets Apabhramsa being the source of early as well as modern forms of New Indo-Aryan languages like *Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, Bengali, Oriya,* Assamese, Panjabi, etc., Svayambhū's poetry can be looked upon with equal propriety as the forerunner of Hindi poetry as that of the poetry of other vernaculars like Gujarati, Marathi Rajasthani, Bengali, etc Accordingly Svayambhū's work would prove very much useful to all students of New Indo-Aryan languages also

I also earnestly hope to bring out circumstances favouring, in near future, the remaining two Kandas also (they are under preparation) as the third part of the Paumacariu, so that a highly valuable and pioneer source for the study of Apabhramsa language and literature becomes available in full to scholars, to shed fresh light on the problems under their investigation

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, JINA VIJAYA MUNI
15th July, 1953

PREFACE

When, in about 1942, I was encouraged by Muni Śrī Jinavijayaji to take up study of some Apabhraṁśa work for my doctorate dissertation, I had little imagined he would suggest to me to select with that purpose such an important work as Svayambhū's *Paümacariu*, which was known to be the earliest Purāṇic epic in Apabhraṁśa, available till then only in the MS form. Considering myself fortunate for getting, through Muniji's kindness, such a singular opportunity, I started, under his instruction and guidance, collecting materials with a view to prepare a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa (and eventually, of the whole text) of the *Paümacariu*. It is now—after a lapse of eleven years that I have been able to complete and put before the public the critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa of that work. Having had to shoulder various other duties, it was not possible for me to devote to that task sufficient time and attention at a stretch. I could work on it only at intervals. This would explain the long time taken to complete it.

I had two Mss. of the *Paümacariu* to begin with. At that time the information regarding a third Ms. of the work was quite indefinite and the chances of acquiring it, very remote. Hence I had prepared the text of the whole of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa running over some 2700 distichs by collating the two Mss. then at my disposal. But later on I came to know of the whereabouts of the third Ms. and when I could get and examine it, I found it superior to both the other Mss. that were with me. As a consequence I had to reconstitute the whole of the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa. This fact also was responsible for considerable delay.

Although with the publication of this edition I have completed my work on the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa for the present, I feel dissatisfied with it in more than one ways. Especially in the critical studies connected with the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa I have not been able to touch some interesting aspects, like the form of the Apabhraṁśa epic, Svayambhū's style, his poetry, etc., and even the aspects that are studied still leave scope for further investigation. The only genuine satisfaction I can derive from the present effort is in hoping that this might induce some research workers interested in bringing to light Apabhraṁśa literature, to devote more attention to the external aspects of the texts like language, metre, form, style, etc., which are found neglected in general. Of course all the while I was engaged in the present study, the highly prized pleasure of being mentally in the intimate company of a poet of lasting glory like Svayambhū was mine own, and needs no express mention.

There have been already several valuable efforts to present systematically the facts of Apabhraṁśa grammar taking some particular text as the basis. One such attempt has been made from a comparative view-point also. Hence for the Apabhraṁśa of the text edited here I have thought it enough to point out only those grammatical facts which in some way or other appeared striking or which were found to specially corroborate facts known from other sources. Similarly in preparing the Index Verborum the aim has been rather to give a glossary of select words than to register all the words exhaustively. Still all the verbal forms have been included along with their analysis, and care has been taken not to leave out any word of note.

Svayambhū would naturally invite comparison with his successor Puṣpadanta, the only Apabhraṁśa epic poet whose works are published so far And to anyone making a casual comparison it will be obvious that Svayambhū's style as compared with that of Puṣpadanta is simpler, direct, less elaborate and ornate and less weighed down with the burden of learning. His language is also comparatively simpler. Of course a correct appraisal of Svayambhū's poetic genius could not be made till all his works are published. In this connection I may state that so far as the *Paümacariu* is concerned further thirty-six Sandhis have been already printed and it is intended to publish the rest of the text as early as possible.

As the present edition was prepared by way of a thesis for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Bombay and as a particular time limit was fixed for its submission, the Introduction had to be rushed through the press within the short period of one month. Without much difficulty one can spot a few signs of hurry in the printing etc., of this work. For these I crave the indulgence of the scholars.

In the end there remains for me the pleasant duty of acknowledging my obligations to various persons and institutions who have been in some way or other helpful to me in the task that was undertaken by me. In the first place I have to express my deep sense of obligation to my Guru Acharya Jinavijaya Muni. I owe to him so much right from the selection of the subject and acquiring and deciphering of Mss down to the taking up of the work for publishing in the Singhi Jain Series that it would be very difficult to mention everything in detail. This last fact of becoming once again associated with the Singhi Jain Series, which has been accepted by the world of scholars as a highly illustrious achievement of its all-dedicating general editor, I regard as a valuable privilege. Without Muniji's help and guidance and especially without his personal and affectionate interest in my studies, I could not have undertaken or brought out the present work.

I also express my sincere gratitudes to the generous patrons of the Singhi Jain Series Though Babu Bahadur Singhji Singhi the noble founder of the Singhi Jain Series is no more with us his pious wishes for furthering the cause of our ancient heritage of literature has been quite willingly carried out by his two worthy sons Babu Rajendra Singh Singhi and Babu Narendra Singh Singhi and lovers of learning cannot but appreciate this contribution of theirs towards bringing to light priceless riches of our literary past

My thanks are also due to Prof Dr Hiralal Jain to Pandit Nathu ram Premi the General Secretary of the Manikyacandra Digambar Jain Granthamala to Prof P K Gode Curator Bhandarkar Oriental Institute Poona to Pandit Ambalal P Shah to Pandit Chainsukhdasji Nyayatirtha Adhyakṣa Śri Digambar Jain Sanskrit College Jaipur and to the Secretary Śri Digamar Atiśay Kṣetr Śri Mahavirji Prabandhkarni Committee Jaipur for getting the information and loan of the various Mss of the *Paumacariu* to the Manager Nirnaya sagar Press and to late Shri Dhirubhai Dalal Secretary Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd for their co-operation while the work was under print Without the special attention given by the latter whose unexpected early demise will be greatly regretted the Introduction could not have been printed so promptly

I also avail this opportunity to thank the University of Bombay for having awarded to me a research scholarship for three years during the initial stage of my occupation with the present study

I would be failing in my duty if I do not give here expression to my feeling of obligation to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan which has provided me all the facilities for carrying on this research work in Apabhramśa language and literature

Bombay
1st July 1953

H C BHAYANI

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ABBREVIATIONS

[The abbreviations of grammatical terms etc, are given in the beginning of the Index Verborum]

Bh —	*Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla
Ch —	*Chandonusasana* of Hemacandra
HP —	L Alsdorf's edition of the *Harivamśapurāna*
Jas —	*Jasaharacariu* of Puṣpadanta
MP —	*Mahapurāna* of Puṣpadanta
Nay —	*Nāyakumaracariu* of Puṣpadanta
PC —	*Paumacariyu* of Svayambhū
PSM —	*Pāiasaddamahannavo*
Rāj —	*Chandaśśekhara* of Rājaśekhara Kavi
RC —	*Riṭṭhanemicariu* of Svayambhū
RP —	*Padmacarita* of Raviṣena
SC —	*Svayambhūcchandas* of Svayambhū
VP —	*Paumacariya* of Vimalasūri

For want of requisite types, nasalized *e* and *o* have been represented by *eṃ* and *oṃ* and short e and short o have been indicated by contrasting Roman and italic characters

INTRODUCTION

 A : Āmer. MS (see Intro. pp. 2–3)

Last folio (No. 357), recto and verso : see Intro. pp. 124 and 3.

Concluding page (Folio No 226 recto) see pp 124 and 2

Concluding page (Folio No 226 recto) see pp. 124 and 2.

S Saganer MS (see Intro p 2)

Last page (folio No 358 verso) see Intro pp 124 (st 55, 56) and 2

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTORY

The Jainas and especially the Digambaras deserve great credit for continuing the Sanskrit and Prakrit Epic, Purāṇic and Mahākāvya traditions in their highly precious contributions to Apabhraṁśa literature. Along with Caturmukha, Puṣpadanta and several others, Svayambhū's name stands in the front rank of Apabhraṁśa poets and scholars. His poetical works, and especially his two voluminous epics dealing with the narrative of Rāma and of the Pāṇḍavas and Kṛṣṇa had earned him the cherished titles of Mahākavi and Kavirāja. His manual of Pk. and Ap. metres is invaluable for us for the light it throws on the pre-ninth century literary activity in Pk and Ap. Held in high respect by Puṣpadanta and many others, his position cannot be overestimated.

These facts would serve as sufficient inducement for any one interested in bringing to light MIA. materials and sources for the study of Indian literature and culture, to undertake publishing the works of Svayambhū. Of his two Ap. epics the *Paümacariu* (Pc.), Sk. *Padmacaritam*, containing the Rāma-story in accordance with the Jain tradition is proposed to be published in the first instance.

The *Paümacariu* has ninety Sandhis and is divided into five Kāṇḍas or Books. For the purpose of the present thesis I have critically edited and studied the first of the five Kāṇḍas, called the Vijjāhara-Kaṇḍa, Sk. VidyādharaKāṇḍa, which comprises the first twenty Sandhis of PC. The general studies contained in Introduction and Index in the present work are confined to the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa alone.

2. CRITICAL APPARATUS AND TEXT-CONSTITUTION

Critical Apparatus.

The *Jinaratnakośa*[1] records only one Ms. of Svayambhū's *Paümacariu*. It gives the following information under the entry *Rāmāyanapurāṇa:*

> by Caturmukha[2] Svayambhudeva. It is written in the Apabhraṁśa language It was begun by Caturmukha Svayambhū and was completed by his son, Tribhuvana Svayambhū. It contains 90 Sandhis . . . . (Bhandarkar) V Report No. 1120.

Since the *Jinaratnakośa* is compiled from the published Mss. catalogues only and since the Mss collections of many Jain Bhaṇḍārs have not been catalogued, the possibility of tracing other Ms. or Mss. of PC. was quite obvious. And through the efforts of my guide Ācārya Jina Vijaya Muni and others I succeeded in securing another and later on a third manuscript of PC. The source

(1) Velankar, 1944.
(2) This is an error Due to an incorrect interpretation of certain references from PC., scholars were led to confuse Caturmukha and Svayambhū, who are quite different poets. See Premi, 1942, 370-373

and description of these three Mss utilized in constituting the text of the Vidyadharakanda are as follows

1 *Ms P* From the Government Mss collection deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Poona This Ms is No 1120 from the Collection of 1884-87 described in the Fifth Report of a Tour in Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts by Dr R G Bhandarkar Paper Ms size 11¾ × 4¼ 226 folios of which folios No 19 24 34 164-172 189 192 (16 in all) are missing About 13 to 16 lines per side About 46 to 56 letters per line Begins on folio 1 verso ends on folio 226 recto Jain Devanagari script Corrected at several places in a different hand which casually notes variant readings also Occasional marginal glosses in vulgar Sanskrit which also appear to have been copied from an earlier Ms On folio 1 recto is noted रामायणपुराण (वाल्मायणम्) Colophon of P ॥छ॥ संवत् १५२१ वर्षे (added marginally) ज्येष्टमास सुदि १० बुधवार॥ श्रीगोपाचल दुर्गे श्रीमूलसंघ बला त्कारगण सरस्वतीगच्छे। श्रीनंदिसंघ। भ० इटारक श्रीकुंदकुंदाचार्यान्वय। भ०। श्रीप्रभाचन्द्रदेवा। तत्पट्टे। श्रीपद्मनंदिदेवा। तत्पट्टे श्रीशुभचन्द्रदेवा। तत्पट्टे श्री जिनचन्द्रदेवा। तत्र श्रीपद्मनंदि-शिष्य-श्रीमदनकीर्तिदेवा। तत्-शिष्य-श्रीनेत्रनंदिदेवा। तन्निमित्ते पउमचरिउ ग्रन्थ। अग्रोतकान्वये। स० गही भार्या तत्भार्या धनश्री तयो पुत्री स० ईसर-वीरा तत्र स० ईसर भार्या माल्हो मरीदे तयो पुत्रा स० बोहिथ मदहर। स० ईसर-पुत्री मूवा। एतानिजन्या पावरणीय एतं ज्ञानावर्णी कर्म-क्षयाय इदं पुस्तकं लिख्या पितं॥ ज्ञानवा ज्ञानदानेन निर्भयोऽभयदानत। अन (the rest is illegible as the edge of the folio is damaged)

Thus the Ms is dated 1521 V S or 1464 5 A D and was copied at Gopacala-durga i e Gwalior Fort The anonymous marginal gloss is earlier to this date at least by several years as it also seems to have been copied from an earlier model Its Sanskrit is careless incorrect and considerably vulgarized At a few places the gloss gives vernacular equivalents of the terms occurring in the text

2 *Ms S* This Ms belongs to the Mss collection of the Jain Bhandar at the Godika temple in Sanganer situated in Jaipur State Paper Ms size 12 × 5 2/5 358 folios of which Nos 149 and 150 are missing About 13 lines per side About 40 letters per line Begins on folio 1 verso ends on folio 358 verso Jain Devanagari script Bold hand

Colophon of S ॥ छ ॥ रामायणपुराण समाप्तं॥ चतुर्भगनि-यानि सदा॥ Marginally in a different and obviously later hand संवत् १७७५ आसोज (illegible) (illegible) पं० दयाराम-लक्षारामाभ्यां रामायणमिदं सांगानेरमध्य गोधाना के देहुरे सास्त्र धरा॥१॥

Thus 1775 V S is the date of presenting the Ms to the Bhandar The date of copying may be much earlier On account of greater proportion of gum in the ink used for writing this Ms many folio had got stuck with one another and hence the writing on several pages has been blurred or illegibly damaged

3 *Ms A* This Ms is from the Mss collection in the Bhandar at Amer Jaipur in the management of Sri Digambar Jain Atisay Ksetr Sri Mahavirji Prabandh Karini Committee Jaipur Paper Ms size 11½ × 4½ 357 folios About 13 lines per side About 39 letters per line Begins on folio 1 verso ends on

folio 357 Jain Devanāgarī script **Colophon of A** ॥छ॥ संवत् १५४१ वर्षे वैशाष सुदि १५ सोमवासरे अनुराधानक्षत्रे घटिका ६० सुरिताण बहलोल राज्ये (marginally ग्रं० संख्या १२०२५² ।)

Thus the copying date of A is 1541 V S i e 1484-45 A D

Text-Constitution.

At the time I started preparing a critical edition of the Vidyadhara Kanda of PC, I could secure only two Mss, viz, P and S The information relating to the Jaipur Ms was of an indefinite character Of the two Mss the Poona Ms was earlier, more carefully copied and possessing the advantages of corrections and marginal gloss Compared with it the Ms from Samganer indicated some carelessness on the part of its scribe, as occasionally some letters or lines of the text which, on other grounds could be shown to be genuine, were missing in it Considered from the point of view of orthography also, P in many points appeared to preserve faithfully the original spelling, while S exhibited a strong tendency to modernize it In the light of this comparison, I accepted P as the basis and edited the first twenty Sandhis by collating P and S

In the meanwhile, the information regarding the Jaipur Ms became definite, and, with some effort, I succeeded in securing it On examining that Ms it was found that though its copying date was twenty years later than that of P, in many places it preserved the text of the original more faithfully than did any other Ms and thus the conclusion became inevitable that A was based on an original which was older than the original of either P or S The consequence of this finding also was quite apparent I should constitute the text taking A, and not P, as the basis Accordingly I reconstituted the text of the first twenty Sandhis This fact would explain why the variant readings in the text portion in the present edition are recorded in the order P, S, A, though A is accepted as the basis

A study of the variants makes it clear that, whenever the difference of reading is real (and not merely orthographical), P and S mostly agree against A, that in a very few cases there is agreement between S and A, and that the variants recorded by the marginal gloss in P agree for the most part with the readings of A As to the orthography, the agreement obtains between A and P, they being earlier than S The scribe of A appears to have been careless in the latter portion of the text edited here, as in several places A drops one or more letters or lines

The superiority of A over P and S can be established on the following grounds

1 In many a case A preserves e (short), o (short) Anunasika and other such spelling features comparatively free from modernizing influence

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(1) Kasliwal 1950 282 describes this Ms as follows

पउमचरिय—रचयिता महाकवि स्वयंभु, त्रिभुवन-स्वयंभु। भाषा अपभ्रंश। पत्र-संख्या ३५७ साइज ११x५॥ इन्च। प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर १३ पंक्तियां तथा प्रति पंक्ति ३८-४२ अक्षर। लिपि संवत् १५४१ वैशाख सुदी १५। Then follows the colophon reproduced above

2 In numerous cases where the text in P and S is found grammatically incorrect or metrically defective A has a corresponding better reading which removes these defects

[redacted] At times a word or letter omitted in P and S is found intact in A

4 Occasionally when the reading in P and S does not make good or any sense, A presents a variant which removes this textual obscurity

A very significant fact may be noted in this connection As stated above in the beginning I had constituted the text with the help of the Mss P and [redacted] only, as Ms A was not available at that time The text so constituted had numerous lines which were metrically defective I had noted down all such cases and after due consideration suggested probable emendations for most of these cases Later on when I could secure the Ms A I found that in almost all cases in which P and S had a reading which spoiled the metre, A had a corresponding reading that preserved the metre and some ninety per cent of the emendations suggested by me were actually supported by A The table below gives such readings of P and [redacted] which disturb the metre and the corresponding readings of A which keep the metre intact and which are adopted in the constituted text[1] In several of these cases A's reading is found superior to that of P and S on other grounds also

				A	P [redacted]
1	2	12	c	jena	jaṇa
1	4	9	a	tahiṃ tam paṭṭaṇu	tahi paṭṭanu nameṁ
1	5	9	c	-vammiyahiṃ	-vimahiena
1	16	9	d	sai	nam saiṃ (P), nam sai (S)
2	[redacted]	10	a	tihuanaho	tuhu aṇṇaho
3	7	1	d	heṭṭhāmuhaṃ	ṇam heṭṭhamuhaṃ (P) nam heṭṭhamuhai (S)
3	8	1	[redacted]	sapparivāraṃ	saparivareṃ
[redacted]	12	1	c	bhava bhava-	bhava-
3	12	1	d	savva-	savvaho
3	8	10	d	hontena	huntaeṇa (P), hontaena (S)
3	[redacted]	10	e	pavahantena	pavahantaena
3	13	8	b	māhappena	mahappena
4	9	[redacted]	f	kulavahu	kulavahua
4	10	4	b	mahiharasu	mahiharasu
4	12	9	c	-vammiyahiṃ	-vammiyahiṃ
5	1	[redacted]	a	pavaṇuddhuu	pavanadhuu
[redacted]	6	[redacted]	a	Toyadavahanu deva	Toyadavāhanu
6	1	[redacted]	b	Rayanauraho	Rahaneuraho (P) Rahaṇeuraho (S)
6	2	9	a	ṇisuṇevi	tam ṇisunevi (P) taṁ ṇisuṇivi (S)
7	1	9	b	sa(u?)pavaṇahau	pavanahau
7	[redacted]	8	b	jievaho	jīvevaho

(1) Short e and short o in open syllables the Varganunasika and the Anunasika are indicated in the readings transcribed here in Roman, though they are not graphically distinguished in the original

7	12	3	a	taju	tajju
8	3	9	c	Vıñjha-	Vıñjhairi-
8	10	9	d	vāsārattu	varisantu
9	2	4	a	suṇevı	nisuṇivi
9	4	1	b	Toyadavāhaṇa-	Toyadavāhaṇaho
9	4	6	a	samutthıyaiṃ	samuṭṭhiyāiṃ
9	4	6	b	-pariṭṭhiyaiṃ	-parıṭṭhiyāiṃ
9	9	9	b	orumbhevi	ruñjıvı
11	1	[illegible]		visālaiṃ	visālaeṃ (P.), visālaiṃ (S.)
11	1	d		jiṇālāiṃ	jıṇālaiṃ
11	2	9	c	va	vāla
11	5	9	c	majjhu	mahu
12	6	9	d	vıyaṭṭāho	viyaḍḍhaho
12	6	9	e	abbhuṭṭāho	abhiṭṭaho (P.), abbhıttaho (S.)
12	10	8	b	kaidhaya-	kaiddhaya-
12	11	9	f	Vāli	Vāhuvalī
13	6	1	a	-parıpphuḍa-	-parıphuḍa-
13	7	10	b	uddharıu	paccuddharıu
13	10	1	b	-thāiya-	-thāhi-
13	10	6	a	Suggiuttamāsu	Suggīvasahoyarāsu
13	10	10	a	paısarıvi	paısārevi
14	4	9	f	paıthu	paıtthu
14	6	9	a	-maragaya-	-maragayaiṃ
14	6	9	b	-saya-	-sayaiṃ
14	6	9	c	cāmıyara-	cāmıyara-
14	1	9	f	pāyaiṃ	payaiṃ
14	11	9	a	pahavanteṇa	pavahantaeṇa (P.), evahantaeṇa (S.)
14	13	9	f	vaḍḍhiu	vaḍḍhiyau
15	2	7	a	-mottiyaiṃ	-mottıyāiṃ
15	2	7	b	nārattıyaiṃ	hārattıyāiṃ
15	4	9	a	bhaṇanteṇa	bhaṇantaeṇa
15	4	9	b	vindhanteṇa	viddhantaeṇa
15	4	9	f	jasu	naṁ jasu
15	5	[illegible]	d	Dasāsena	Dasāṇanena
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	d	Dasāseṇa	Dasāṇaṇena
15	10	2	b	Dullaṅgha-	Dullaṅghana-
15	11	2	b	dūsiddhahuṃ	dusıddhahuṃ
15	15	9	f	bhuñjāvıu	bhuñjāvıyau
16	12	5	[illegible]	cauthau	cautthau
16	13	9	d	-pahārā-bhoyaṇau	-pahāru ranabhoyaṇau
17	2	1	b	-dhūsarāiṃ	-dhūsaraiṃ
17	3	5	a	utthallantaiṃ	uṇallamvai
17	6	1	[illegible]	suravaliṁ	suravai
17	7	[illegible]	b	cukkau	cukku
17	7	10	a	vacchatthale	vacchayale
17	8	1	a	pādio	pāḍıu
17	8	1	[illegible]	paḍhāvio	paḍhāiu
17	9	1	[illegible]	bhiuḍi-	ārāḍi-bhiuḍi-
17	9	1	[illegible]	veḍhio surehiṁ	veḍhiu suravarehiṁ
17	10	1	b	viruddheṇaṃ	viruddheṇa
17	16	1	b	sama-uttharanta	samuttharanta
18	12	9	d	ikkaṁ piva	ekkaṁ-iva
19	1	[illegible]		taṃ maruseijahi	taṁ mmārıseijahe (P.), taṁ mmārısejjahe (S.)

19	1	10	a	parihanaum	parihānaum
19	2	10	a	dūre varantarena	dūravantarena
19	8	10	c	ihu	jai yaho
19	10	11	b	attillu	atillu
19	13	10	c	-pura-	-puravara-
20	4	11	f	tau	taiahā (P), taiyaha (S)

When, therefore the readings were of equal merits, A's reading is accepted in the text In other cases the selection is made with the criteria of metre, grammar, context, orthography etc Principles of selection from orthographic variants are explained at length under 'Orthography' in Section 6 below

A glance at the variants of the first few Sandhis would make it clear that genuine variants are considerably few For the most part the difference relates to the spelling of the same word in different Mss In other words the variation in readings is orthographical not textual in the strict sense of the word This orthographical variation in one and the same Ms or between different Mss of the same text is valuable in so far as it throws light on the original spelling and in so far as it is indicative of actual change that had crept in later pronunciation—in one word, of modernization But once we discern and fix up the orthographic tendencies and spelling mannerisms of each Ms, the value of the orthographic variants is exhausted If these considerations are kept in view, it will be easily granted that there was no sense in going on recording the spelling variations for the whole of PC with the extent of twelve thousand Granthagras It would have greatly inflated the critical notes without having added anything of corresponding value to text-criticism Keeping these facts in view, the spelling variants have been recorded exhaustively for only a limited portion of the text Thus for the portion from the beginning upto the third Kadavaka of the 7 Sandhi all the variants are noted For the following portion upto the end of the 11 Sandhi a limited number of orthographic variants is noted For the rest of the text mere spelling variants are not recorded, unless they have some significance from text-critical or linguistic point of view But in all such cases where the spelling adopted in the constituted text differed from that found in all the three Mss, the readings of the Mss are recorded without fail and the corresponding letter or letters in the constituted text are indicated with a wavy underline For such cases as also for nasalized extended forms see under 'Orthogrophy' in Section 6

Where text was found uncertain or obscure it has been indicated by a query placed besides the doubtful word or line as required Emendations and metrically redundant portions are enclosed in parenthesis while additions unsupported by the Mss are indicated by square brackets All the lines are metrically tested and the short e, o and the Anunāsika are indicated as a rule, except where e and o are short by position The Anusvara is given as the class-nasal The gloss found in the Ms P is given at the foot of the page below the variants and the corresponding words in the text are marked with Devanāgari numerals As stated above (p 2) the Sanskrit of the gloss is incorrect and vulgarized To give the idea of the vernacular influence little attempt is made to correct it, unless there was some likelihood of misunderstanding In places the gloss is obscure or positively wrong in interpretation Such places are indicated by a query

3. DATE AND PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF SVAYAMBHŪ.

Svayambhū's Date.

Nowhere in his three available works Svayambhū has made a statement giving us the definite and exact date of composition of any one of them. Nor has he referred to any ruler or political event of his times, which can help us in fixing his date with some certainty. Thrice he has recorded the day and the nakṣatra of completing a particular portion of his epics, but unfortunately at none of these places, he mentions the year and hence, as will be shown below, these chronological data loose all significance. Under the circumstances we have to fall back upon the usual method of gleaning bits of information from Svayambhū's writings and from later references to him and trying to squeeze something out of them.

Svayambhū has mentioned some of his distinguished predecessors in the domain of literature. In the *Svayambhūcchandas* he quotes from no less than fifty-eight poets. But most of them become known to us for the first time. These are mere names to us and therefore practically of little use in determining Svayambhū's date. But the writers mentioned by Svayambhū in the Introductions[1] to PC and RC. are important for this purpose. Well-known names like those of Bāṇa, Śrī-Harṣa, Bhāmaha, Daṇḍin, Raviṣeṇa figure there. Of these Raviṣeṇa, who is respectfully called *ācārya* by Svayambhū and whose *Padmacarita* served as the basis for his PC. is the latest. Raviṣeṇa completed his work in the 1204th year after Mahāvīra i.e. in 677-678 A.D.[2]. This gives us the earlier limit of Svayambhū's time.

On the other hand, of the numerous authors that know and refer to Svayambhū or his works, Puṣpadanta is the earliest. In his *Mahāpurāṇa* he has mentioned Svayambhū twice. Firstly he appears in the company of Bhāravi, Bhāsa, Vyāsa, Kālidāsa Caturmukha, Droṇa, Īśāna, Bāṇa—all of them distinguished predecessors of Puṣpadanta and considered at those times standard authors to be studied by those who wanted to be adepts in literature or aspired to be good poets[3]. Second time he is aptly remembered[4] (as an illustrious author of a Rāma epic in Apabhraṁśa) in the beginning of the section on Rāmāyaṇa (MP. 69-79). The *Mahāpurāṇa* was begun in 959-960 A.D.

Thus we get 677-960 A.D. as the limits within which Svayambhū flourished.

Let us see if this interval of about three centuries can be shortened.

First of all it should be understood that when Svayambhū talks of his having tackled the theme of Rāmāyana through the favour of Ācārya Raviṣeṇa this does not necessarily mean that he was actually a disciple of the latter or that they were contemporaries. It may mean simply this that Raviṣeṇa's work supplied so far as the subject-matter was concerned the basis, plan and pattern for

(1) See PC. 1. 2-3. Appendix I. 57.

(2) Premi, 1942 396.

(3) MP. 1 9 4-5.

(4) MP. 69 1 7.

Svayambhu's PC This is acknowledged by the latter[1] It should be also remembered that *Ravisena was a staunch Digambara while* Svayambhu was a Yapaniya

In this connection Premi emphasizes the fact that Svayambhu *does not refer to Jinasena the author of the Harivamśa (784 A D)* though he mentions many non-Jain authors He considers it likely that the *Harivamśa* might have been composed later than PC On this view Svayambhu can be assigned to the middle of the eighth century But the value of *argumentum ex silentio* is mostly doubtful *So long as no fresh decisive evidence is forthcoming to support* this Premi s suggestion remains just a likely inference[2]

The Yuddhakanda of PC is complete with the 77 Sandhi *and the Uttarakanda begins with the 78 Sandhi But due to some* confusion we find at the end of the 78 Sandhi also a statement saying that the Yuddhakanda was completed on Monday the first day of the dark half of Jyeṣṭha[3] Similarly at the end of the 92 Sandhi of RC that completes the Yuddhakanda the date of completion is given as Wednesday *the third day Phalguna Nakṣatra* Śiva Yoga We are also informed that it took Svayambhu six years three months and eleven days to compose the 92 Sandhis of RC And then the date of beginning the Uttarakanda is given[4] as Sunday the tenth day Mula Nakṣatra and the eleventh moon *It should be noted that the year is not given at any of these three* places Now from a stanza at the beginning of the 100 Sandhi of RC (written according to our interpretation by Svayambhu) we gather that Svayambhu wrote PC and another work *Suddhaya cariu* before RC Further *as shall be shown in Section 4* RC was Svayambhu s last work and therefore the *Siri pai camikaha* and the *Svayambhucchandas* also were written before RC Therefore the date given in PC should precede both the dates given in RC and there should be a gap of several years between the date in PC and the first date in RC There might have intervened a few months or more between the two dates in RC for in the case of PC we know that the composition was twice interrupted[5]

A reference to Pillai s Ephemeris has given the *following* dates between 700 A D and 850 A.D that can prove suitable within the limits of the above data

Of the numerous dates corresponding to Wednesday the third day Phalguna Naksatra and Sunday the tenth day Mula Nakṣatra which *are given respectively for the completion of the* Yuddhakaṇḍa of RC and the beginning of its Uttarakaṇḍa only some five are such as have an interval of less than six years between them The rest give a very high interval which does not appear reasonable

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(1) Cf the words *puṇu ārambh‑ia Rāma kaha, Ārasi joeppiṇu*, PC 1 16

(2) The first half of the Prasasti stanza at the end of the 20 Sandhi (Appendix I 13) is quite corrupt and obscure and yet on the strength of its first word *dhuarāya* Sankrityayan (1945 23) thinks that Svayambhu flourished in 780-794 A.D during the reign of the Rastrakuta king Dhruva Dharavarṣa But this is a mere guess

(3) Appendix I 18

(4) Appendix I, 60

(5) Appendix I, 61

(6) Appendix I 62

(7) Appendix I, 63

(8) See Section 5

Yuddhakānda of PC. completed on Monday 1, dark half of Jyeṣṭha, which fell on	Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC. completed on Wednesday 3, Phālguna Nakṣatra, which fell on	Uttarakānda of RC. begun on Sunday 10, Mūla Nakṣatra, which fell on
1) May 31, 717	(i) Jan 15, 727 (3rd and 4th, Uttarā P., Māgha, Bahula). (ii) July 14, 728 (Pūrvā P., Śrāvana, Śukla).	Jan. 27, 732 (Māgha, Bahula)
2) May 27, 720	July 27, 735 (Uttarā P., Nija Śrāvaṇa, Śukla).	August 7, 740 Bhādrapada, Śūkla)
3) May 29, 747	July 28, 762 (Uttarā P., Adhika Bhādra°, Sukla).	(i) Feb 9, 766 (Mūla & Pūrvāṣādhā, Māgha, Bahula) (ii) August 9, 767 (Bhādrapada, Sūkla)
4) (i) May 21, 764 (1st & 2nd) (ii) June 6, 768 (Adhika) (iii) June 12, 771.	Jan 17, 781 (Pūrvā P., Māgha, Bahula).	August 1, 784 (Śrāvaṇa, Sūkla)

But all these considerations cannot lead us any further so long as more definite data do not become available to narrow down the range between 677 A.D. and 960 A.D.

Personal account of Svayambhūdeva[1].

The trait of self-consciousness in some of the Apabhraṁśa poets has made them somewhat communicative, though in view of the general tradition of the ancient Indian writers to maintain as it were a religious taciturnity concerning themselves, it is to be expected that this communicativeness of theirs is far remote from supplying materials sufficient for sketching their life and literary activity. From the few details that he scattered in the opening portions of PC. and RC., in the Sandhi-endings of these two works and in their colophons composed by Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana[2] we can gather a few facts relating to Svayambhū and his family Māüradeva (or Māruyadeva)[3] and Paümiṇī (Padminī) were the parents of Svayambhū. One Māüradeva quoted at Sc. IV 9 was possibly none else than Svayambhū's father and in that case Svayambhū's family can rightly feel proud of maintaining the literary tradition for three successive generations: Māüradeva followed and excelled by his son Svayambhū, who in his turn followed by his younger son Tribhuvana. This latter, out of fond-

(1) Partial or fuller accounts of Svayambhū and his literary activity based on the same original sources that are utilized here will be found in Modi, 1935 Tippani, 3-4, 15, 23-21, 35-28 1940 157-158, Jain, 1935' Velankar, 1935, 18-23, 1936, 63-71; 1946, 2-4' Premi, 1942, 370-395 Sankrityayan, 1945, 22-23, Premi's account is fuller and more connected than any other and it takes into consideration most of the previous writings.

(2) The stanzas are collected in Appendix I

(3) In PC. 1 2 10 we have Māruyeva (P.), Māruyayeva (S.), Māruvaeva (A.) but the metre requires something like Māruyaeva. One of the colophon stanzas (Appendix I, 53) has Māüra (A Maura) SC IV 9 is given under the caption [illegible] Māuradevasya, Māruya can well be a metrical substitute for the comparatively unfamiliar Māüra.

ness repeatedly tells us that acquiring proficiency in grammer and scriptures he alone among the sons and numerous pupils of Svaymbhu came forth, even though still young, to shoulder the burden of continuing and completing Svayambhu's literary work. Tribhuvana holds his father in the highest regard, refers to him as Svayambhūdeva, Kavirāja, Kavirāja Cakravartin, Vidvan and Chandascūḍamaṇi[1] ('crest-jewel of metrics' means?) and makes it a point not to mention his own name alone—unaccompanied by the patronymic He calls himself Tribhuvana Svayambhu and not merely Tribhuvana From his reference to himself as Svayambhu's younger son (*lahu tanao, lahu-angajaya, lahua-jaya*)[2] it follows that Svayambhū must have more than one sons He had at least two wives who were educated and cultured enough to be inspiring and helpful in his literary labours[3] Of them Amiavvā (Sk Amṛtamba)
[4] dictated to Svayambhu the Vidyadhara kāṇḍa while Aiccamvia (a diminutive of *Aiccamva*, Sk *Ādityambā*)[5], *dictated Ayodhya kaṇḍa* the second book of PC And though in describing himself Svayambhu gives us, perhaps of set purpose and in confirmation with the convention a funny picture—extremely slim frame flat nose sparse teeth and elongated limbs[6], when he makes an appreciative record of these services of his wives he is far from sparing in compliments Aiccamvia was a veritable image of Ratnadevi the consort of the Sun God and correspondingly what were the accomplishments and excellences of high spirited Amiavva remains for us shrouded in mystery owing to the tantalising corruptness and obscurity of the relevant stanza[7]

We have some ground to suspect that Svayambhu had also a third wife In one[8] of the colophon stanzas of PC Tribhuvana in order to emphasize his originality[9] declares All sons (*sua*) in general like caged parrots (*sua*) learn just to repeat what is taught the son of Kavirāja (i e Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana) on the other hand was born of the pure womb of Suyavva (or
[10] Suvamva) just as the Śruta (sacred knowledge) is produced from within the Śruti (scriptures) This meaning can be got out of the expressions *Suyavva su-gabbha sambhuo* if taken as paronomastically applying to Tribhuvana and *Sruta* *Suyamva* would be more appropriate instead of *Suyavva* and when applying to Tribhuvana the words are to be taken as one single compound *suyamva su gabbha sambhuo* On this interpretation Suyavva or Suyamva would be Svayambhu's third wife and Tribhuvana's mother Premi favours this interpretation[11] But the evidence appears rather slender for making that suggestion an established fact

(1) Tribhuvana completed Svayambhu's three works PC, RC and the Siri Pancami and himself composed a Pancamicariu He also enjoys the title Mahākavi. (See Appendix I 19 37 50 06 47 45)
(2) Appendix I 13 21 31 33 47 [illegible] (3) Appendix I 25 34 27
(4) Appendix I 13 14 15
(5) Premi 1942 374 understands the name as *Sārvarvā* But Ms P inserts a half danda between ai and ruarva which suggests ai + Amuarva
(6) The line containing this name is metrically defective Ms read *Aiccamvi ake* which is to be emended as *Aiccamvi(ya sa)mje*
(8) Appendix I 13 (7) PC. 1 2 11
(9) Appendix I 46
(10) Another colophon stanza (Appendix I 45) too brings out this madness of Tribhuvana Therein he tells us of his having composed a highly wonderful *Pancamicariu* quite independently of the works of Caturmukha and Svayambhu
(11) Premi, 1942, 374

Unlike Puṣpadanta who was a highly sensitive and lonely spirit reminding us of Bhavabhūti, Svayambhū appears to have fully basked in the colourful sunshine of the family happiness, the affection of relatives, the adoration of pupils, the patronage of leading Jain magnates of his time and the appreciative admiration of the contemporary literary circles[1] and in this point he recalls to our mind Kālidāsa whose writings give us a similar impression. But Tribhuvana repeatedly draws our attention[2] to the fact that none of the sons and pupils of Svayambhū came forth to continue his literary tradition As he puts it, others accept wealth as their paternal inheritance; he, on the other hand, inherited the poetic faculty and carried on the great literary traditions of his family.

PC. was composed at the request and under the patronage of one Dhanañjaya[3], while during the composition of RC., Svayambhū was patronized by Dhavalaiya[4]. Tribhuvana wrote his supplement to PC. under the patronage of Vandaïya[5]. Who was his patron when he completed RC. is not stated, but it is probable that Dhavalaïya extended his patronage to Tribhuvana also for that purpose Whether there was any relationship between these Dhanañjaya, Dhavalaïya and Vandaïya we simply do not know From the similarity of the phonetic pattern of the last two of these names with that of the names like Ammaïya, Dangaïya, Santaïya and Sīlaïya mentioned by Puṣpadanta[6] and from the -*avvā*-ending feminine proper names mentioned by Svayambhū (Amiavvā, Svayambhū's wife) and Puṣpadanta[7] (Kundavvā, the mother of Puṣpadanta's patron Nanna) we can safely infer that these two flourished in the same region. Further in view of the fact that *avve*, *abbe* are Kannaḍa words[8] meaning 'mother' 'woman', that masculine proper names ending in *-aiya* and feminine proper names ending in *-abbe*, *-avvā* were common in old Kannaḍa[9], and that Puṣpadanta lived and wrote at Mānyakheṭa modern Mālkhed in Hyderabad State, we can assume that Svayambhū carried on his literary activity staying in a Kannaḍa-speaking territory. It is true that we have no direct statement from the poet relating to his domicile. But the above inference finds indirect support from the following facts:

(1) In a simile in RC. the five Pāṇḍavas, Draupadī and

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(1) Appendix I, 1-5, 13-15, 49 Puṣpadanta refers to Svayambhū as 'surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives' (*Mahāpurāṇa*. [illegible]/1/7) At PC 1. 2. 9b according to the reading *sayaṇavattie* in P., S and the gloss thereon in P., Svayambhū undertook to compose PC at the instance of some merchant-prince (rājaśreṣṭhi)

(2) Appendix I. 46, 43, 49, 63 64. (3) Appendix I. 7, 8 9 etc

(4) Appendix I. 53, 66, [illegible] etc. (5) Appendix I. 23, 25 etc

(6) Mahāpurāṇa. 1 4 7a, 103 13 7; Nāyakumāracariu 1 3 12, from the Kannada Inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. cf Atavarramayyam, Kannayam Kolgalivarayya, Govannayyam, Govindayyam, Cathayya, Devayyam etc (Gai, 1946 230) and Chatengayya, Chavundayya, Vaddepayya etc. (Narasimhachar, 1923 Inscription Nos. 4, 30, 42)

(7) Mahāpurāṇa, 112, stanza 2.

(8) Kittel gives avve 'A mother, used also as a title of respect and love. 2. a grandmother. 3 any elderly woman' and abbe 'mother'

(9) Kāļ-abbe Kāṭṭi-abbe Nāgabbe are attested from the Kannada inscriptions of the 8th-10th century (Gai, 1946, 21) and Gunamati-avve (C. 700 A.D.), Saviyabbe Vaijabbe (C. 950 A.D.) and numerous others from old Kannada inscriptions (Narasimhachar, 1923, inscriptions Nos. 112, 139 63) -abbe is a later development of avve; the change of v to b was in a transitional stage in the 9th century A.D (Gai, 1946, 18)

Kuntā are significantly compared to the seven mouths of the Godavari

Samcallai satta-i puravaraho
Goyāvari-muhaim va sāyaraho RC 21 18 5

"All the seven started towards the best of the cities, like the seven mouths of the Godavari going towards the ocean"

This simile cannot easily strike one who is not a Southerner

(2) At PC 78 4 6 the months of the year are referred to as

Phagguṇa-avasāna caitta pamuha
'Beginning with Caitra and ending with Phālguna'

This suggests a region where the Caitradi year was current

(3) Yapaniya Samgha, the Jain schism to which Svayambhu belonged flourished in the South and especially in the Karnataka region

(4) The graphic description of the Godavari and the Narmada in Svayambhu's epics bear an unmistakable stamp of the first hand observation

But then how to account for the adoption of Ap as a literary medium in the Kannaḍa speaking area? It appears that Svayambhū might be only an immigrant into Karnaṭaka from some northern region like Berar From the history of the Rastrakuṭas, we gather that from the seventh century onwards there was a close political and cultural intercourse between Berar and Karṇataka The main line of the Raṣṭrakūṭas ruled at Manyakheṭa, modern Malkhed in Hyderabad But the ancestors of Dantidurga, the first Rāṣṭrakūṭa king of note were ruling somewhere in Berar and are supposed to be connected with the Raṣṭrakuta king Nannaraja Yudhasura who was ruling at Elichpur in Berar in the middle of the 7th Century A D[1] But Altekar thinks 'Dantidurga and his ancestors were not natives of Berar Canarese was their mother-tongue' Hence he conjectures that 'there may, quite possibly have been a Rathi family holding local sway at Lātur (=Laṭṭalūra) in Bidar District of Hyderabad State This family may have later migrated to Elichpur or some other place nearby in Berar, where Nannaraja was ruling in 631-632 A D[2]

This clearly shows close political relations between Berar and the Kannaḍa territory continuing for centuries

Similarly close cultural ties between the two regions can be surmised from what we know about Puṣpadanta, another great Apabhramsa poet Puṣpadanta composed his Apabhramsa Purana at Manyakheta under the patronage of the Raṣṭrakūṭa minister Bharata in 959 965 It is very likely that Svayambhu's case also was analogous He and his patrons though residing in a Kannaḍa speaking region might have originally hailed from Berar Only some such assumption can explain the apparent incongruity of a western literary dialect being employed by persons residing in Southern India where Dravidian tongues were current

We know it full well that apart from possessing inborn talent (pratibha) the poet in ancient India was required to study hard (vyutpatti) and undergo a rigorous course of training (amanda-

(1) Altekar 1934 11
(2) Ibid., 11 [illegible]

abhiyoga). Real poets were required to be miniature pundits. Hence it is no wonder to find a good amount of learning and erudition in a poet of Svayambhū's eminence. His works and reputation both show that he occupied a lofty position as a poet as well as a scholar. Attention has been already drawn to the big titles like Kavirāja, Chandaścūḍāmaṇi etc., enjoyed by Svayambhū. His reference to 'five epics', to Bāṇa and Harṣa, to Bhāmaha and Daṇḍin, to Bharata, Piṅgala and Indragomin is indicative of his familiarity with various disciplines like Rhetorics, Metrics, Dramaturgy, Music and Grammar as also with the Sk. Kāvya and Nāṭaka. Citations from about three scores of Pk. and Ap. poets in his *Svayambhūcchandas* provide a concrete evidence of his comprehensive and critical knowledge of both these literatures. It is therefore quite natural that numerous later poets and authors have paid glowing tributes to Svayambhū.

The Ṭippaṇa on MP. 1 9 5 gives a note on *Svayambhū* as *pāṃthaḍi-baddha*- Rāmāyaṇa- kartā *Āpalīsaṃghīyaḥ*. From this reference we understand that Svayambhū belonged to the Yāpanīya sect. Premi[1] and Upadhye[2] have collected together various literary and inscriptional references to the Yāpanīya sect and have brought forth its importance, mostly in the South in and about the Karṇāṭaka region, as a Jain schism worthy of being mentioned alongside the Śvetāmbara and the Digambara sects. It shared some tenets and beliefs characteristic of either.

In this case also we do not have any direct or indirect statement from Svayambhū. But in one point, I think, this can be supported from his voluminous epics. The Yāpanīya sect was comparatively tolerant of other religious beliefs and held that not absolutely giving up all possessions (*sagrantha*) and allegiance to a non-Jain denomination did not disqualify one from attaining salvation[3]. Such a catholic outlook on religious matters is found to be characteristic of Svayambhū from what we gather from several passages occurring in his three extant works.

The following passage is taken from the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu*, the occasion being the last moments of Abhimanyu on the battlegrounds[4].

सवहुं`ण एम चवन्ताऍण, सो सुमरिउ देउ मरन्ताएंण ॥
जो सव्वहुं देवहुं अग्गउउ, तइलोक्क-सिहरें जसु थाणउ ॥
जं अटठ वि मयमइं णिज्जियइं, जे पञ्चेन्दियइं परज्जियइं ॥
जं परिवि महागिरि मोक्खु गय, जसु तणएं धम्मे थिय जीव-दय ॥
जें णासिउ आठ-कम्म-खणु, जो सव्वहुं तिहुवणहों जे सरणु ॥
जो सहइ णिरञ्जण परम छवि, जसु सोउ (वि)मोउ विणासु णवि ॥
जो णा इव चउरेसइ भउव णिय, ण पवरु एवरु वि जासु किय ॥
जो णिवज्जु मन्तु पराहिएउ ॥
णारायणु दिणयरु वइसवणु, सिउ वरुणु हुवासणु ससि पवणु ।
जो होउ सु होउ णुमन्तु पिउ, एसन्तें करेणिणु घाउ किउ ॥

—*Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* 56 30 1-10

'While speaking thus, Abhimanyu, who was dying called to his mind that deity, who is foremost among all, whose abode is on the

(1) Premi, 1942, 41-60
(2) Upadhye, 1933, 224-231
(3) para-śāsane sa-granthānāṃ mokṣam ca
(4) cf Sagara's prayer to Ajita in Vimalasuri's Paümacariya:
nāha! tumam Bambhāno, Tiloyano, Samkaro Sayambudʻdho
Nārāyano, Ananto Tiloya-pujjaṛho Aruhā. V. 122

top of the three worlds, who has conquered all the eight (types of) Karmas, who has conquered all the five senses, relying on whom as the support great sages attained salvation, in whose religion kindness towards the living has (the chief) place, who has done away with birth, old age and death, who is the refuge of all the three worlds, who possesses the highest spotless lustre, who is free from sorrow and destruction, who is neither male, nor eunuch, nor female (?) who does not partake in any activity, who is indivisible, continually existing and the highest of the high, who is Nārāyana, Sun, Vaiśravana, Śiva, Varuna, Fire, Moon, Wind; whoever he may be, Abhimanyu was there praying to that deity, and concentrating (on him) (?), he succumbed to death'

Here it is clear that once we are agreed upon the real nature of the Supreme Deity, Svayambhū has no partiality for giving it any specific name, call it Nārāyana or Śiva or Wind or whatever you like

A passage similar in spirit to the above can be cited from PC.

जिण वन्दण सुह-गइ-गामियहों, भावें चन्दप्पह-सामियहों ॥
'जय तुहुँ मइ तुहुँ गइ तुहुँ सरणु, तुहुँ माय व प्पु तुहुँ बन्धु-जणु ॥
तुहुँ परम-पक्खु परमत्ति-हरु, तुहुँ सव्वहुँ परहुँ पराहिपरु ॥
तुहुँ दंसणें णाणें चरित्तें थिउ, तुहुँ सयल-सुरासुरेहिँ णमिउ ॥
सिद्धन्तें मन्तें तुहुँ वायरणें, सज्झाएँ झाणें तुहुँ तवचरणें ॥
॥ घत्ता ॥
अरहन्तु बुद्धु तुहुँ हरि हरु वि, तुहुँ अण्णाण-तमोह-रिउ ।
तुहुँ सुहुमु णिरञ्जणु परम-पउ, तुहुँ रवि बम्भु सयम्भु सिउ ॥

PC. 43 19 4-9

"(Rāma) bowed down with devotion to Lord Candraprabha who helps others attain the blessed state (and recited a hymn) 'You are the thought-principle, you are the goal and the refuge, you are mother, father, kinsmen (to me), you are the highest partisan; you are the destroyer of the greatest grief; you are the highest of the high, it is you who are found in *Darśana*, *Jñāna* and *Caritra*, you are bowed down to by all the gods and demons, you are in the scriptures, in Mantras and in grammar, in religious studies and meditation, and in the practice of austerities; you are the Arhat, the Buddha, Hari, as also Hara; you are the enemy of the mass of darkness in the form of ignorance, you are subtle, passionless and the highest abode, you are the Sun, Brahman, Svayambhū and Śiva'"

The third passage is in the *Svayambhūcchandas*. It is given there anonymously as an illustration of the *Adillā* that can begin a Sandhi. As shown later on it is very likely that the passage is from Svayambhū's pen. It is as follows

अक्क-पलास-बिल्ल अडरूसह
पम्मिअ(उ) एँव ते(जेँव ?) महुअरु तूसउ ।
बुद्धाइच्च बम्भ हरि सङ्कर,
जं भेयउ देउ रविमरु ॥ SC VIII 39

'Let the pious feel satisfaction in the same manner as a bee (going in search of flower juice indifferently to all the trees alike) the Arka, Palāśa, Bilva and Ataruṣa. Let the Buddha, Āditya, Brahman, Hari and Śankara, causing delight give ..... (?)' (the last line is a bit obscure)

These three passages breathe an air of toleration which pre-

sents a welcome contrast to narrow sectarianism that is otherwise characteristic of religious writers.

From another direction too we can demonstrate this attitude of Svayambhū in regard as one the Supreme Deity conceived in different religious systems, it being attributable to the broad outlook characteristic of the Yāpanīya belief

As is shown in Section 5 below, Svayambhū, while composing the *Paumacariu* had closely followed Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*. It is quite natural and obvious that for various reasons he had to make numerous alterations—additions, omissions, expansions and abridgements In this connection it is very significant that all the purposely and bitterly anti-Brahmanical passages that are found in Raviṣeṇa's work (and ultimately, most of them, in some form or other, in Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*) are either completely omitted by Svayambhū or skipped over with a passing reference The first of such conspicuous omissions is the disparaging topic of the origin of the Brahman caste (Raviṣeṇa, IV 85-131 '*dvijātīnām samudbhavaḥ*', Vimalasūri IV 61-87, '*māhaṇāṇuppatti*') Svayambhū is quite silent about it. Secondly in the Upākhyāna (side-episode) of Hariṣeṇa the dispute relating to the processions of the Brahma-ratha and the Jina-ratha, calculated to convey the superiority of Jainism over Brahmanism (Raviṣeṇa, VIII 280-293, 397-398, Vimalasūri, VIII 147-151, 207-208) is vaguely referred to in PC. by just a single line *mahī-raha-kāraṇe jāṇevi janani-dukkha* (PC 11 2 2) The third such omission is the topic of the destruction of Marutta's sacrifice and origin of sacrifice (*Marutta-yajña dhvaṃsana*) which occupies the whole of Canto XI in Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri This is summarily and colourlessly dismissed by Svayambhū in barely eight words *jāgu paṇāsevi, ṇau tāvei* 15 8 9 *b* and *Nāraü dhīrevi, Maru vasa-karevi* 15 9 1 *a*

It is true that Svayambhū's main interest lies in directly relating the narrative and hence he is generally inclined to omit drastically abridge or make just a passing reference to all those topics and side-episodes which have little direct bearing on the principal narrative or which have an utterly didactic, descriptive or digressive aim Yet any one who considers the respective attitudes of Raviṣeṇa and Svayambhū in this matter as reflected in the *Padmacarita* and the *Paümacariu* would not fail to see the glaring contrast presented by the staunchly denouncing refuting and dogmatic spirit of some of the passages of the former work and regular eschewing of all such references in the latter, and consequently attach to it particular significance as is done here

4 SVAYAMBHŪ'S LITERARY ACTIVITY

Several works—some of them preserved, others known in name only—have been ascribed to Svayambhū.

The Extant Works

At present only three works of Svayambhū are extant in the MS or printed form Two Purāṇas viz., *Paumacariu* or *Rāmāyaṇa-purāṇa* and *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* or *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* and a manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres called *Svayambhūcchandas*

(1) For [illegible] accounts of Svayambhū's literary [illegible]

Viddha[1] (Vidagdha)	*Harivamsa*	—	Prakrit
Bhadda (Bhadra)[2] and/or Dantibhadda (Dantibhadra) and/or Bhaddasa (Bhadrasva)	" Krsnabalacarita	—	Apabhramsa
Goinda (Govinda)[3]		—	Apabhramśa
Nagaha[4]	Ramayana	—	Prakrit
Caümuha (Caturmukha)[5]	"	—	Apabhramsa

(1) See *Svayambhucchandas* III 17

Vattam Viaddhassa—

suvva viggaha parva pattu Kand(?nh)Ajjuna Kanna n|
dhanu tena te devi eam tammanam janam ||

Here b mentions Arjuna Karna and possibly Krsna

(2) See Appendix 1 st 1 2 and 3, wherein the Go grahana and Matsya vedha episodes are mentioned

(3) *Svayambhucchandas* IV 23 24 26 cited under Goindas name relate to the loves of Krsna, Radha and Gopis The poem must have been composed throughout in the Matra or Radda metre like Haribhadra s *Neminahacariu*

(4) *Svayambhucchandas* I 34 cites an illustration under the name of Nagaha, where d reads *dhu avi pavamgavana rakkhasenda senaaro* the army of the Lord of the Raksasas rushed on to the Monkeys

(5) Premi op cit p 372, footnote 2, thinks that *Svayambhucchandas* IV 2, VI 83 86 and 112, cited under the name of Caumuha pertain to the theme of Ramayana and hence they establish Caumuha as the author of a *Paüma cariu* also. But the passages have no unquestionable reference to the Rāmayana narrative IV 2 (a) pertains to the Harivamsa narrative 2 (b) is *ko mahu jivamtaho ava dhanu* who while I am alive, can take away the bow? 2 (c) is *sa o sama paasaha naraha suasaha* from Gods announcing their own names VI 86 is *aha uggau tāma jena naha-angana mandaunam* *rai raha cakka dum aruna(m) chaddiau ||* 'Then rose the moon whereby the expanse of the sky was adorned (She appeared) as if Aruna had left behind a wheel of the Sun chariot VI 112 is *doha na k ya ahiassu virahasamubbha-cinha(ndh) s m | uddh asamaravesam vale m ve vi sannaddhas* (a is obscure—but has no reference to a Rāma story the rest of the stanza means) 'Both the armies with various ensigns raised and with (their) martial spirit enhanced became equipped these passages contain no such details as would assign them to a work on the theme of the Ramayana. The remaining passage VI 83 is given by the editor of the *Svayambhucchandas* with an emendation. It reads *vasu pavaru palasu vana samovarima phullā |*

te coddaha lakkhau (vi)misaddhem sara sallā ||

Velankar has not advanced any reasons for adding vi before *misaddhem* The emendation is unacceptable as it violates the metre and as such defeats the very purpose for which the stanza was cited For it is cited to illustrate the metre Kolaruchell having the measure 10/13 (SC VI 82) But the stanza as emended by Velankar scans 11/13 in its latter half This shows that the emendation by bringing in an additional mora spoils the metre The latter half therefore should be read as in the original, te coddaha *lakkha, v misaddhem sara sallā ||* The stanza in its present form presents grammatical difficulties But the general sense and especially the sense of the latter half is quite clear 'Those fourteen lakhs were within a trice pierced

Caumuha	Harivaṁśa[4]	—	Apabhraṁśa
Jinasena (783-84)	Harivaṁśa[4]	*Harivaṁśa-purāṇa*	Sanskrit
Guṇabhadra (c 850)	Rāmāyaṇa and Harivaṁsa	*Uttarapurāṇa*	"

Among the Apabhraṁśa poets there was a general practice of inserting their *nāmamudrā* in the concluding stanza of each section of their poems Svayambhū too follows it But in the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* we find not one but three different such *nāmamudrās* those of Svayambhu Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥ kirti (Jasakitti) Upto 99 Sandhi we regularly find the name of Svayambhū inserted in the closing Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka of each Sandhi Even some valuable details relating to the composition of the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* are given in the colophon of the [redacted] Sandhi[2] Over and above stating the extent in Sandhis of each of the three Kāṇḍas composed so far, the date of completing the Yuddhakāṇḍa and that of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa, we are told that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days in all in composing the ninety-two Sandhis of the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* The colophon of the 99 Sandhi states[3] 'Finished Sandhi ninety ninth, called "The Description of the Samavasaraṇa" in the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* composed by Svayambhū, the best among Poet-laureates' On the other hand colophon of the 100 Sandhi says[4]. 'Finished Sandhi hundredth, called "Samavasaraṇa," in the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* (in the portion) that escaped Svayambhū and that was completed by Mahākavi Tribhuvana Svayambhū' And similarly we find the name of Tribhuvana Svayambhū along with that of Svayambhū at the end of Sandhis 101-104 Further, in the Ghattas[6] of the last Kaḍavaka of 105 and[7] 106 Sandhis we find the *nāmamudrās* of Svayambhu and one Jasakitti or Jasukitti (Yaśaḥ-

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with arrows They appeared (with their bloody wounds) like Palāśas blooming in a forest

Thus none of the stanzas mentioned by Premi has any definite reference to the Rama-story But on the grounds (1) that Puṣpadanta at the beginning of the episode of Rama in his *Mahāpurāṇa* significantly pays tributes to Caturmukha and Svayambhu and (2) that the Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning of Svayambhū's *Paumacariu* praise Caumuha, it is plausible to ascribe a *Paumacariu* to Caturmukha

1 This is to be assumed on the following grounds

(a) Dhavala (c 11th cent) in his *Harivaṁśa purāṇa* refers to a narrative of Hari and the Pandavas composed by Caümuha
Hari Paṇḍavana kaha Caümuha-vasehim bhāsiyam jamhā |
taha viraymi loya-piya jena na nāsei daṁsaṇam paüram ||
(quoted by Premi 1942 372 note 2)

(b) Appendix I st. 3 praises the Gograhana episode of Caturmukha which is obviously the cattle-lifting attempted by Duryodhana and party, when the Pāṇḍavas were completing their stay at Virāṭa

(c) Svayambhūcchandas IV 2 (cited as from Caümuha mentions Arjuna

(2) NDJG 32 33

(3) Appendix I st. 59 62 Stanza 63 is a Sanskrit subhasita and it [redacted] not clear how it got in here *But similar out of place Sanskrit stanzas are found* elsewhere too in the Prasasti stanzas found in Svayambhū's works Cf the Rudrastaka of Iśānasayana interpolated in the opening Prasasti stanzas of PC and two Sanskrit stanzas (*Appendix I st 51 52) from Raviṣeṇa's Padmacarita* found in the colophon of PC

(4) Appendix I st 64 (5) Appendix I, st. 66

(6) Appendix I st. 69 71

(7) Premi 1942 379 and Jain, 1935, 72, do not give 105 They missed [redacted] apparently because the *nāmamudrā* occurs in the first half of the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka of 105 Sandhi.

kirti) together in one stanza. In the colophons[1] of these Sandhis Svayambhū alone is mentioned; Tribhuvana Svayambhū [redacted] not included. Lastly Sandhis 107-112 contain[2], somewhere in the body of the last Kaḍavaka, in the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka or in the colophon—in one or several of these places—the *nāmamudrās* or names of all the three: Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti. These facts suggest that Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti also had their hands in the composition of Sandhis 100-112. This is made clear by the colophons of Sandhis 100-104, 107-112 and by the colophon of the whole work[3]. Tribhuvana Svayambhū[4] and Yaśaḥkīrti[5] both praise the effort of 'rescuing' the incomplete or partly lost literary works of others as [redacted] magnanimous effort. In the colophon after the 112 Sandhi the following information is given[6]: This well-known Bhārata-purāṇa containing Harivaṁśa and the life history of Nemi was composed in the Paddhaḍiā metre by Svayambhū. Whatever gap (*suṇṇaṁ*) was left in his work was filled up after the poet's death by his son Tribhuvana Svayambhū. Whatever was left out even after Tribhuvana's supplementation was 'rescued' (*uddhariu*) i.e. made good by Yaśaḥkīrti in accordance with the tradition of the *Harivaṁśa* and at the instance of his Guru Śrī-Guṇakīrti. At the invitation (?) of Sarahasena (?) Śreṣṭhi, Yaśaḥkīrti came to Kumāra-ṇayari (Kumāra-nagarī) and recited (this Purāṇa) before the Śrāvakas in the Paṇiyāra Jaina temple near Gopagiri (Gwalior).

The requisite information regarding this Yaśaḥkīrti can be gathered from the beginning portions and colophons of his two works[7]. Yaśaḥkīrti Bhaṭṭāraka belonged to the Kāṣṭhā Saṁgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puṣkara Gaṇa. He to the Kāṣṭhā Saṁgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puṣkara Gaṇa. He was [redacted] pontiff at Gwalior. He flourished in the first half of the 15th century during the reign of the Tomara king Kīrtisiṁha. His successors were Malayakīrti and Guṇabhadra. Paṇḍita Raidhu[8], who composed numerous Apabhraṁśa works like *Padmapurāṇa (or Balabhadrapurāṇa)*, *Nemipurāṇa*, *Pārśvacarita*, *Vardhamānacarita*, *Dhanakumāracarita*, etc. was a contemporary and a co-disciple of Yaśaḥkīrti. Mss. of two Apabhraṁśa works of Yaśaḥkīrti are known to exist. The *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*[9], a fairly extensive work in 34 sargas was composed by him in 1440 A.D.[10] for a layman called Hemarāja, while the *Candappahacariu* in 11 Sandhis was written at the request of a pious Jain called Siddhapāla.

Now two questions arise. First what were the contributions

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(1) Appendix I, st. 70, 72. Premi, 1942, 379 is not correct when he says that 'all the Sandhis from 100-112 mention Tribhuvana [redacted] their colophons'.
(2) Appendix I, st. 73-89. Premi and Jain again do not include here the 107 Sandhi because they missed the nāmamudrā that occurs in the 2 line before the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka.
(3) Appendix I, passage No 87, lines 6-29.
(4) Appendix I st. 68, 84.
(5) Appendix I, st. 81.
(6) This colophon is considered below.
(7) Kasliwal, 1950, 98-99, 122-127, Premi, 1942, 289, footnote 6.
(8) Kasliwal 1950, 105-116.
(9) iya Paṇḍavapurāṇe siri Guṇakitti-sīsa-muṇi-Jasakitti viraiya(e) sādhu-Vīlhā-putta-Hemarāja-ṇāmaṅkie [illegible] sammatto | iti Pāṇḍavapurāṇam samāptam |
Kasliwal, 1950, 125.
(10) [illegible] viraiya(e) [illegible]
Kasliwal, 1950, 125.

of Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkirti in the composition of those Sandhis of the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* which bear their *nāmamudras*? Second, why it was found necessary, not by one but by two authors after Svayambhū—one of them was no other than his own son—to supplement the work written by him?

It appears that Svayambhu had nothing to do with the composition of 100-112 Sandhis. And what were the respective shares of Tribhuvana and Yasahkirti can be decided only by a close study of the text and other relevant sources. But this much is certain that the last Kaḍavaka of the 112 Sandhi of RC. giving the colophon of the complete work was written by Yaśahkirti. Several of its lines are found word for word in his *Pandavapurāṇa*.

The question as to why others felt it necessary to supplement Svayambhu's *Riṭṭhanemicariu is taken up below under Section 5,* because the question of multiple authorship is connected with the *Paümacariu* also.

The work is generally called *Riṭṭhanemi-cariu*[2]. In the colophon of 109 Sandhi it is called *Riṭṭhanemi-purana*. In the *colophon of the whole work (written by Yaśahkirti) the work is* referred to in view of its theme as *Bharaha purana*, *Nemicariya* and *Harivamsa*[3]. Svayambhū himself refers to the theme of RC as Harivamśa[4].

The Svayambhūcchandas

The *Svayambhucchandas* (SC) has been published by Velankar[5] from the only known Ms in the Baroda Oriental Institute. It is a comparatively modest manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṁśa metres. *The work is planned in eight chapters, the first three* dealing with the Pk section, the remaining comprising the Ap section. The first twenty two folios of the Ms of SC are lost. Thus the text of SC that is available to us is incomplete.

Its Authorship

Svayambhū's authorship of this work is settled by the title *Svayambhucchandas*[6], *Svayambhū's metres*' mentioned in the concluding stanza of each chapter. That this Svayambhū is identical with the author of PC is clear from the numerous citations from the latter work found in SC. It is Svayambhu's practice to cite illustrations from the Ap literature known to him and in all the cases he gives such illustrations the name of the original author is also mentioned. But besides these there are many illustrations cited without any name. Several of these anonymous illustra

(1) Lines 1 7 are the same as given from the last portion of the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa* Kasliwal, 1950, 124. Only instead of *rāsa sayambhūm mahi-vitthāriu* there is *muni-Jasakitti(i) mahihi vitthāriu*. Further line 16 repeats the same thing partly in other words while lines 17 19 and 21 are identical with those in the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa* (ibid 123).
(2) At least three Mss. of the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* have been reported by Premi (1942 376 footnotes 2 3). One from the Government MS. collection at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona (No 1117 of 1891 1895) another from the Ailak Pannālāl Sarasvatibhavan, Bombay and the third from the Godikā temple collection at Sangāner.
(3) Appendix I, passage 87 line 1.
(4) Appendix I passage 57 line 2, 13.
(5) Velankar 1935 1936.
(6) The title appears to have been coined by Svayambhū on the model of the *Jayadevacchandas* of Jayadeva (Velankar 1949 1-40) cf also the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājaśekhara Kavi.

tions can be traced[1] to PC. The conclusion is obvious that probably all the anonymous illustrations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. In their case, the source being quite obviously understood, he saw no propriety in attaching his name. This clearly proves common authorship for SC. and PC. Citing the stanza '*Śrī-Harṣo nipuṇaḥ kaviḥ*' etc in SC (I 144 *a*) and the reference[2] to Śrī-Harṣa in RC. as making a present of *nipuṇatva* to Svayambhū supports the same conclusion[3]. This invalidates several inferences of Velankar regarding Svayambhū and SC.

SC. is not very ambitious. Its expressed aim is to give in a nutshell the essential features of Pk and Ap. prosody. In the closing stanza of each chapter the work is described as *pañcaṁsa-sāra-hua* 'the substance of the five Gaṇas'. The concluding stanza of Ch III states *pāua-sāro parisamatto* 'the choice matter of the Prakrit prosody has been treated.' The same remark is repeated at the opening of Ch. V.

Its Prakrit Section

The Prakrit section of SC. presents several surprises for us. Though it is called *Prākṛtasāra* it does not treat in its available portion any of the genuine Pk Mātrāvṛttas[4]. What is given in the Pk. section are the well-known Akṣaravṛttas of the Sanskrit prosody with their Sama (from the Ukta to the Utkṛti class, the Śeṣa-vṛttas and the Daṇḍakas), Ardhasama and Viṣama divisions. In the fragment of SC. preserved to us there is nothing corresponding to the fourth chapter of Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* describing the Āryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka and Śīrṣaka class of Pk. metres. What is still stranger, these so-called Pk. metres are defined as if they were Mātrāvṛttas. They are defined, not by using the well-known Akṣaragaṇas (*ya, ra, ta*, etc), but by using a special terminology of Mātrāgaṇas, such as *ta, taāra*, etc., for a Tri-mātra, *ca, caguṇa, caṁsa* for a Caturmātra and so on, with the particularization of the type of the Gaṇa as required.

Moreover, as noted previously, Svayambhū, unlike Hemacandra, does not compose his own illustrations to support the metrical rules and definitions in Sc. He prefers to illustrate from the then available Pk. and Ap. literatures and in many a case the name of the author also is prefixed to the stanza cited. Thereby we come to know of a large number of Pk. and Ap. poets almost all of whom were so far quite unknown to us. It also gives us a glimpse of the riches of Pk. and Ap literature cultivated in and before Svayambhū's time.

Its Apabhraṁśa Section

The Ap section of SC. is important from several viewpoints. The sources for the study of Ap. prosody are considerably few and their usefulness is further diminished by their sketchy, incomplete or indiscriminately eclectic character. So far Hemacandra's

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(1) Modi, 1940, 172, Premi, 1942, 383-384. This matter is dealt with further below.
(2) 'Siri-Harisem niya-niunattanam'. Appendix I, passage 57, line 9 ff.
(3) Premi, 1942 384
(4) Summary of the contents, importance and other information concerning SC. will be found in the abovementioned articles of Velankar and in Premi, 1942. Velankar reproduces some of this information in the introduction to his edition of Rājaśekhara's Chandaśśekhara, 1946, 1-14

Chandonuśāsana was the only work to which we glanced with some hope of getting light on all sorts of metrical problems of Ap And we know well how often it failed us Under the circumstances a pre-Hemacandra work on Ap metres from the pen, not of a mere theoretician but of an epic poet recognised as Kavirāja and Mahākavi, deserves, in spite of its briefness to be welcomed. And in view of its value as an early authentic source a short analysis of the Ap section of SC will not be here out of place

Analysis of the contents of SC IV-VIII

Ch IV Utsahādi (*Treatment of the Utsāha and other Metres*)
- A Introductory (1-4)
  - Introductory stanza (1), metrical value of the Bindu and of e and o in certain positions (2-4)
- B The Matra prakaraṇa (5 28)
  - Utsaha (5-6) Duvahaa (Dvipathaka i.e Doha) with its varieties (7 13) Matra with its varieties (14 28)
- C *The Vadanaka prakarana (29-32)*
  - Vadanaka with its varieties (29-32)
- D Miscellaneous (33-42)
  - Another application of the name *Vadanaka* (33), Prahelika (34), Hrdayalika (35), Dhavala (36-39), Mangala (40-41), the concluding stanza (42)

Ch V The Ṣaṭpada jāti
- *Three varieties of the Dhruvaka (1) quantity of the pada-ending syllable (2), definition of the Ṣaṭpada* Dhruvaka (3), its varieties Ṣaṭpada Jati (4 5) S Upajati (6 7) and S Avajati (8 9), total of these varieties (10), the concluding stanza (11)

Ch V Catuṣpadis and Dvipadis
- A *The Antarasama Catuṣpadi (1 148)*
  - *Types of the Catuṣpadi (1) 110 Antarasama Catuṣpadis beginning with the Campakakusuma and ending with the Śaśibimbaka described (2 148)*
- B The mixed type of the Catuṣpadi (149 150)
- C The Ardhasama Catuṣpadi (151 152)
- D The Sarvasama Catuṣpadi (153 161)
- E The Dvipadi (162 203)
- The *concluding stanza* (204)

Ch VII *The Shorter Dvipadis*
- Their province and general character (1 2) 10 such Dvipadis defined (3 12) the concluding stanza (13)

Ch VIII The Sandhi bandha and the Rasa bandha
- A Some common Ap metres (1-6)
  - Utthakka (1 2) Madanavatāra (3-4) *Dhruvaka* (5-6)
- B The Sandhi bandha (7-45)
  - The Chhaḍḍaṇia and other structural units (7) seven Chhaḍḍaṇias (8-23) three Ghattas (24-29) The terms Paddhaḍia Pada Yamaka Kaḍavaka Sandhi etc explained (30-35) and illustrated (36-45)

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(1) In the past few years Velankar has brought to light several works of Pk prosody like the *Vrttajātisamuccaya of Virahāṅka Kavidarpaṇa Gāthālakṣaṇa* of Nandiāḍhya, *Chandahkośa* of Ratnaśekhara and *Chandaśekhara* of Rājaśekhara. But none of these works even comes near to doing full justice to their subject.

C The varieties of Tāla (46-47).
D. Some structural terms (48).
E. The Rāsā-bandha (49-52).
The concluding stanza (53).

Citations in SC.

As stated above, to illustrate the metres defined Svayambhū has given more than 213 citations—most of them consist of a single stanza—from the current Pk. and Ap. poetry. Of these 132 are found in the preserved portion of the Pk section, 81 in the Ap. section Most of the citations are given under their author's name and in this manner fifty-eight writers are quoted: forty-eight for the Pk. section, seven for the Ap section and three for both. Caturmukha, Dhūrta, Māuradeva, Dhanadeva, Āryadeva, Chailla, Govinda, Śuddhaśīla, Jinadāsa and Vidagdha appear in the Ap. section.

But besides the illustrations cited along with their author's name, there are fifty citations, all in the Ap. section, which are given without any author's name prefaced to them The problem of these anonymous citations has been solved by Modi[1] and Premi[2] by identifying several of them from Svayambhū's PC. They have shown that

SC.	V	9	=	PC.	14	7	9
"	VI	42	=	"	65	1	1
"	VI	71	=	"	77	1	1
"	VI	74	=	"	77	13	13
"	VIII	27	=	"	5	1	1

A further examination of PC has enabled me to make the following identifications:

SC.	V	5	=	PC.	3	3	11
"	VIII	4	=	"	24	2	1-2
"	"	6	=	"	33	3	9
"	"	17	=	"	3	1	1
"	"	21	=	"	31	1	1
"	"	25	=	"	41	1	1

From this it follows that whenever Svayambhū has selected the illustrations from his own works, he has given them anonymously Hence it is reasonable to conclude that most of the nameless illustrative stanzas in SC. belong to Svayambhū—most of them, and not possibly all, because the text of SC. is based on a single defective Ms. that is unreliable in several matters. For instance the ascriptions of SC. I 6 to Vijjñ and of SC. I 78 to Suddhakai are disputed by the marginal gloss to SC. which gives instead the names of Divāara and Nīūna respectively. Still more significant is the fact that at least in one case we are in a position to prove that the Ms. of SC makes a wrong ascription. SC VI 71 is reproduced from PC. (77 1 1). But that illustration is given in SC. under the name of Caümuha.[3] Hence so long as we have not got a satisfactory text of SC. based on sufficient Ms. material we should be cautious in drawing conclusions from the available text of SC. Nevertheless, we are within reasonable limits when we say that most of the anonymous citations in SC are taken from Svayambhū's own works. It is likely that some of them did not belong to any particular work, but were composed by Svayambhū just to illustrate his definitions

(1) Modi, 1940, 172.
(2) Premi, 1942, 393
(3) Caturmukha as a recurrent misprint in the printed text of SC.

All the citations in SC. that could be identified have been traced to PC. alone. Several of the anonymous stanzas have reference to the Mahābhārata theme[1] and therefore, taking for guidance the context and the metre of these Harivaṁśa citations in SC., I casually examined RC., but could not identify a single citation. And that is natural because it is quite probable that RC. was Svayambhū's last work (see the next section). This also creates one more problem for us; what must have been the source of these anonymous citations having reference to the Harivaṁśa theme?

The Pk. section of SC. in this matter presents a contrast to its Ap. section. Therein all the illustrations are taken from other poets. There is not one anonymous citation. Svayambhū's literary activity seems to have been exclusively confined to Ap.

The lost portion of SC.

Velankar thinks that the lost portion of SC. consisting of folios 1 to 22 just dealt with the metres containing from 1 to 13 syllables in each line. The Prakrit metres proper are left, according to him untouched by Svayambhū. He observes[2]. 'Another strange thing about Svayambhū is that not only does he treat the ordinary Saṃskṛta metres as the Prākṛta ones, regarding them as the Mātrāvṛttas and defining them as such, but he totally neglects the proper Prākṛta metres discussed at great length by Hemacandra in his *Chandonuśāsana*, p. 28b and the following, and by Virahāṅka in his *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* Chs. III-IV". Again in his introductory remarks to the edition of Rājaśekhara Kavi's *Chandaśśekhara*[3] he says, 'unlike Svayambhū, however, they (*Prākṛta Paiṅgala* and *Chandahkośa*) define the Gāthā and its derivatives from the Prākṛta metres.

Now it would be strange that though SC. claimed to contain all that was important in Pk. and Ap. prosody, it did not treat the genuine Pk. metres. And in that case the imposing title *Chandaścūḍāmaṇi* 'the crest-jewel (?) of metrics' attached to Svayambhū by Tribhuvana would appear more of an expression of filial affection than a proper appraisal of Svayambhū's achievements in the field of Pk. metrics. It would be, moreover, inexplicable why Svayambhū did not treat those popular and well-known Pk. metres (commonly used in Ap. also) when he admiringly mentions by their names some of them[4], when he actually employs in his epics some of them[5] and when he himself has written a work on Pk. and Ap. prosody.

The question, therefore, naturally arises: Is the assumption

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(1) See for example, SC. VI 45, 58, 98, 102, 152, VIII 2, 9. Premi, 1942, 382 adumbrates the possibility of tracing some of these to RC.

(2) Velankar, 1935, 23.

(3) Velankar, 1946, 4.

(4) Cakkalaehim Kulaehim Khandhaehim,
Pavanuddhua-Rāsāluddhaehim |
Mañjariya-Vilāsini-Nakkudehim,
suha-chandehim saddehim Khadahadehim | PC. 23 1 6-7
Of these Cakkalaa and Kulaa are defined at SC. VIII 49, Khandhaya (Skandhaka) at Ch. IV 5, Pavanoddhuia at Ch. IV 64, Khadahadaya at Vṛttajātisamuccaya (Velankar, 1929, IV 73-74).

(5) Helā-dvipadī is used in PC 17, and 23 Sandhis, Mañjarī in PC 19, and 43 Sandhis, Dvipadī in PC 13. Sandhi, Sālabhañjikā in PC 46. Sandhi and Vilāsinī in PC. 17, 12, 46, 2. Most of these are used as Kadavaka-commencing stanzas. For their use in HP see Section 7.

plausible that the lost portion of SC contained only the wanting Varṇavṛttas from the Uktā to Atijagatī division along with some introductory matter and nothing else? Let us examine it

As unfortunately the stanzas are not numbered in the Ms, we have to take resort to inference Each side of the folios of the Ms of SC contains about 8 lines with 42 letters to each line on an average This gives us a round figure of 330 to 340 letters per side Now the first few folios contain on an average four metres of the length of the Atijagatī or Śakvarī class with their definitions and illustrations On the basis of these data we can form a rough estimate as to how many metres on an average were contained by each side of the folios Some calculation done with the help of the above data shows that about six metres having from 8 to 12 syllables per line along with their definitions and illustrations can be contained by each side of the folio To form an idea as to how many folios could possibly have been occupied by the treatment of these metres we should know their number according to Svayambhū

The extant portion of the Varṇavṛttas treated by Svayambhū can favourably compare in its extent with the corresponding portion of the *Kavidarpaṇa*[1] or the *Vṛttaratnākara* The latter of these two works treats a slightly smaller number of metres On the other hand, Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* is elaborate Thus *Svayambhūcchandas* in this matter stands midway between the *Kavidarpaṇa* and the *Chandonuśāsana*, somewhat nearer to the former than the latter

Now among the missing Varṇavṛttas those having from 1 to 7 letters per line could not have occupied more than one side altogether Corresponding to the remaining classes upto to the Rucirā variety of the Atijagatī class, the *Kavidarpaṇa* has 47 metres, the *Vṛtta ratnākara* has 59 Accordingly SC could not have treated more than 90 or 100 metres at the most Counting six metres per side the space occupied by these metres would come to about 16 sides or 8 folios Taking into consideration the space devoted to the introductory matter and to the treatment of the metres containing from 1 to 7 letters per line, we can quite reasonably conclude that the treatment of the missing Varṇavṛttas from the Uktā to the Praharṣiṇī or the Mattamayūra variety of the Atijagatī class could not have occupied a space of more than nine or ten folios of SC

This conclusion is supported by another consideration too In any treatment of the Varṇavṛttas the space occupied by the first 13 classes of metres cannot be possibly more than about half of the space occupied by the rest of the classes down to the Utkṛti, along with the Daṇḍakas, the Ardhasama Vṛttas and the Viṣama Vṛttas Now this latter portion in SC occupies 22 folios (from 23 to 44) Hence the missing Varṇavṛttas could not have occupied 10 or 11 folios at the most

If the missing Varṇavṛttas were contained in ten of the missing folios only what were the remaining twelve folios devoted to? Let us consider the matter The Āryā, Galitaka and Khañjaka Prakaraṇas of the fourth chapter of the *Chandonuśāsana* deal with some 85 different metres Making allowance for the greater elaboration and the compilatory character of the *Chandonuśāsana* we can assume that the corresponding number of the metres of these classes, if treated by Svayambhū, would be in the vicinity of 70 Counting even as three metres per side on an average, these 70 metres can

(1) Velankar 1935-1936 51-68

occupy a space of some 24 sides or 12 folios Thus of the missing 22 folios of SC, about 10 dealt with from the Uktā to the Jagatı and part of the Atıjagatı classes of the Varṇavṛttas, while the twelve folios preceding them could have well contained the metres of the Āryā, Galitaka and Khāñjaka classes

Fortunately there are some positive indications[1] *to believe that* Svayambhū did treat the genuine Pk. metres In the commentary[2] on the fourth stanza (*isı cumbıāiṃ* etc) Act I of the *Abhıjñāna-śākuntala, Rāghavabhaṭṭa, while explaining the metre of the stanza* makes the following remarks:

> ıyam ca Gitıh Tallakṣaṇam *Sambhau*- —'cāccaravadha addhe udāsthaddhammı na vısame *masta guru sattaddha Gu-* addhe' Atra purvārdhe pūrvayor ıṃkāra-hıṃkarayor laghutvam jñeyam tad uktam *tatraıva*—'iha ārābındu-juāe osuddhā-paā vasāṇaṃ mılahu' ıtı

Here two quotations are given by Raghavabhatta The first is hopelessly corrupt Excepting the last two syllables Gu all the rest of the text of that quotation is printed in one mass without any word division in the original It is not possible to make out from this the original wording or sense but it is given with the express statement that this is a definition of the metre Gıtı quoted from one Śambhu The second quotation too is somewhat corrupt Its correct form is as under

> ıha(ı)-āra bındu-juā, e-o suddhā paavasāṇammı lahu

In the commentary on *Śakuntala* V 16 also occurs, '*e-o suddha* paāvasānammı lahu' These latter two quotations are given to support the metrically short character of final ıṃ and hıṃ in a Pk. metre *It is clearly stated that the second quotation in the commentary on Śākuntala* I 4 *is taken from the same source* (*tatraıva*) *as the* first ı e, from Śambhu according to the text as we have it Now *this second citation is obviously taken from the Svayambhūcchandas* of Svayambhu wherein IV 2 reads

> ı hı-ara bındu-jua paavasanammı jaha huvanti lahu |
> taha katthа vi chanda-vasa kaavva u-hu-ara ||

and further IV 3 reads

> bınnı-vı e-o suddhā paavasanammı jaha huvantı lahu | etc

Raghavabhaṭṭa has apparently combined SC IV 2 and 3 in his citation But there does not appear any reasonable doubt as to Raghavabhaṭṭa's source Two results follow from this first, although the name of the authority is given as Śambhu it is but a corrup- *tion of the correct name Svayambhū, second Svayambhū had also* to his credit the treatment of at least the Arya class of Prakrit metres

Svayambhu and *Svayambhucchandas* have been quoted by two other late *metricians also in the incorrect forms Sambhu and Śambhucchandas* Narayanabhaṭṭa in his commentary (1544 A D) on Kedarabhaṭṭa's *Vṛttaratnakara*[3] mentions *Śambhucchandas* along with the *Prākṛtapaıṅgala* and *Cuḍamanı* as his sources for the information he supplies regarding Prakrit metres[4] His words are Prakṛtādışu prayah parıdṛṣṭanı chandamsı Prākṛtapaıṅgala-

(1) Bhayani, H C., 'Svayambhu and the Prakrit Metres BV n.s 8 9 10 Sept - Oct 1946, 137 138. The view expressed in that note has been revised here on discovering fresh evidence

(2) Published along with Godbole and Parab's edition of the Śakuntala Bombay 1889

(3) Parab 1902, 68

(4) Though he states that he had examined the above three works in the portion that follows all the quotations are from the Prakṛta-paıṅgala.

Śambhucchandas · Cuḍāmaṇyādi grantha paryālocanayā vyutpitsu vyutpatty artham asmābhir ucyante

Similarly the *Chandomanjarı* of Gangadasa Kavı thrice quotes Śambhu The metres Bhujagas subhṛta Manjubhasını and Ṛsabha gajavılasıta are given by Śambhu according to Gangadasa Kavı under the respective names of Bhujagaśısusṛta Sunandını and Gajaturagavılasıta If we refer to SC we find that the first of these three metres could have been ın that portion of SC which ıs lost and hence we are not ın a position to ascertain what was the name given by Svayambhu to the Bhujagas subhṛta The Manju bhaṣını ıs given as *Nandını* by Svayambhu (S C I 3 4) which designation ıs very near to *Sunandını* and the Ṛsabhagajavılasıta ıs given as *Gaavaravılasıaa* (ı e *Gajavaravılasıtaka)* at SC I 47-48 which ıs comparable to *Gajaturagavılasıta* cited by Gangadasa Kavı This makes ıt probable that the authority quoted by the latter under the name *Śambhu* ıs nobody else than Svayambhu the author of SC It ıs lıke that both Narayaṇabhaṭṭa and Gangadasa Kavı knew SC at second hand Moreover by their tıme the names of ancient metrical authorities like Svayambhu had become half legendary and nobody bothered much about their correct form Under the circumstances Svayambhu ıs transformed ınto Śambhu and Sevala or Saıtava (whose opinion on Yatı ■ quoted by Svayam bhu who ıs known as an ancient metrical authority to Hemacandra and the *Kavıdarpana* and whose opinion on the name of the metre commonly known as *Vasantatılaka* is quoted by most of the Sanskrit metricians) undergoes metamorphosis as Sveta Hence it ıs not difficult to explain how *Svayambhu* was cited as *Śambhu* by Raghavabhaṭṭa Narayaṇabhaṭṭa and Gangadasa Kavı

All these considertions lead us to believe that the lost portion of SC contained a section on pure Prakrit metres dealing with the Ārya Galıtaka Khanjaka etc that preceded the section on the Varnavṛttas

The Chandaśśekhara and SC

Velankar has published the fifth chapter of the *Chandaśsekhara* of Rajaśekhara Kavı who most probably flourished ın the first quarter of the eleventh century This ıs the only available portion of the text the portion of the Ms dealing with the Sk and Pk metres being at present untraceable If we compa ■ this fifth chapter of the *Chandassekhara* with SC IV VIII we can see at the first glance that the former is little more than a Sk translation of SC IV VIII The slight difference in the arrangement order of treatment and names of the metres ındicates that Rajaśekhara Kavı had occasionally consulted other sources also The earlier portion being lost we do not know if Rajaśekhara Kavı admitted ■is debt to Svayambhu That portion could have aslo thrown some ındirect light on the real Pk metres of SC.

The minor details with regards to which *Chandassekhara* deviates from SC are shared by the *Chandonuśasana* also This shows that Hemacandra has used both SC as well as the *Chandassekhara*

(1) Parab 1902, 108, 114 119
(2) See the following quotation from the *Chandopowade* of l a Guru Bhatta Puru ṣottama given by Gaṅgādasa Kavi Śveta Maṇḍavya mukhyāstu, nerchan munayo yatim *Chandomanjarı* p 105.
(3) Velankar 1946, 1 14

The Lost Works

The Suddhayacariya

The colophon stanza[1] at the beginning of the 100 Sandhi of RC is, according to our interpretation, from Svayambhu's pen It mentions *Suddhayacariya* and *Paumacariya* as the two works written by Svayambhū before the *Ritthanemicariu* Premi suggests[2] that *Suddhayacariu* is a scribal error for *Suvvayacariu* and this latter is nothing but a qualification of *Paümacariu* mentioned just before in the same line, because Padma and Laksmana according to the Jain mythology flourished during the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. But the force of *ca* in the words *suddhayacariyam ca* of the stanza in question makes this interpretation untenable Two, not one, works are clearly intended. Now we actually know, of course in name only, of a later composition, possibly in Apabhramsa, called *Suddhaya-vīra kahā* written by one Mahakavi Devadatta[3], who is significantly compared by his son Vira with Svayambhū and Puspadanta Thus there is nothing against our believing that Svayambhu composed the poem called *Suddhayacariya* This poem was probably in Apabhraṁsa since we do not know of any Pk work by Svayambhū and the absence in SC of quotations from his own works is not without some meaning

The Siri Pañcamīkahā.

In one[4] of the Prasasti stanzas discussed below Tribhuvana declares that he had composed the highly wonderful *Pañcamicariu* without having tasted (i e independently of) the matter or style of Caturmukha or Svayambhu In another place[5] he says Had Tribhuvana Svayambhu not been the younger son of 'the crest-jewel of metrics' (? i e Svayambhū) who would have 'repaired' (*samareu*, i e, redacted) *Siri Pañcami* the poem composed in the Paddhaḍiā?"

These remarks imply that not only Tribhuvana himself had written a *Pañcamīcariu*, but Svayambhu also had composed a poem in the Paddhaḍiā metres called *Siri pañcamī kahā*, dealing with the māhātmya of the *Jnanapañcami* or *Śrutapañcami* similar to, say, the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapala

Due to reasons unknown to us this poem was considered incomplete or defective in some way by Tribhuvana and hence he worked it over

Other works

In the very beginning of PC, while introducing himself, Svayambhū calls himself *kai raya*[6] This shows that at the time

(1) Appendix II stanza 65 For its discussion see Section 5
(2) Premi 1942 378 footnote
(3) "(वीर) कविने अपने पिता महाकवि देवदत्तकी चार कृतियोंका [illegible] किया है। इनमेंसे प्रथम 'वराङ्गचरिउ' को पद्धडियाबन्ध बतलाया गया है [illegible] स्वयंभू [illegible] सा(?) [illegible] और 'अम्बादेवीरास' की [illegible] है। [illegible] आदि पदमें [illegible] है कि जब स्वयंभू [illegible] कवि हुए, पुष्पदन्त [illegible] और देवदत्त [illegible]। Jain [illegible] 130
(4) Appendix I stanza 45
(5) Appendix I stanza 47
(6) *buddhaeṇa saṁgahiya* [illegible] PC 1 2 9b

of composing PC. Svayambhū had already earned the title of *Kavirāja*. Such an eminent literary status could be won only when one has got several important poetical works to his credit. So before PC, Svayambhū must have composed at least two, possibly more, poetical works. Were the *Siri-pañcami-kahā* and the *Suddhaya-cariya* written before PC.? We have no means to ascertain this or to decide whether there was any other work or works of *Svayambhū* over and above these two written before PC.

The Praśasti stanza 4 given in Appendix I, tells us that the intoxicated elephant in the form of Apabhraṁśa roams at will only so long as the goad in the form of Svayambhū's grammar does not strike on its head. Further stanza 5 given there states: Victorious be the Svayambhū-lion, having correct words as his terrible fangs, fierce to look at on account of claws in the form of metres and figures, and having grammar as his wealth of main. On the strength of these stanzas Jain and Premi suppose[1] that Svayambhū had also written a grammar, possibly an Apabhraṁśa grammar. Jain is even inclined to credit him with the authorship of a work on rhetorics and another on lexicography. But the references are too general and vague to permit even any tentative conclusions in this matter. They may be nothing more than tributes paid to Svayambhū for his proficiency in various śāstras like Vyākaraṇa, Alaṁkāra, Kośa etc., that is evident from his poetic works. Tribhuvana describes' himself also metaphorically as a choice bull (*dhavala*) having grammar as his strong shoulders, scriptures as limbs, logic as his terrible feet and carrying the load of poetry to the Jina-Tīrtha.

The other references to Svayambhū's grammar and rhetorics pointed out by Jain are admittedly of a mythological or doubtful character and hence without any probative value.

Svayambhū's achievements.

Svayambhū should be counted among those fortunate writers who achieved during their life-time recognition and literary fame that was amplified by subsequent generations. He was well-known as Kavirāja during his times and his son Tribhuvana never tires of speaking in glowing terms about his father. The Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning and end of some MSS of PC., are most probably by Tribhuvana and they obviously give expression to the contemporary literary appraisal of Svayambhū. His name was spoken along with Caturmukha and Bhadra (or Dantibhandra) celebrated names in the field of Apabhraṁśa letters. He is even said to have excelled them. Especially Svayambhū's description of water-sports ([illegible]) in PC. (Sandhi [illegible]) was acknowledged as a master-piece worth mentioning along side the *Gograha-kathā* of Caturmukha and the *Matsyavedha* of Bhadra. Whether you talk of the beauty of ideas or of expressions, whether you weigh knowledge of rhetorics, proficiency in Ap. grammar or skill in handling varied metres, Svayambhū is recognized as an all-round master[3].

That the encomiums showered upon his father by Tribhuvana were not merely an expression of filial affection is borne out by the appreciations of many later poets and authors who are never sparing in their praise of Svayambhū. Puṣpadanta, who along with Caturmukha and Svayambhū constitutes the big trio of Apabhraṁśa

(1) Jain, 1956, 74-75; 1946, 312; Premi, 1942, 373-82.
(2) Appendix I, stanza 24.
(3) Appendix I, stanza [illegible]

poetry mentions him besides Caturmukha Harṣa and Bana and speaks reverently of him as a great Acarya surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives[2] Hariṣena in his *Dhammaparikkha* (A D 987) raises Svayambhu to the pedestal of a god and praises his knowledge of mundane and supramundane narratives Kanakamara the author of *Karakanducariu* (11th century) remembers him as one possessing a comprehensive mind (*visala cittu*) Hemacandra (1089 1172) considers[5] him as an important metrical authority like Bharata Kaśyapa Pingala Saitava and Jaya deva and borrows several passages verbatim from the *Svayambhu cchandas* Several other poets and writers who refer to Svayambhu as a great poet and an authority are mentioned below

Author	*Work*	*Date*
Nayanandi[6]	Sayalavihivihana (in Ap)	11th Cent
Vira[7]	Jambusamicariu ( )	1020 A D
Sricandra[8]	Rayanakarandu ( )	1064 A D
—	Kavidarpanachandovṛtti	13th Cent
Dhanapala[10]	Bahubalicariu (in Ap)	1398 A D
Simhasena *alias* Raidhu	Mehesaracariu ( )	15th Cent
Narayanabhaṭṭa	Com. on Vṛttaratnakara	1544 A D
Cintamanimisra	Vanmayaviveka[11]	16th Cent
Raghavabhaṭṭa	Com on Śakuntala	
Gangadasakavi	Chandomanjari	

Among the later writers Rajaśekhara Kavi appears to be the most indebted to Svayambhu For as pointed out earlier (pp 46 47) the Ap section of his *Chandaśśekhara* is but a Sanskrit recast

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(1) *Caumuhu Sayambhu Siri Harisu Donu*
nalo u kai Isanu Vanu/ *Mahāpurana* 1 3 5

(2) Kairau sayambhu mahayariu
so sayana sahasahim pariyariu/*Mahapurana* 69 3 7
Is this an echo of Svayambhu s own words
kai atthi aneya bheya bhariya je sujana sahasehim āyariya/ (PC 23 1 5)?
In the gloss on the word Sayambhu in the above line cited from the *Mahāpurana* is quoted *cihara samasa-nalam* etc the second introductory stanza of PC Tribuvana too gives us to understand that Svayambhu had numerous pupils

(3) Caumuhu kavva virayani Savambhu vi,
Pupphayantu annanu nisumbhivi
jo sayambhu so deu pahanau,
aha kaha loyaloya viyanau/
Kaslival, 1950 108 Premi 1942, 371 n. 4

(4) Jain, Karakand cariu, 1934

(5) *Chandonusasana* p 14 n. 16 *Pas bheti Svayambhuh* For the borrowing see further below

(6) Bhammaha Bharahi Bharahu vi mahantu
Caumuhu Sayambhu kai Pupphayantu/Kaslival, 1950 237

(7) rasa bhavahim ranjiya viusa janu,
so muyavi Sayambhu annu ka vanu/Jain, 1935 75 Kaslival 1950 100

(8) Caumuhu caumuhu va pasiddhu bhāi,
kairāya Savambhu sayambhu nāi/
taha Pupphayantu nimmukka dasu,
vanni jjai kim suyaeva kosu//Kaslival, 1950 165

(9) Velanka *Kavidarpanam*, 61 It quotes SC I 144

(10) vara Paumacariu kiu suka-sedhu
iva avara jāya dhara valaya vidhi/
Caumuhu Donu Savambhu kai,
Pupphavantu puno Viru bhanu//Kaslival 1950 142.

(11) Jain 1935 75
(12) Parab 1902, [illegible]
(13) Kar [illegible] 299
(14) Parab 1902, 108 114 119

of the first four out of the five chapters in SC. dealing with the Apabhraṁśa metres. Puṣpadanta, Dhanapāla, Rājaśekhara and Hemacandra are typical of the poets and writers that are more or less influenced by Svayambhū's works

And because of his high achievements in the domain of Apabhraṁśa literature, it was but natural that Svayambhū exercised considerable influence over the subsequent literary efforts in Apabhraṁśa. Especially for the epic poets coming after Svayambhū, it was not quite easy to compose with a mind freed completely from the impressions of Svayambhū's voluminous epics These considerations are clearly borne out by the close similarity of several passages from the *Paümacariu* on one hand and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta and the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla on the other.

Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta

For a poet of Puṣpadanta's literary talent and learning it would not require much effort to shake off the influence of his renowned predecessors in Apabhraṁśa poetry. The form, however, of the Apabhraṁśa epic, appears to have become by his time considerably stereotyped and the Purāṇic material which served for the subject-matter of the religious Apabhraṁśa epics hardly ever permitted variation of even small details[1] The picture was completed by the fact that Apabhraṁśa poetic diction was becoming increasingly conventionalized. This tended to fix up a somewhat rigid norm for language and style, though sporadic influx from the spoken vernaculars exerted to some extent a rejuvenating influence. These considerations would account for numerous verbal borrowings on the part of Puṣpadanta from Svayambhū's *Paümacariu*. These are found mostly in the beginning portion of the *Mahāpurāṇa* since that portion along with the section dealing with the Rāmāyana (Sandhis 69-79) share common subject-matter with the *Paumacariu*. Of course I have not examined the whole of the *Mahāpurāṇa* from this point of view and we cannot rule out the probability of finding traces of Svayambhū's influence in other parts also of that work Nevertheless, it is likely to be negligible on account of difference in subject-matters

The parallelisms in wording, matter, rhyming, etc, between PC. (and other works of Svayambhū) and the *Mahāpurāṇa* are given below:

PC.	MP.
१ तिहुअण-सयल-सयम्भु ।। १ १ १	१. कय-सयल-सयम्भु ।। १ ६ १४ सयल-सयम्भु । ५ ११ ६
२ जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति, पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलइँ पियन्ति ।। १ ४ ८	२ जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव-घरि सुयन्ति, पहि पन्थिय दक्खा-रसु पियन्ति ।। ८ १२ १२
३ तहिँ त पट्टणु रायगिहु, धण-कणय-समिद्धउ । ण पिहिविएँ णव-जोव्वणएँ, सिरे सेहरु आइद्धउ ।। १ ४ ९	३ तहिँ . . . णयरु रायगिहु दिट्ठउ । कुसुमाहिहर-पसाहियएँ, वसुमइ-णारिएँ, भूसणु णं आइद्धउ ।। १ १२ १२-१३

(1) Compare Vaidya's remarks on this point in Mahāpurāṇa of puṣpadanta, Vol. II, 1940, Introduction, 11, 21

२१ मुक्खा-मारे। २ ८ २	२१ भुक्खा-मारहु। ५ १९ ३
२२ पुण्णाउस कोविकय णीलञ्जण। २ ९ ५	२२. पुण्णाउस णीलजस णट्टइ। ६ ४ ११
२३. तं जि हउ वइरायहों कारणु। २ १० ३	२३ ता होइ विरायहु कारणउं। ६ ४ १२
२४. चारु देव ज सइं उम्मोहिउ। २ १० ४	२४ चारु चारु जं सइं पडिबुद्धउ। ७ १९ १४
२५ उवहिंहिं थव-थव-कोडाकोडिउ, णटठउ धम्मु मत्थु परिवाडिउ ॥ णट्ठइं दसण-णाण-चरित्तइं, दाण-झाण-सञम-सम्मत्तइं ॥ पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय, तिण्णि गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥ २ १० ५–७	२५ सर-णिहि-समाहं पयडियउ, अट्ठारह कोडाकोडियउ ॥ णट्ठाइं धम्म-कम्मन्तरइं, दसण-णाणइं चरियइं वरइं ॥ आयारइं पञ्च महव्वयइं, अणुवय-गुणवय-सिक्खावयइं ॥ ६ ४ ५–७
२६ घोर-वीर-तव-चरणे। २ १२ ५	२६ घोर-वीर-तव-चरणें। ७ १४ ११
२७ हो हो केण दिट्ठु परमप्पउ। २ १२ ६	२७ पर-लोय-कहाणी केण दिट्ठ। ८ ३ ११
२८ जलइं म डोहहो फलइं म तोडहों। २ १३ ४	२८ मा लुणह तरु मा धुणह मरु। ८ ४ २७–२९
२९ अण्णहुं देमु विहञ्जेवि दिण्णउ, अम्हहुं किं पहु णिद्दासिण्णउ ॥ २ १४ २	२९ णिय-सुयहं विहञ्जिवि पुहइ देव, दिण्णी, अम्हहं दिण्णउ ण किंपि ॥ ८ ५ ११–१२
३० तहिं अवसरें, महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअण-णाहहों ॥ २ १६ १	३० एत्तहिं महि-विहरन्तु जिणेसरु। ९ १२ १
३१ 'थाहु' भणन्तु। २ १६ ११	३१ ठाह (ठाहु) भणिवि ९ ८ ७ ठा भणिउ। ९ ९ ९
३२ अक्खय-दाणु भणे वि सेयसहों, अक्खय-तइय णाउं किउ दिवसहो ॥ २ १७ ८	३२ अक्खय-दाणु भणिउं परमेरं, वइ दिवसहु अक्खेण ममामउ, अक्खय-तइय णाउं समायउ ॥ ९ ११ ८–९
३३ अइपमण्ण मुहकन्दहों। ३ २ ११	३३ अइपसण्ण मुहु। ९ ५ १३
३४. वह धय चउम-मोर-पञ्चाणण, गरुड-मराल वसह-वरवारण ॥ एक्केक्कएं धएं लहिणव-छायहं, सउ अट्ठोत्तर चित्त-पडायहं ॥ ३ ४ ५–७	३४ दह धय, माला-वत्थ-मोर-कमलङ्कहिं हंस-गरुड-हरि-विस-करि-चक्कहिं ॥ भूमिय-परिधिय-पह-पडरिक्कहु अट्ठोत्तर-सउ सउ एक्केक्कहु ९ २४ १०–१२
३५ तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जावहिं, अमर-राउ सञ्चल्लिउ तावहिं ॥ ३ ४ ८ अमर-राउ सञ्चल्लिउ जावेंहिं, धणए किउ कञ्चणमउ तावेंहिं, पट्टणु ॥ २ २ १–२	३५ एम देव सञ्चल्लिय जावहिं, धणए समवसरणु किउ तावहिं ॥ ९ २० १४
३६ परिवड्ढिउ। ३ ६ १	३६ परिवड्ढिओ। ९ १७ १६
३७ बीयउ मन्दरु णाइं समुट्ठिउ। ३ ६	३७ ण आयउ बीयउ मन्दरु। ९ १७ १६
३८ ताव विणिग्गय दिव्व झुणि। ३ ११ १	३८ ता णिग्गन्त-धीर-दिव्व-झुणि। १० ९ १
३९ जो ज मग्गइ त महुं देइ। ३ १२ ९	३९ जो ज मग्गइ त तासु दिण्णु। ४ १९ १२
४० सट्ठिहि वरिस-सहासहिं, भरहु अउज्झ पईसरइ। णवणिहिसियर धारउ, चक्करयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ ४ १	४० उज्झहिं भरहाहिउ पइसरइ, सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं ॥ णउ पइसरइ पुरवरे। १६ १ १९ णिहिसिय-धारय राइणो चक्का ॥ १६ २ १–२
४१ पइसरइ ण पट्टणे चक्करयणु, जिह अकुलीणन्तरें सुकइ-वयणु ॥ ४ १ ७	४१ चक्कउ चक्कु ण पुरि परिसक्कइ, कुकइहि कव्वु व पउ णिम्मक्कइ ॥ १६ २ ३

४२ जइ सो मइ वि वियट्टइ, तो सहुँ सपावारें, एक्क-पहारें। पइ मि देव दप्पवट्टइ ॥ ४ २ ९	४२ जइ रणि मइ वि वियम्भइ, तो महुँ चक्कें महुँ साहणें ण, पइँ मि णरिन्द णिसुम्भइ ॥१६ ५ १२ १२
४३ को तुहुँ को यग्ग ण भेउ को वि।४ ३ ६	४३ को तुहुँ भरहु भवणु किर वुच्चइ। १६ १६ ४
४४ (*a*) परम जिणेसरेण ज वि पि विहज्जे वि दिण्णु। ४ ४ १ (*b*) एमु मण्डलु, आसि समप्पिउ बप्पें। ४ ४ ९	४४ (*a*) ज दिण्ण महेसिणा णयर दस भेत्तं। १६ १९ १ (*b*) सहु मेइणि महु पोयणणयर आइजिणिन्दें दिण्णउँ। १६ १९ ११
४५ कि वहिएण वराए, मडसयाए।४ ८ ९	४५ कि किङ्कर णियरे मारिएण किर काईं वराए दण्डिएण।१७ ९ ९–१०।
४६ उवरिल्लियएँ, हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि पराज्जिय। ४ ९ ९	४६ हेट्ठिल दिट्ठि उवरिल्लियाए णिज्जिय १७ ११ ५
४७ चउपहें दणु दुणे ाहें। ४ १४ ९	४७ अउज्झहि पइरि-दुमज्झहि (v l. दुगेज्महि) ७ २६ २५ अउज्झ परम (v l. पर) दुग्गज्झ। ९ १० १७
४८ सो पहु मुअउ अवार णिज्जइ ॰ ॰ ॰ जिह सञ्झाएँ एउ पउमय-घणु तिह जराएँ गाढज्जइ जोव्वणु। जीविउ जमेंण सरीरु हुआसे सत्तइँ काले रिद्धि विणासे ॥ ५ २ ५–७	४८ सो मुउ घर-बारेण ण णिज्जइ ॰ ॰ ॰ तणु लायण्णु वण्णु खणि खिज्जइ कमलालि मयरन्दु व पिज्जइ ॥१ ९ १२
४९ आगएँ रुच्छिएँ बहु जुज्झाविय पाहुणया इव बहु बोलाविय। ५ १३ ८	४९ एयइ वसुमइ धुत्तियइ बोलाविय के के मउ णियइ।१५ ६ १–४ मइँ पइ जहा बहु वहाविय, पुरहइ पुहइ-पाल बोलाविय ॥ १८ ९ ७
५० जो जो को इ जुवाणु तासु तासु कुल-उत्ती ॥ मेइणि छेच्छइ पेम, मव्वण परे ण भुत्ती ॥ ५ १३ ९	५० ताए भुत्त चिर पुत्तें सहुँ सुहुँ लब्भइ। वसुमइ-सम्दुलिय, खणि केण-वि ममउ ण गच्छइ। १५ ६ १४–१७ महि-पुम्चलि व केण ण भुत्ती। १८ १ ७
५१ पुव्व भवन्तर-णेहे। ५ ७ ११	५१ पुव्व भवन्तर णेह ९ ५ १४
५२ (*a*) मट्ठु-पिक्काल-कोमणु। ११ ४ ४ (*b*) थावबसु। ११ ४ ८	५२ (*a*) णयणहिँ महु-पिङ्गलो। ९ १७ ६ (*b*) थावबमो। ९ १७ १०
५३ जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भ सोहिल्ला ते जि णाइँ घण अदुम्मिल्ला ॥ १४ ३ ६	५३ काहि वि दिट्ठउ पयडु थणत्थलु णाइँ णिरङ्कुस-कुम्भि कुम्भत्थलु ॥ २ १ १४
५४ णउ बइसणउ ण चडकउ जीवणु ण करेवउ कमावि णिट्ठीवणु ॥ पाय-पसारणु हत्थ-फालणु उच्चालवणु समुच्च णिहालणु ॥ हसणु भसणु पर-आसण-मेल्लणु गत्त भञ्जणु मुह-जम्भा-मेल्लणु ॥ णउ णियडेण दूरे बइसेवउ, रस-विरस चित्तु जाणवउ ॥	५४ पहु-अग्गइ सेवा-दूसणउँ, णिट्ठीवणु जिम्भणु पहसणउँ ॥ कम-कम्पणु अट्ट णिहालणउ हिक्कारसु अङ्गुलि-तालणउँ ॥ सामणु धम्मिल्लामेल्लणउँ, कर-मोडि पराणस-मेल्लणउँ ॥ अवटम्भणु दप्पण-दंसणउँ, अइजम्पणु सगुण-पसंसणउँ ॥

अमल-मच्छल परिहरिएवी,
जिह तुवइ तिह सेव करेवी ॥

८१ ११ ५–६

आयईं लहुयाईं ण कारणईं,
णिट्ठीवण-णायपसारणईं ॥
कहर-मोडण-जिम्भामेल्लणईं ॥
कन्तेकहुण-परासण-पेल्लणईं ॥
अवहुउर-रूप-णिहालणईं,
चायसियईं हत्थुप्फालणईं ॥
अईं सव्वईं वज्जेवाईं,
इन्दियईं पञ्च सवज्जेवाईं ॥
RC. २८ १ ७–१०

सवियासु काय-णियच्छणउँ,
दुट्ठागम–देव–दुगुञ्छणउँ ॥
मवेय-वयण-अवयारणउँ,
पर-णिन्दणु पाव-पमारणउँ ॥
अवरु वि जं विणएं विरहियउँ,
तं म करहु गुरुयण-गरहियउँ ॥
६ २ ४–१०

मे हरिअम्बाहोप(र)एँण,
परिय दइ हल्लरु णाइ ।
मोयले पईं अवइण्णएँण
हउँ दूहय जि सणाह ॥ RC. 5 1 Ghatta

५५. परियन्दइ अम्माहीरएण ।
हो हल्लरु जो जो सुहुँ सुअहि,
पईं पणवन्तउ भूयगणु ॥
४ ४ १३–१४

Besides there are several passages which have common contents and descriptive patterns in PC. and MP. For instance,

(1) The passage describing various services rendered to Marudevī by Śrī, Hrī, etc., in PC. gives the details in a sequence of lines each beginning with *kā vi* (1 14 5-8). The corresponding passage in MP. (3 4 1-7) also gives similar details with a sequence of lines each beginning with *ka vi*.

(2) The passage in PC. describing the activities of the gods celebrating the ceremonial bath of newly-born Ṛsabha has a sequence of lines each beginning with *kehi mi* (PC. 2 4 2-8). The corresponding passage in MP. has similar details and a sequence of lines mostly beginning with *keṇa vi* (MP. 3 18 1-6)

(3) The contents and pattern of PC. 4 1 and MP. 16 3 describing how the triumphant Cakra did not enter Ayodhyā are closely similar The sentences in PC giving the similes begin with *jiha* and those in MP. end with *va*.

(4) Compare the following passages from the *Svayambhūchandas* and the *Mahāpurāṇa*:

जिण-णामें मअगल मुअइ दप्पु,
केसरि वस होइ ण डसइ सप्पु ॥
जिण-णामें ण डहइ सअअअल्ल,
हुअवह जाला-सय-पज्जलन्त ॥

जिण णामें अहणिहि देइ थाहु,
आरण्णे वण्णु ण वहइ थाहु ॥
जिण-णामें भव-सय-सखलाइं,
तुट्टन्ति होन्ति खणे मोक्कलाइं ॥
जिण-णामें पीडइ गहु ण को वि,
दुम्मह-णिमाउ ओसरइ सो-वि

जिण णाम-पवित्तें, दिव्वमुणन्तें

तुह णामें णउ भक्खइ अहि वि ॥
तुह णामें णासइ मत्त-करि,
कमु देंतु वि थक्कइ पञ्चहु हरि ॥
तुह णामें हुयवहु णउ डहइ,
पर मलु भय-गहणु मड वहइ ॥
तुह णामें सर्वोसिय-णलउ
तुट्टेवि जंति पय-णसलउ ॥
तुह णामें सायरि तरइ णरु,
ओसरइ कोहु-नदण्ण-जरु ॥
तुह णामें केवल-किरण-रवि
भीसीय होंति रोयाउर वि ॥
पूरंति मणोरह, गह सागुणह,

णाउ अणसु वि उज्जाइ ॥	हंति देव पइ दिज्जइ ॥
ज ज मण भावइ त सुह पावइ	
दोणु ण वासु वि विज्जइ ॥	
(स्व छं ८—४१ ४२, ४३, ४५)	(म प ११ ८ ७—१२ १४)

Lastly, we find several rhymes common between PC and MP used in the same context With the common mythological subject matter allowing little variation even in details and with the style and diction becoming increasingly standardized it is natural that we find numerous rhymes (over and above ideas phrases and stylistic devices) common between such epics as PC and MP The following few examples have been gleaned from the two works

PC	MP
१ देवाहिदेव । णिम-णाग णरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ १ ९ २	१ वय-सुर णर-णगर-सत सेव ॥ ४ ८ १
२ सुविणावलि — मरुदेविएँ दीसइ णरवहिवहा सीसइ ॥ १ १५ ९	२ सुद्ध णिविणइ ज दिन्त पच्चूहे सयहुत सिन्दु॥१ ५ ३२ ३४
३ जसु मेरु महागिरि ण्हवण-वीढु महिहर-खम्भ-गीढु ॥ १ १६ २	३ जो सुरगिरि सो तहु ण्हवण-वीढु ज महिमण्डलु त तेण वीढु ॥४ २ ७
४ ०भारउ —— भडारउ ॥२ ६ ९	४ ०भारियहे—भडारियहु ॥३ ६ १
५ मगलगारउ —— भतारउ ॥? १	५ भयवगारउ — भडारउ ॥६ १
६ णेक्खणाइं णारइइं ०तोरणाइं णिवडइं ॥ ३ ६ ३	६ णोतइं णारवाइं तोरणइं णिवडाइं ॥ ३ १८ ४
७ त णिसुणेवि भय भीगे वाइवलीये ॥ ४ ३ ९	७ त णिसुणप्पिणु वाइवल्लाल भ भइय भीतो॥१६ १८ १४
८ मणइ —— ०विन्तिय-फल॥४ ४ ०	८ मण्ण —— विन्तिय-फल॥५ १९ ७

Svayambhu and Dhanapala

The beginning of the *Bhavisattakaha* of *Dhanapala* (probably 10th Cent A D Ed Jacobi 1918 Dalal Gune 1923) also appears clearly to have been modelled after the beginning of Svayambhū s *Paumacariu* as can be established from the following verbal correspondences collected from the relevant portions of these two works

Paumacariu	Bhavisattakaha
१ पणवेप्पिणु १ १ २	१ पणविप्पिणु १ १ २
२ ससारसमुद्द तारहो १ १ २	२ ससारसमुद्दुत्तरणसेउ १ १ ७
३ दुज्जयकदप्पदप्पहरहो १ १ ३	३ कन्दप्पदप्पदप्पसरभग्गु १ १ ६
४ परमेट्ठि १ १ १	४ परमिट्ठि १ १ १०
५ भवियायणमउणपणासहो १ १ ०	५ भव्वयणवयणपयपयासणु १ १ ४
६ तइलोक्कमहारिसिकुलहरहो १ १ १७	६ पवरमहामिसिकुलहरहो १ १ ११
[illegible] चउवीस वि परम जिण। पणवेप्पिणु भावे॥ पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि। रामायण-कावे॥ १ १ २०	७ सो हियइ धरेवि। परमहामिसिकुलहरहो। चिरारंभि भोइ। विरायणु भविसयणाहि यहो॥ १ १ १२
८ णिम्मलपुण्णपवित्तकह १ २ १२	८ णिम्मल पुण्ण पवित्त कहं १ ४ ९
९ ०पविसन्तहुवित्तणु १ २ १२	९ वित्तणु भविसयणाहिपहो १ १ १२
१० बुहयण १ ३ १	१० बुहयण १ २ २

११ एहु सज्जणलोयहों किउ विणउ १ ३ १२	११ इहु सज्जणलोयहों विणउ सिट्ठु १ ३
१२ अवहत्थवि खलयणु १ ४ १	१२ अव्हेउ खलयणु १ ४ १
१३ गणहरदेवहिं दिट्ठ १ २ ६	१३ गणहरिण दिट्ठ १ ४ २
१४ थिउ विउलमहीहरें वद्धमाणु १ ७ ६	१४ विउलइरि परिट्ठिउ वद्धमाणु १ ४ ६
१५ समसरणु वि जसु जोयणपमाणु १ ७ ६	१५ जसु समवसरणु जोयणपमाणु १ ४ ६
१६ जहिं पवरचरणं १ ४ २	१६ परिपक्कलमि १ ५ ३
१७ The story begins with the description of the मगधदेश, most of the lines beginning with, जहिं, १ ४	१७ The story begins with the description of the कुरुजाङ्गलदेश, most of the lines beginning with जहिं, १ ५
१८ पुण्डु पथिय रससलिलइं पियंति १ ४ ८	१८ पुण्डुच्छुरसइं लीलइं पियंति १ ५ १०
१९ तहिं पट्टणु रायगिहु. धणकणयसमिद्धउ॥ ण पुरहरें १ ४ ९	१९ तहिं गयउरु णाउं। पट्टणु जणजणियच्छरिउ॥ ण ममणु १ ५ ११–१२
२० ण सग्गखण्डु अवयरे वि थिउ १ १३ ६ जहिं १ ४	२० ण गयणु मुएवि। सग्गखण्डु महिं अवयरिउ महिं १ ५ १२
२१. ण पिहिमिएँ णवजोव्वणएँ। सिरें सेहरु आइद्धउ॥ १ ४ ९	२१ ज पुहइहि मडणु ण पमत्थु १ ६ १
२२ The patterns of PC 1 14 4-8 and Bh 1 10 9-13 are quite similar	
२३ जक्खवद्दमे ण १ १४ ८	२३ जक्खकद्दमपसरु १ १० १३
२४ णउ मामण्णु णक ९ ५ ५	२४ मावनु एहु णउ दीसइ २ ३ ५, एहु कोवि मामनु ण दीसइ २ १४ २
२५ आलावेण वि समउ १ १४ ८	२५ आलावणि समउ २ ४ ६
२६ उप्पाइउ भत्तिउ १ १० १	२६ उप्पाइय केण वि भत्ति २ ७ १०
२७ सोमइउ कुमउ किरविणीउ घग्घरसहि धवधव सीसु वसु १२ १ ६–७	२७ सोहइ रयणवन्तु किंकिणिरउ। धवधवन्तु घग्घरयमहारउ ९ ८ ३

These correspondences are sufficiently striking to warrant the conclusion that at the time of composing the first few Kaḍavakas of his *Bhavisattakaha* Dhanapāla had before him the beginning portion of Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*

Svyambhū and Hemacandra

In the field of Apabhraṁśa prosody also Svayambhū had exerted considerable influence Hemacandra has naturally profited much by Svayambhū's work on Pk and Ap metres More than sufficient proofs are there to show the eclectic and exhaustive character of Hemacandra's treatise on prosody, the *Chandonuśāsana* It is therefore quite reasonable to expect Hemacandra to have made generous use of the works of such eminent metrical authorities as Bharata, Kāśyapa, Pingala, Saitava and Jayadeva, and we actually find these names cited several times in Ch Svayambhū [illegible] also found quoted along with these great names This indicates that by the times of Hemacandra, Svayambhū had come to be recognised as an eminent metrician

We have seen that Rājaśekhara Kavi had made a Sk rendering of at least the Ap section of SC Hemacandra appears to have utilised SC directly as also through the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājaśekhara

Firstly, when there obtains a difference of names regarding any of the metres treated, Hemacandra records it, at times along with the name of the authority In this manner at the end of the definition and illustration stanza of the Meghavisphūrjitā, we read *Rambheti Svayambhūḥ* (Ch 14 *a*, 1 16) If we refer to SC we find that it defines at I 102 under the name Rambhā that very metre which is called Meghavisphūrjita Similarly after treating the Vasanta (na na-ta ta ga-ga, Ch II 224), Hemacandra remarks *Nandimukhity eke* SC I 11-12 define and illustrate this metre under the designation Nandimuhi Ch. II 28 [illegible] deals with the Vaṃsapatrapatita (bha ra na-bha na la ga) and at the end it is observed *Vamsadalam ity anye* SC I 61-62 define and illustrate *the metre Vamsaala and at the end there is a note ko vi* [illegible] *Vamsavattalaham ti pabhanai*, while in the next stanza (1 64) which is given to illustrate this, *there occurs the world Vamsavattavadiam* in the fourth line

Secondly, at several places Hemacandra has borrowed verbally or with modifications or in its Sk. garb metrical rules and definitions from SC without quoting the source or at times even without giving any indication that the statement in question is not original

Compare the following

(1) छब्बीसक्खरअहिअ ण दीसइ किंपि एअअ वीह।
त वण्डअ तिमण्णइ पिंगीडिआइ पमोत्तूण॥
यत्किञ्चित् दृश्यते छन्द षड्विंशत्यक्षराधिकम्।
दीपजात्यादिकं मुक्त्वा तत्सर्वं दण्डकं विदु॥ Ch 18*a*, I 17

(2) धवलणिहेण ज पुरिसो वण्णिज्जइ जेण तेण गए धवला।
धवलो वि होइ तिविहो अट्ठपओ छप्पओ चउप्पाओ॥ SC IV 36

= Ch V 32 (1), preceded by *yadaha* and with the better variants *supuriso* and *so dhavalo*

(3) गुरुओ च्चिअ एक्कल्लहु विरामविसअम्मि विसमसखाए।
समलहु लहुओ च्चिअ समसखासट्ठिओ होइ॥ SC V 2

= Ch 1*b*, I 11, preceded by *yadāha* and with some corrupt variants

(4) विण्णसण समिहाणअ- मगलीहावलोइअत्थम्मि।
तस्स णिबज्झइ धुवअ तस्सोवरि सव्वदुवईओ॥ SC VII 1
सिंहावलोकितार्थयु- विन्यस्तो सविधानके।
मङ्गले च ध्रुवा प्रोक्ता द्विपदा यत्र गीयते॥ Ch VII 57 (1)

(5) दीपाअसजुआओ एआणअक्खरन्तजमिआओ।
ताओ च्चिअ दुवईओ चउण्ह दोसण्ह मज्झम्मि॥ SC VI 2
चतुर्णामादिके स्याद् आन्तेङ्हौं पुन पुन।
एकानेकरन्तवर्ण- यमके द्विपदी विदु॥ Ch VII 72 (1)

preceded by *yadaha*

Lastly, Ch borrows from SC several illustrative stanzas also in their original Sanskritized or modified form SC itself has got most of them from other sources,

(1) मचलदिहि अङ्गारगणस्स—
विलुलिअचिउरमहरअच्चअवण-
मविरलपुलअभरिअणणजुअमवि।
रइरसमणिअमणिअमुहल्लिअमिह
सहइ मुरअमविरअमइ सहि तुह॥ SC I 53

विलुलितचिकुरमधरविहितदशन—
मविरलपुलकनिचितकुचयुगमयि ।
रतिरसारभसमणितमुखरितमिह
विलसति तव सखि सुरतमनल्पधृति ॥ Ch. 11b, l. 11-12.

(2) भमरपअं सुद्धकइस्स (किंवा णिउणस्स)—
मेघक्खाहिसेअजलपसमिअरअणिजरा
णव्विरचम्पअरीअरबहुहुत्तिअकुसुमसारा ।
उग्गअनन्दबिम्बकरधवलिअसअलदिसा
कस्स दिहिं ण देइ भण मणहरसरअणिसा ॥ SC. I 78.
वारिदमुक्तधारिभरपरिशमितघनरजा
उद्गतरोहिणीशकरधवलितसकलककुप् ।
कस्य धृतिं ददाति न हि शरत्सुरजनिरियं
चुम्बनलम्पटभ्रमरपदविदलिताकुमुदा ॥ Ch. p 13b, l 5-7.

Here the order of the lines of the original stanza is changed and some of the words are paraphrased.

(3) चणयो सुद्धसहावस्स—
सन्दो रन्दो कुन्दच्छाओ सरअघणतुहिणकयकवणकुमुअहरहसिअसिअतणू ससहरकरउज्जलो
तारो पारावारप्पारो सअलिअजलथलगअणजणराअभुअणअवलपरिअरप्पसाहिअविम्मुहो ॥
लोआलोअच्छेअं गन्तु दढकढिणविअडवलअलयढणपडिवढणवलढइओ णरेन्द तुहं जसो ।
उत्तुङ्गो सेअप्पाआरो उअ हरइ परमतिहुअणसिरिमणहरविरहअरअमणिरसव।
सट्ठिओ ॥

SC. I 138.

रुन्द्रोऽमन्दः कुन्दच्छायः शरदमलघनतुहिनचिकचकुमुदनवहरहसितासित शशाङ्कन-
करोज्ज्वलः ।
सारः पारावारापारः स्थलजलगगनतलसकलभुवनपथधवलनपरिचित प्रसाधित-
दिङ्मुख ॥
लोकालोकच्छेदं गत्वा दृढकठिनविकटदिगवधितटघटनविघलनचलयितो विशुद्धयशश्चयः ।
प्रोत्तुङ्गः श्वेतप्राकारो भ्रमितगुणगणस्तव जयति नृपवर नवललितवनितेर्जयनित-
यश्रियः ॥

Ch p. 18b, l. 10-13.

(4) अण्णवो तस्सेव (मुद्धसीलस्स)—
पसरिअसरभारुअन्दोलिआसल्लइखिज्जन्तपत्तोहसल्लइवासारिपूरिज्जमाणम्बरे ।
बिणअरकरतत्ततोल्लविनिसल्लजोलन्तकोलालिदाहुक्खरअक्खोणिसुत्थाकसाइल्लए ॥
घणवणदवदाहडज्झन्तवप्पन्तमल्लक्खसोरल्लिसन्तज्झणासन्नमावहगजूहाउले ।
पिअअम इअ एरिसे गिम्हआलम्मि मा वच्च भावेसु थोरत्थणालिङ्गणुद्दामसोक्खाइं मे ॥
SC. I 148.

प्रसृतनिबिडमारुतान्दोलितान्तर्घनसंदीर्णपर्णौघविस्फारवातोलिकापूर्यमाणाम्बरे ।
घनवनदवदह्यमानाखिलनृगशार्दूलपोतोद्भटोन्मादसंत्रस्तमातङ्गयूथाकुले ॥
दिनकरकरतप्तनीलावलीभोयमाणार्द्रतल्ले खसत्खोलकल्लोलवाचालमायन्महा- ।
गंधपमसि ननु प्रिय ग्रीष्मकालेऽधुना मा स्म या भावय त्वं हि पीनस्तना-
श्लेषसौख्यानि मे ॥ Ch. p. 18b, l. 4-6.

(5) अण्णगनेहरो सुद्धसीलस्स—
विसालमालघोलमाणकज्जलुज्जलालआलिमालिआकुलोअसोहिए ।
विउद्धमुद्धमुद्धणिद्धपम्हसामलम्मसमन्नतारदीहरच्छिरत्तकन्तए ॥
विसट्टसन्दकुन्दगोच्छसच्छकोमलुल्लसन्तदित्तिदन्तकन्तिवेमरालए ।
इमम्मि एरिसे मुहारविन्दए पिएइ जो पिआहर मह्व व्व सो सउण्णओ ॥ SC. I 167.

चिराउभाउगेम्पुणमानरज्जलोज्जवगउरङ्गरिफमारिकोपगोभिते ।
विनद्धहावमुद्धचारलग्नगलग्रभमत्तनारदीप्तनयनमुदरे ॥
अम दकु दकुडम गणकामल्लोल्लमदधुनीदगुद्धदलपद्मिनिनेमराज्य ।
प्रियामुखाम्बुजअधर चिराय मध्विवापिवक्षनारन भवेदनङ्गशेखर ॥
Ch p 19b I 12 13

(6) भुअङ्गविआगो तस्सेअ (सुद्धमहावस्स)—
वामहरम्मि घरे मणाअरडडढिअधूवमुअधमणोहरए कमणीए ।
पीणघणुण्णअचक्कलयोरयणीअ सज परिपेल्लिअवच्छअलो रमणाए ॥
कोमलबाहुलआवडचढ्ढिअआ पडिवण्टसणत्तणिअलिअए समणीए ।
पावइ णिद्दिअअ हिअइच्छिअअ महि को वि स पुण्णजुओ स णरो रमणीए ॥
SC I 173

पीनघनाशनवृत्तविशालतुम्ननमण्डनगाढनिपीडनरम्भितादृग ।
कोमलबाहुमृणालनादृढवेष्टितकण्ठतट परिलुम्बनविभ्रमगात्रम् ॥
वासगृहे बहुलोज्ज्वलितागुरुधूमलतानिचित शयने मृदुनि क्षणदाया ।
यो दयिता रमयत्यतिसम्भ्रममानजुप स भजत्यविकामसुखमिह मर्त्य ॥
Ch p 20b I 1 3

(7) Echoes from Sc I 29 are found in Ch p 21b st 31

(8) अवहुलहड अरगादेवस्स—
काइ करउं हउ माए । पिउ ण गणइ लग्गी पाए ॥
मण्णु धरन्ती हो जाइ । कहिण उत्तरइ भणाइ ॥ SC IV 13
एत्थु सरिसि रुणि काइ । प्रिउ न गणइ लग्गी पाइ ॥
छड्डेविणु हउ मुक्की । अवदोहय जिम्व सिर गावि ॥ Ch VI 19 4a

(9) वीअच्चलण मत्तबालिआ गोइन्दस्स—
कमलकुमुअह एक्क उप्पत्ति ।
ससि तो वि कुमुआअरह । देइ सोक्ख कमलह दिवाअर ॥
पाविज्जइ अवस फलु । जण जस्स पासे टवेइउ ॥ SC IV 17
कुमुअकमलह एक्क उप्पत्ति
मअङ्के तु वि कमलवणु । कुमुअसडु तिक्खु वि विआसइ ॥
मच्छन्दविआसिणिय । चदमोण्ह कि मत्तवालिआ ॥ Ch V 18 18

The last two lines of the stanza in Ch are different

(10) वामाला परुसा विघणा । गुणहि विमुक्का पाणहरा ॥
जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि । तिह पसरु ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC VI 150
वामाशा परुसा विघणा । गुणिहि विमुक्का प्राणहर ॥
जह दुज्जण सज्जणजणउवरि । तेम्व पसर ण लहन्ति सर ॥ Ch VI 21 110

(11) किर कण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । तिअ पवर माणविवज्जिआ ॥
णहु कोवि अहिट्टइ मुणिअवहे । कहि घरइ जअद्दह कण्हु कह ॥ SC VI 152
कुवरेण्णकलिङ्ग परज्जिआ । तिअ नरवइ माणविवज्जिआ ॥
नहु कोइ अभिट्टइ अणिअवहि । कहि वइरि जयद्दहु कण्हु कहि ॥ Ch VI 20 116

(12) मत्तकरिणी अह्न तस्सेअ (गोइन्दस्स)—
सव्व गोविउ जइवि जोएइ
हरि सुट्ठवि आअरेण । देइ दिट्ठि जहि कहि वि राही ॥
को सक्कइ सवरेवि । डड्ढणअण णेहें पलोट्टउ ॥
एक्कमेक्कउ जइवि जोएदि ।
हरि दट्ठु सव्वाअरेण । तो वि द्रेहि जहि कहि वि राही ॥
को सक्कइ संवरेवि । दड्ढनअण नेहें पलुट्टा ॥
Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar IV 422 (6)

(13) With बोल्लिज्जइ ज त णिव्वहइ 1 Svayambhu s *Paumacariu* [illegible] 4 2a and बोल्लिज्जइ ज णिव्वहइ वक्क् (को अ तरें (इ) जइ विहि मरइ एहु (क्कु) Svayambhu s *Ritthanemicariu* 24 7 4 cf त बोल्लिअइ (v l बोल्लिअइ) ज निव्वहइ Hemacandra s Prakrit Grammar 4 360 (2)

It is not unlikely that for some of these illustrations which Svayambhu himself has taken from others Hemacandra may have used directly the original sources. It should be noted that the citations as found in Hemacandra s works appear to preserve the language of the original as contrasted with their comparatively modernized language in the published text of the *Svayambhucchandas*.

5 THE PAUMACARIU AND ITS SOURCES

The Paümacariu

The narrative of Rama who is also known as Padma (Pk Pauma) in Jain mythology and who along with Laksmana and Ravana makes up the eighth trio of Baladeva Vasudeva and Prativasudeva respectively was related by many Jain poets. Svayambhu s *Paumacariu* is such a Rama epic in Apabhramsa

In most of the colophons of various Sandhis of PC the title appears alternatively as *Paumacariu* or *Pomacariu* equivalent to Sk Padmacaritam At the end of the work it is called *Ramayana purana*. The donor s colophon at the end of MS S refers to the work as the Sastra called Ramayana The *Jinaratnakosa* describes the work under the name of *Ramayanapurana* and in the colophon stanzas of Sandhis 88 89 of PC. it is called simply Ramayana In the upper corner of the margin of folio 222 verso of MS S we find रामायण पुराण २२२ In the colophon stanza of the 18 and the 84 Sandhi (the latter written by Tribhuvana) the poem is called *Ramaevacariya* Sk *Ramadevacarita* and once in the colophon of the 86 Sandhi it is referred to as *Ramacariya* Sk *Ramacarita* In the body of the work Svayambhu mentions it as *Ramayana kava* (1 1 19) The Ramayana Poem *Ramayana* (23 1b) or *Rahavacariya* (23 1 9b 40 1b) Sk *Raghava-carita* while the subject-matter is generally called *Rama kaha* (1 1 1 2 1) Sk *Rama katha* Of these titles *Paumacariu* is the most frequent and evidently one intended by the poet

PC has a roundly estimated extent of 12 000 Granthagras It contains a total of 1 269 Kadavakas distributed among 90 Sandhis which are divided into five books (called Kanda Sk Kanda) in the following manner[2]

1 Vijjahara Kanda (Vidyadhara Kanda) 20 Sandhis
2 Ujjha K° (Ayodhya K) 22 Sandhis.
3 Sundara K 14 Sandhis
4 Jujjha K° (Yuddha K°) 21 Sandhis
5 Uttara K° 13 Sandhis

According to this account and also according to the actual contents the Yuddha Kanda is finished with the 77 Sandhi and indeed at the end of that Sandhi we find a statement to this effect—

(1) According to Jain mythology there flourished in past sixty three great persons Salakapurusa which included twenty four Tirthankaras twelve Cakrins, nine Vasudevas nine Baladevas and nine Prativasudevas Krsna, Balarama and Jarasandha make up the ninth group

(2) The extent in Kandas is given in the colophon stanzas 37 73 (Appendix I)

telling us that the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished and that the Uttara Kāṇḍa is now begun. But immediately after this the MSS. read: *Siri-muni suvvaya titthaṃ namamı, Jujjha-Kaṇḍaṃ nısameha* 'I bow down to the Tīrtha of Muni Suvrata. Listen to the Yuddha Kaṇḍa'. Further at the end of the next, i e, 78 Sandhi it is stated *Jujjha kaṇḍam samattam|Jyeṣṭha Vadi 1 Some* 'Finished the Yuddha Kāṇḍa, on Monday the first, dark half, Jyestha'. This [illegible] clearly an error. The words *Sirimunisuvayya* etc. should be found in the beginning of the 57 Sandhi, while the statement at the end of the 78 Sandhi has its legitimate place at the end of the 77 Sandhi.

Similarly at the end of the 13 Sandhi the MSS read *Prathamam Parva*. Its significance is not clear. The first Kaṇḍa is completed with the 20 Sandhi. The [illegible] Sandhi does not seem to markedly round off the foregoing matter so that the first 13 Sandhis can form a definite unit.

Puṣpadanta has regularly given separate titles to the individual Sandhis of his *Mahapurana*. Svayambhū only casually assigns [illegible] title to individual Sandhis. Thus in the Vidyadhara-Kanda, Sandhis 1, 2, 13, 17 and 18 are found with special titles. On the other hand for Sandhis 83 90, which were not written by Svayambhū we regularly find the Sandhi titles.

In the colophon of the Vidyadhara Kanda at the end of the 20 Sandhi Svayambhu records that his high spirited wife Amiavvā' (=Amṛtamba) dictated to him (obviously when he was preparing a copy of his epic, finished partly or wholly) the Vidyādhara Kanda. Similarly we gather from the colophon of the 42 Sandhi' that his second wife named Āiccamva (Ādityamba) dictated to him the Ayodhya Kanda.

Onwards from the 83 Sandhi we find a statement at the end of each Sandhi saying 'Finished the Sarga number so and so entitled so and so in the supplement to the *Paumacariu (Paumacariya sesa) that was somehow left out by (or that escaped uvvariya)* Svayambhū and that was composed, after the latter's passing away, by his younger son Tribhuvana Svayambhū under the patronage of Vandaiya'. This means that Sandhis 83 [illegible] of PC were written by Tribhuvana.

In the previous Section we saw that Svayambhū's *Riṭṭhanemicariu* was felt to be incomplete by Tribhuvana and the wanting portions were supplied by him and later by Yaśahkirti. Here in the PC too we find a similar state of things. Some portions of the narrative were somehow not covered up by Svayambhu and

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(1) That the name [illegible] Amiavva and not Sāmiavva has been shown on [illegible] 10

(2) Appendix I Stanza 15. The end of the first half is metrically defective *Aiccamvi(ya nd)mde* is the most probable emendation.

(3) Premi, 1942, 377 thinks that Sandhis 84-90 were Tribhuvana's work and that the 83 Sandhi excepting possibly some closing Kaḍavakas must be attributed (in spite of the colophon!) to Svayambhū, because Tribhuvana's reference to the Rama Story as *satta maha sagg anga* (Appendix I stanza 56) having the seven great Sargas as limbs imply seven Sandhis as his contribution to PC. But this is a mistake. The seven Sargas referred to by Tribhuvana have nothing to do with Tribhuvana's part in the composition of PC. These seven Sargas are just the seven traditionally laid down Adhikāras or topics of the Rāmāyana mentioned by both Vimalasūri
ṭhii vamsa samuppatti patthana ranam Lavaṇakusuppatti/
nivvāṇam-aneyabhava satta purāṇettha ahigārā// (Paümacariya I 32)
and Raviṣena *sthitir vamsa samutpattih prasthanam samyugam tatah/*
Lavanāṅkusa-sambhūtır bhavoktah parinirvrtih/ Yaktāh sapta Purāṇasya-adhikarā ime smrtāh/ (Padmacarita I 43 44)

Tribhuvana deemed it necessary to supply them This naturally poses a problem for us How is it that both the epics of Svayambhu stood in need of supplementation? Was Svayambhu forced to leave them incomplete in spite of his original design or was it that these portions—i e, the subject matter thereof—added by others being unacceptable to Svayambhu were left out by him intentionally and hence the two epics in their original unextended form were complete from his point of view?

Opposite opinions on this point have been expressed by scholars Jain thinks that PC was complete from Svayambhu's view point so that the portion added by Tribhuvana has no more value than that of interpolation On the other hand he considers RC in its original form to have remained incomplete possibly because of Svayambhu's unexpected death so that the performance of Tribhuvana regarding RC was necessary to bring the work to completion The additions on the other hand made to RC by Yasahkirti are considered by Jain as interpolations

Premi[2] on the other hand takes the view that both the epics in their unextended form were complete according to Svayambhu's plan The additions made by Tribhuvana to PC as well as RC were not desired by Svayambhu to be included in them The additions made by Yasahkirti might have been designed according to Premi to make good the passages that were possibly found missing or damaged in the MS of RC in his possession

For judging the plausibility of these views it is essential to critically evaluate whatever scanty evidence is available to us mostly from the Prasasti and colophon stanzas

In this connection the Stanza[3] given in the beginning of the 100 Sandhi (or it may be considered to be at the end of the 99 Sandhi) of RC is very important It has not been interpreted correctly either by Jain or by Premi Jain just gives the purport of the stanza He says At the end of Sandhi 99 of the *Harivamsapurana* we have a verse telling us that the poet proceeded to compose the *Harivamsapurana* after having finished the *Paumacariu* and yet another work of great merit *Suddhayacaria* This information precludes us from imagining that his *Paumacariu* was interrupted by any calamity like death

According to Premi the Stanza in question was written by Tribhuvana and not by Svayambhu as Jain is inclined to think He says[5]

'इस (९९ वीं) सधिक अन्तमें एक पद्य है जिसमें कहा है कि पउमचरिउ या सुव्वयचरिउ बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंशकी रचनामें प्रवृत्त होता हूँ सरस्वतीदेवी मुझे सुस्थिरता देवे। निश्चय ही यह पद्य त्रिभुवन स्वयंभूका लिखा हुआ है और इसमें वे कहते हैं कि पउमचरिउकी अर्थात् उसके शेष भागकी रचना तो मैं कर चुका हूँ उसके बाद अब मैं हरिवंशमें अर्थात् उसके भी शेषमें हाथ लगाता हूँ। यदि इस पद्य को हम त्रिभुवनका न मानें तो फिर इस स्थानमें इसकी कोई सार्थकता ही नहीं रह जाती। हरिवंशकी ९९ संधियाँ बना चुकने पर स्वयंभूदेव यह कैसे कह सकता है कि पउमचरिउ बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंश बनाता हूँ।

Both these scholars have failed to understand the words

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(1) Jain 1935 71 72.
(2) Premi 1942 376-377 380 382
(3) Appendix I 65 It reads
Kauna Pomacariyam Suddhayacariyam ca guna gan agghaviyam |
Harivamsa moha harare Sarasai suthiya deha vva |
(4) Jain, 1935 71
(5) Premi 1942, 378

moha and sudhiya-deha in the stanza correctly Works on Padmacarita and Harivamsa in Jain literature usually have a beginning in which it is declared that the accounts of Rama and Krsna given in non-Jain traditions are false and misleading and so Srenika requests Gautama to narrate these Caritas in their correct version—that is known to the Jain tradition Thus we find in Svayambhu s Paumacariu

paramesara para sasanehim, suvvai vivarerı |
kahi jina sasane kema thiya kaha Rahava keri ||
jage loehim dhakkarivantaehim uppaiu bhantiu
bhantaehim |
(1 9 9 1 10 1)

"The narrative of Raghava O Great Lord is heard in other faiths in a topsy turvy form (Hence) tell (us) how is it found in the Jain faith Deluded people in the world have fabricated (many) delusions (regarding this narrative) "

Similarly Svayambhu describes his Harivamsa narrative as sa samaya parasamaya viyara saha capable of considering (the accounts current in my) own faith and (those current in) others " The word used in PC is bhanti Sk Bhranti It is synonymous with moha in the expression Harivamsa moha harane occurring in the stanza under discussion Accordingly it means in removing the deluded notions (or erroneous views) regarding the Harivamśa (narrative)

Again sudhiya means śrānta (Desinamamala VIII 36), thaka hua (PSM) exhausted So sudhiya deha means exhausted in body The whole stanza can be rendered as "Having composed the Paumacariu and the Suddhyacariu replete with merits (my) Muse (Sarassai) in removing the deluded view about the Harivamsa narrative has become as it were exhausted in body In the sense in which the stanza is understood by Jain we fail to see how Svayambhu can say when most of RC was actually composed that he proceeds to compose the Harivamsa Similarly Premi s interpretation too has to contend with serious difficulties Firstly we have to understand Paumacariu in the sense of Supplement to the Paumacariu even though Tribhuvana makes it a point to refer to his contribution to PC with the special name of Paumacariyasesa Secondly it would be inconceivable that Tribhuvana who holds his father in great respect and who is never tired in showering encomiums on him would describe his proposed additions to RC as designed to remove wrong notions about the Harivamsa for it would imply indirect censure of his father s performance Lastly Tribhuvana s confession of his inspiration waning when he undertook to supplement the Harivamśapurana would be something unusual for him in the face of his pronounced tendency to emphasize his nobility in shouldering the highly responsible task of bringing to completion his father's work and in continuing the poetic tradition of his family Therefore it is more natural and sensible to take the stanza to have been written by Svayambhu himself After completing 99 Sandhis of RC Svayambhu says that with the blessings of Sarasvati he has already completed the two works the Paumacariu and the Suddhayacariu But as he proceeded with the composition of the Harivamsa that was intended to dispel false versions his poetic inspiration did not remain sustained Already in the introduction to RC Svayambhu talks of his

(1) Appendix 1 Stanzas 19-22 24 25 27 28 30 33 31 36 38 39 53

feeling highly diffident in handling such a vast and difficult theme as the Harivaṁśa But then Sarasvatī reassures him: 'Here I bestow on you keenness of mental faculties Proceed with the composition'. Hence it is very probable that after the composition of RC. up to 99 Sandhis Svayambhū felt tired in spirit and his literary activity thus interrupted was never resumed by him any more. It would follow from this that the *Paümacariu* and the *Suddhayacariu* were written before RC. and that the poet's life was cut short before he could complete the latter The remaining portion of RC. was written by Tribhuvana after Svayambhū's death'. In later times some new details and episodes came to be considered essential in the concluding portion of the Harivaṁśa narrative and their absence in RC. of Svayambhū and Tribhuvana induced Yaśaḥkīrti to make requisite interpolations. We have an interesting parallel for this in the interpolations made by Gandharva in Puṣpadanta's *Jasaharacariu*

Now let us take up the case of PC Jain and Premi both suppose that from Svayambhū's point of view PC was complete at 82 Sandhi and the additions of Tribhuvana were not desired by Svayambhū as the parts of his PC. For, they argue, in the case of PC no calamity like death interrupted the poet's activity and that would leave unexplained why Svayambhū left PC incomplete. Secondly, PC and RC were composed under the patronage of two different persons If PC. was composed before RC, how can Svayambhū start writing another work under a different patronage without completing the work more than eight-ninths of which were already finished under the earlier patronage? Thirdly Tribhuvana calls his contribution to the *Paumacariu* by a special name, *Paümacariya-sesa* 'Supplement to the Paumacariya' No such special name is given to his additions to RC Fourthly the parts added by him are described by Tribhuvana as '*Sayambhuevassa kahavi uvvariya*', which, according to Premi, means 'that which was somehow considered undesired (*anipsita*) or extra (*adhika*) by Svayambhūdeva' This implies that the matter added by Tribhuvana was unacceptable to Svayambhū. Fifthly the subject-matter of the Sandhis written by Tribhuvana appears to be digressive and unessential for the main narrative of the Rāmāyana Lastly it would appear quite singular that not one, not two, but altogether three works could have been left incomplete by Svayambhū

Now there is nothing inherently improbable in an author leaving more than one works incomplete behind him Of the three works improved upon or completed by Tribhuvana, we do not know in which way did he 'repair' the *Siri-pañcamīkahā*. Tribhuvana's statement does not necessarily imply the incomplete character of that work As to RC, Svayambhū most probably passed away before he could finish it. And if we can establish on other grounds that PC. was left incomplete by Svayambhū, the other objections can be easily met with It is not so unusual for an author to begin and continue to work on two works at a time or to embark upon another before the first is completed We can assume that Svayambhū accepted the patronage of Dhavalaiya before completing PC. under the patronage of Dhanañjaya for reasons unknown to us. He might have intended to complete PC later on And the meanings *anipsita*

(1) Appendix I, passage 57 lines 2-3, 5
(2) Appendix I, Stanza 63, 64 wherein Tribhuvana talks of 'rescuing' the poem and poetry of Svayambhū and of carrying the paternal burden, *piu-bhara-nirvahaṇa*.

and *adhika* recorded for *uvvariya* in the *Desinamamala* are rather special[1] For in literature 'left behind' 'escaped' is the most common meaning and in PC itself *uvvariya* (5 11 3 14 7 5) and *samuvvariya* (15 5 3) are used in the senses 'escaped' 'saved' 'left as a remainder' We need not therefore understand by Tribhuvana's use of that word that the matter contained in his supplement to PC was unacceptable to or rejected by Svayambhu

The argument that Tribhuvana gives a special name *Sesa* or *Paumacariya sesa* to his supplement to PC appears to have some weight Except in the second colophon stanza of the 84 Sandhi where the general title *Ramaevacariya* is used in all the Sandhis composed by him Tribhuvana invariably calls his contribution by the special name *Paumacariyasesa* and in the colophons of Sandhis 83 90 this title is mentioned no less than eighteen times As contasted with this his additions to RC are not given any special name Again it is significant that this *Paumacariya sesa* is described by Tribhuvana as 'the crest jewel of the *Paumacariya*'[2] while in another stanza it is stated 'Thus is finished (*samatta*) the charming *Paumacariya* the same when completed by Tribhuvana is now thoroughly finished (*parisamatta*)'[3] where the contrast between *samatta* and *parisamatta* appears to be intentional

But there are very weighty arguments for believing that PC could not have been considered by Svayambhu also as complete with the 82 Sandhi Ravisena's *Padmacarita* was the main source for Svayambhu's PC The latter borrows ideas and expressions from the former and the general plan and pattern of PC so far as its subject matter or contents are concerned are cast after those of the *Padmacarita* As noted previously the *Padmacarita* mentions seven broad topics (*adhikaras*) of the Ramayana narrative as recognised and handed down by the Jain tradition They are[5] Sthiti Vamśa samutpatti Prasthana Samyuga Lavanankuśa sambhuti Bhavokti Parinirvrti These are enumerated by Vimalasuri[6] and Tribhuvana too refers to this fact And the Rama-story as narrated by Ravisena and Vimalasuri actually bears this out But the 82 Sandhis of PC—the portion composed by Svayambhu—covers up only the first five out of the seven topics The last two topics cannot be said to be unessential or digressive as is suggested by Premi because they are recognised by tradition and are actually found in the source work of PC No reason is forthcoming for their omission by Svayambhu Secondly if PC was according to Svayambhu complete with 82 Sandhi where is its colophon that ought to have been written by Svayambhu? So long as we cannot find any satisfactory explanation for these facts it would be quite unsafe to assume that PC was complete as it was left by Svayambhu

From the fresh mangala stanzas found in the beginning of the 23 and the 43 Sandhi it follows that the composition of PC was twice interrupted The fresh mangala is indicative of some lapse of time preceding the resumption

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(1) In two colophon stanzas of RC (Appendix I 66-67) *samaniya* 'completed' and not something like *ista* or *ādria* is used as a complement to *uvvariya*
(2) Appendix I 23
(3) Appendix I 31
(4) Appendix I 50
(5) *Padmacarita*, I 43
(6) *Paumacariya*, I 32
(7) Appendix I 56

Sources of the Paümacariu.

In the very opening stanza of the first Sandhi of PC. Svayambhū declares that he has taken on hand to narrate the Rāma-tory after keeping in view the *Ārṣa* The colophons of all the Parvans of Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* begins with its *Ārṣe Raviṣeṇācārya-prokte Padmacarite*. This makes it clear that Svayambhū's reference pertains to that work And this is endorsed by PC. 1 2 9 where we are told that Kavirāja Svayambhū has embarked upon such a vast theme through the favour of Ācārya Raviṣeṇa In the same Kaḍavaka Svayambhū also gives, following Raviṣeṇa, the tradition through which the Rāma-story that was being narrated by him was handed down from Vardhamāna to Indrabhūti, Dharma and Prabhava down to Kīrtidhara, to Anuttaravāc and thence to Raviṣeṇa Raviṣeṇa gives also the name of Jambū and the last two are given by him as Kīrti and Anuttaravāgmin. Raviṣeṇa, while giving his tradition says that his present effort of composing a Rāma-epic was made consequent upon the written (*likhitam*) work of Anuttaravāgmin Now to any one who even casually compares Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya* with Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* it is as plain as the day-light that one of them is simply a recast of the other and there is no difficulty in granting the claim of originality, as is done by Premi, to Vimalasūri. Raviṣeṇa's Sanskrit work is but an enlarged recast of the Prakrit *Paümacariya*, some of the alterations being necessitated due to the difference of medium and to the fact that Vimalasūri was a Śvetāmbara, but Raviṣeṇa, a Digambara. The enlargements chiefly centre round the descriptive and dogmatic-didactic portions In extent Vimalasūri's epic is 10,000 Granthāgras, that of Raviṣeṇa 18,000 granthāgras. It requires no elaborate comparison to show that the enlargements apart, Raviṣeṇa's work is but a slavish imitation of that of Vimalasūri. Indeed very few cases from the field of our ancient literature can be cited as a parallel to such thorough and continuous verbatim borrowing, when we make necessary allowance for the difference in the linguistic and metrical mediums. Does this mean that Vimalasūri and Anuttaravāgmin were one?

On the other hand though Svayambhū expressly states to have followed Raviṣeṇa and even though we keep out of consideration the alterations forced by the difference in religious belief and literary medium, a close and critical comparison of the *Padmacarita* and the *Paumacariu* leaves us very favourably impressed as to Svayambhū's originality and poetic powers As a rule he holds to the thread of the narrative as found in the *Padmacarita*, but otherwise also the theme even in its very minor details was fixed by tradition and permitted no significant variation. But many a time he parts company with Raviṣeṇa, summarily treats or altogether rejects or rehandles certain topics or waxes eloquent over others that were barely touched in his model, according as it suits his artistic sense Parallel passages of PC, RP and VP. are given in Appendix III.

One broad tendency that is clearly discernible in Svayambhū's handling of his material is that he is primarily interested in recounting the narrative in an attractive manner. This aim is responsible for applying scissors to everything that is flagrantly digressive and for giving only passing attention to the side-episodes. Of course, these observations are to be assessed keeping the diffuse and accom-

(1) Premi, 1942, 272-292

modating nature of the epic form in view Svayambhū seems to have a sure eye for all such points in the narrative which would give full scope to the play of his poetic fancy The 18,000 granthāgras of the *Padmacarita* have been brought down to 12 000 in the *Paümacariu* and thus it has become comparable in extent to Vimalasūri's epic

First we take up the omissions and abridgements Part of RP IV (topic *sūtrakaṇṭhānām utpattiḥ*), the whole of RP XI (*Marutta yajña dhvamsana padanugabhidhanam*) and the long sermon covering the whole of RP XIV are totally cut out by Svayambhu, excepting the two lines (PC 15 9 9 b and 15 9 1), *passingly referring to the topic of RP XI and one Kaḍavaka* (PC 17 18) summing up RP XIII Svayambhu has also omitted the table of contents given in RP I and has treated the topics of Kṣetra-varṇana and Kala varnana (RP II) quite briefly Similarly the Hariṣena episode, running over 130 stanzas in RP (VIII 272-401) is ruthlessly compressed by him in two Kaḍavakas (PC 11 1 2) and almost everywhere the topic of *purva bhava kathana* is skipped over The account of the previous existences (1) of Toyadavahana and Sahasrakṣa and their father Purṇaghana and Sulocana (RP V 96-141), (2) of Bhima and Bhagirathi (RP V 286 294) (3) of Mahārakṣas (RP V 343 359), (4) of Madhu (RP XII 22 69) (5) of Indra (RP XIII 54 66) Only in two cases (PC 8 15=RP VI 314-328 and P C *19 4-5=RP XVII 140 198) Svayambhu chooses to relate* the *purvabhavas*

In the same manner it can be shown that many of the lengthy descriptions in RP have been considerably shortened by Svayambhu and most of the sermons omitted

We shall now point out the additions and enlargements affected by Svayambhu which slightly make up the big losses in bulk detailed above It is quite obvious that the purpose in coming *Paumacariu* being primarily religious there was no question of *taking any sort of liberty with the traditional story* As such there was no scope for invention or artistic designing and variation as far as the subject matter was concerned The poet enjoyed freedom regarding stylistic embellishments descriptions and depiction of various sentiments and he could expatiate on particular incidents he took fancy for The whole of PC XVI dealing with the topics of Arthasastra is not found in the same context in the RP and is thus an innovation But most of the cases pertain not to innovation but to alteration Many a time only the suggestion or bare facts are availed of from Raviṣena but the development and the presentation are quite original Of course as the table of correspondences (see Appendix III) *demonstrate Raviṣena's work forms the basis for Svayambhu's* work and cases of borrowing ideas and expressions are numerous but this dependence is out of choice and not out of necessity, as we can judge from the high artistic worth of those passages where Svayambhū's poetic fancy chose to fly with its own wings and even when the suggestion is taken from Raviṣena its working over exhibits the hand of a great poet Part of the descriptions of nature and water sport in PC XIV description of battles at various places (especially the portion PC VIII 4 9) depiction of some incidents of tense emotion in the Añjanā episode (in PC XVIII XIX), the duels between Bharata and Bahubali (in PC V) etc can be cited as *illustrations* In short it can be said that of the high poetic merit,

and literary charm only a fraction is such as for which Svayambhū is indebted to Raviṣeṇa. For the rest the credit goes to his own poetic powers.

From what is said above it should not be understood that Raviṣeṇa was the one and only source of Svayambhū so far as the composition of PC. was concerned. For we find that the facts and incidents at several places in PC. are at variance with those in corresponding contexts in RP. This clearly suggests that Svayambhū had access to other sources. Thus (I) *the episode of Bharateśvara and Bāhubali:* (1) In RP (IV 70) and VP. (IV 430) it is Bāhubali who proposes to decide their quarrel by personal combat instead of involving their whole armies, but in PC (4 9c) the proposal is put forth by ministers. (2) Over and above the glance duel and the wrestling duel (RP. IV 72, VP. IV 43-47), PC. (4 10) gives also water duel[1] (3) In RP. and VP. there is no mention of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and how it was removed by Bharata (PC. 4 13-14).

(II) *The battle with Vāli:* According to RP. IX 73-90 and VP. IX 39-46) Vāli went to the battle-field but at the instance of his minister was disgusted with the imminent slaughter and immediately renounced the world. But PC. 12 10-11 describe the combat between Vāli and Rāvaṇa in which ultimately Vāli lifts up Rāvaṇa together with his sword and aerial car and thereafter renounces the world.

Again when Rāvaṇa was out to uproot Mount Kailāsa with Vāli over it and throw it in the ocean, it is Vāli himself, according to RP. (IX 145-158) and VP. (IX 74-81), who, in order to save the Jina shrines from destruction, presses down the mountain with his toe and thereafter at the request of Mandodarī to spare Rāvaṇa's life, removes the pressure. But the account in PC. is different. There (XIII) Dharaṇendra, coming to know of the upasarga caused to Vāli by Rāvaṇa appears before Vāli and as he bows the mountain is pressed down with his weight, it being pulled up afterwards at Mandodarī's request. In the RP. (IX 191-193) and VP (IX 93) Dharaṇendra appears after Rāvaṇa comes out shattered and prays to Vāli. But from PC. XV 9 10 it is clear that Rāvaṇa believed it was Vāli's foot that had pressed down the mountain.

(III) *The Dynastic and other Lists.* PC. gives between Sandhis V and VI names of sixty-four successive kings in the Rākṣasa dynasty. Strangely enough they are given in Sanskrit. All Mss. of PC. have them. But we find several divergences when we compare this dynastic list with those given at RP. V 378-398 and VP. V 251-266[2] PC. has Mṛgavega) (v. l. Mṛgaveṣa) for Amṛtavega; omits Cintāgati (RP. V 393, but not in VP); gives Simha-

(1) In the *Vasudevahiṇḍi* (1-187) also only the *diṭṭhi-juddha* and the *muṭṭhi-juddha* are given. There the account of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and removal thereof at Ṛṣabha's suggestion is narrated but the details are different from what is found in PC.

(2) There are discrepancies between RP. and VP. also on this point. Some of the above noted divergences in names can be explained on assuming that they represent different attempts at reproducing the Prakrit original. Thus, from an original *Sihadamana* or *Maiṃdadamana* we get (1) directly *Mṛgāri-damana* and (2) by metathesis of *ma* and *da*, *Simhavadana*. Similarly the first portions of *Mṛgavega* or (*Mṛgaveṣa*) and *Amṛtavega* can be derived from *maya* or *maya*. In Purāṇic lists also we find similar corruptions and transformations.

vadana for Mrgāridamana Indravijju for Indrajit, adds Mahābhima after Bhima, has Bhataka for Mārana (though both have the same metrical value), Dvipavahu for Dvipavaha (VP Bhayavaha) Gatyuttama for Gatabhuma (VP Gautamo, wrongly divided in the text as *Pavanuttaragai, uttamo*)

In the list of Islands given at PC 6 4 5 9 we find several names which are not represented either in RP (V 371 373, VI 67 69) or in VP (V 246 248 VI 31 33) The same is the case with the list of Vidyās (PC 9 12 RP VII 324 332 VP VII 135 142)

IV There are some **minor details** which we find in PC, but which are either absent or in a different form in RP (1) When Sagara s sons visit Kailasa PC (5 10 6 7) mentions the fact that the Jina shrines there had been erected by Bharata Bhagirathi proposes to make some arrangements for the protection of those shrines RP does not give these details but VP (V 107) mentions them though there the proposal comes from the minister (2) Again the moat dug round the Kailasa is styled Ganga in PC (5 10 8a) (cf VP V 172) but there is nothing corresponding to it in RP (3) When all the sons of Sagara except two are burnt to death RP (V 254 b) says that Bhima and Bhagiratha went to Sagara but PC (5 11 4b) says that forthwith they came to Saketa city and the wording here roughly corresponds with VP V 175b (4) When the news of his sons' death are broken to Sagara he swoons according to PC 5 13 4b (*tam nisunevi rau mucchamgau*) and VP V 192 b (*raya tam ciya souna niyaya-suyamaranam mucchavasa vem bhalo padio)* RP does not mention this (5) The bewailing king says in PC 'what is the use of enjoyments and (this) army (*kim sa(bho?)em kim khandhavarem 5 13 7 a)* as in VP *(kim majjha vasumaie, navahi nihihi va rayana sahiehim*, V 199 *a)* (6) The adjective 'long tailed *(diha langula)* is given to the monkeys in PC 6 9 2a) and VP (*diha-nangule*, VI 70b, not in RP in the corresponding context (VI 167 169) (7) They are called *kula-devayaim* in PC (6 9 8b) and *devabbhuya* in VP (VI 75b) RP does not use any equivalent expression (8) The magic horde of the monkeys is described in PC as producing terrifying and rumbling shrieks (*vukkara ghore ghagghara saraim* 6 11 5b) and as not being contained by the earth the ocean or the sky *jale thale ayase na maiyaim* 6 11 6b) The wordings correspond to VP VI 107 b *(maha ghore)* and 108 b *(bukkaravam karenta* and *pavangame jala thalayase)* In the same context in RP (VI 246) the wording is different (9) In PC Taditkesa and the Udadhikumara god going to the monk request him to expound religion (*puna pucchiu maharisi 'dhammu kahe'* 6 13 7a) VP also says like this *(puhum pucchanti jina dhammam* VI 112b) RP does not mention this (10) PC gives *Harikesi* as the name of Indra s commander in-chief (8 1 4b) RP gives Harinakeśin (VII 29b), VP Harinigamesi (VII 11b) (11) The name of Dhanada s father is Visavasu in PC (9 6 3a), Visravas in RP (VII 127), Visaseṇa in VP (VII 55a) (12) In the description of various obstacles created by Anavrtta Yakṣa to test the steadfastness in austerities of Ravana and his brothers PC includes elephants ghosts goblins and demons *(gaya bhuya pisaehim rakkhasehim* 9 8 8a) also as is done by VP *(veyala vanamantara-gaha bhuubbhada karala muha-danta* VII 117a) There is nothing cor-

(1) *lahu mkkejja sayari sampatta* PC 5 11 4b
Bho rahi B. mena samam Saeyapuram samanupatto VP V 175b

responding to this in RP. (VII 287-290). (13) Some of the names of the Vidyās acquired by Rāvaṇa are common between PC. and VP. only. (14) According to PC. 9 13 7 Rāvaṇa having found Svayamprabha city, got constructed a beautiful shrine called Sahasasihara. RP. or VP. knows nothing of this. (15) In PC. Khara and Dūsana are two different persons as in the *Rāmāyaṇa* of Valmiki (see PC 12 3 3, 13 11 7, where *Khara-Dūṣaṇa* appear in the plural; 12 4 9b, where appears only Khara, 17 11 4, where Khara is said to be fighting against Citta and Dūsaṇa against Cittanga), but RP. (see X 30) and VP. (see IX 10, 12; X 17) know Kharadūṣana as one person. (16) The name of the princess from Nityāloka city married by Rāvana was Rayanāvali according to PC. (13 1 1a) and VP. (IX 52b), but Rambhāvalī according to RP (IX 102b) (17) Vāli engaged in meditation is described in PC. as *Meru va akampu* (13 8 8a); so also in VP. (IX 62b) as *Meruṁ piva niccalaṁ*. But RP. simply says *suniścalam* (IX 128a) (18) According to PC. (13 11 5-11) Rāvana while on march against Indra comes to Pātāla-laṅkā and reminded of the misbehaviour of Khara and Dūṣana flares up and wants to punish them. But Maya pacifies him. RP. and VP. have nothing corresponding to this. They simply say that as Rāvana reached Pātāla-laṅka, Kharadūṣana and Rāvaṇa greeted each other cordially. (RP. X 31-32; VP. X 17-18). (19) *Sahasrakiraṇa's* city is called Māhesara in PC. (14 4 9c) and VP. (X 34a) but Māhiṣmatī in RP. (X 65a). (20) In PC. the incident of Uparambhā is narrated considerably differently from RP. and VP. (21) The beginning portion of the episode of Añjanāsundarī in PC. (17 1 5) and RP. (XV 6-82) is somewhat different from each other. (22) According to PC. 19 4 6 Pavana takes a vow that if no intelligence of Añjanā reaches him, he would become a recluse, while according to PC 19 18 1b Pavana writes a stanza to the effect that if Añjanā is dead, he will not live. In RP. and VP. there is no mention of becoming a recluse. There Pavana says that if he does not get back his beloved, he will die (RP. XVIII 54, VP. XVIII 27).

The differences between PC. and RP. detailed above reveal two facts Firstly the division IV above makes it probable that Svayambhū had casually consulted Vimalasūri's work also. Of course we cannot be quite definite on this point because we have no knowledge of the Rāmāyana literature available to Svayambhū Secondly in certain cases Svayambhū disagrees with both Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri and we cannot explain all such cases as innovations. This means that Svayambhū had consulted other sources also.

One of these sources was probably Caturmukha's *Paumacariu*, quotations from which are found in SC[1] Of course no Ms of this work has yet come to light. But Svayambhū has admitted that he was indebted to Caturmukha for the structure and metrical form of his epics. For in the beginning of his *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu*, where he mentions some of the previous poets and scholars from whose works he derived some sort of help or benefit, we are told that Caturmukha bestowed on him the Paddhaḍiyā 'studded' with the Chaḍḍaṇiyā, Dvipadī and Dhruvaka[2]. In view of this it is not also unlikely that Svayambhū's poetical works contain echoes from Caturmukha's works, and especially because three works of both the poets treated commonly the themes of Rāmāyaṇa, Harivamśa and Pañcamicarita. This is confirmed by one accidental identifi-

(1) See Section 4.
(2) Appendix I, passage 57, line 10.

cation SC quotes the following lines under the name of Caturmukha to illustrate the non position making character of an Anusvara appearing on the end syllable of a word

haum Ajjunu tumha eum ranu/SC IV 11 (a)

Compare with this the second Pada in the following Ghatta found in the 11 Kadavaka of the 67 Sandhi (*Jayadrathavadha*) of RC Kuru paccaru Ajjunena *te tumhaum* so *haum* eu ranu

rakkaho sisu Jayaddahaho lai dharahu savvu maim ekku khanu

The resemblance of b in the above with the line cited in SC is unmistakable A close study of the two epics of Svayambhu may reveal some more such resemblances

6 GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF PC I XX

I Orthography

§1 Manuscripts of Apabhramsa texts are notorious for their erratic orthography Not only different Mss of a particular text spell a particular word differently but one and the same Ms is disconcertingly inconsistent with regard to the spelling of one and the same word Five factors are responsible for most of these vagaries of Apabhramsa orthography defective alphabet defective calligraphy dialectal variation modernization and scribal ignorance Short e and o the Anunasika nasalized v and yasruti and va sruti are characteristic of the Apabhramsa sound system while they are unknown to the phonetic system of Sanskrit No new characters however are developed to represent them They are expressed by the characters for their phonetic near-equivalents Short e and o are represented either by e and o thus sacrificing the quantity or by i and u thus sacrificing the quality of the original sounds The Anunasika is written either as an Anusvara or is omitted altogether m mv and v with or without the nasilization of the preceding vowel alternatively stand for the nasalized v y and v serve to express ya sruti and va sruti or the latter are not expressed at all

§2 Secondly we can well understand what a fruitful source of confusion can hurried careless or obscure handwriting prove when textual transmission was solely dependent upon copying on the part of successive generations This applies to the copyists who were ignorant of the language of their Mss On the other hand an educated copyist is also liable to alter the text if he claims some literary interest The potentiality of the copyist for altering the original text assumes greater significance if we remember the fact that the language of these texts was in certain particulars not far removed from the spoken language of the day which was constantly but subtly changing from generation to generation and hence it was quite easy and natural for an ordinary scribe to substitute for the the original form a developed or dialectical form which but slightly varied from the original This substitution was hardly a conscious process so that the modernization worked in a random fashion and as in most cases we possess the MSS whose copying date is removed by several centuries from the date of composition

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(1) Critical descriptions and studies of the grammatical facts of Ap will be found in Jacobi 1918 1921 Alsdorf 1928 1936, 1937 Bhayani 1945 Tagare 1948

of the text, we find, in the language of one and the same text, an admixture of old and developed features And with regard to some features like the *ya-śruti* and the cerebralization of an initial *n* or a medial *nn*, different practices prevailed since the 'Prakrit stage'.

§3 These factors in short are responsible for the great divergence and inconsistency of spelling in the Apabhraṃśa MSS It raises knotty problems for the editor of Apabhraṃśa texts His difficulties are multiplied by the fact that the manuscript material at his disposal is as a rule meagre and of a considerably late date Under these circumstances, in some cases the original spelling can be determined with the help of metre (if such help is forthcoming) and by a consideration of the prevalent orthographic tendencies of particular MSS (the value whereof will depend upon the age and tradition of the MSS) But with all this help he cannot succeed in determining the original spelling with precision At the best he can hope to point out probabilities consequent upon a critical examination of the orthographic data before him

With these general remarks, we take up for consideration the chief orthographic peculiarities of the three Mss utilized for constituting the text of the *Paümacariu*

§4 Confusion between the following characters is usual in Apa Mss रे।and च्छ,चand व,ज्जand ज्ज,न,लand ण, कand क,इ दद and इय,य,पand प्

S has a strong tendency to consider the Daṇḍa marking the end of a Pāda as a part of the final syllable and hence words in this position which end in *-a* in other Mss are found in S ending in *-ā*. Casually writing ये for ए is another tendency of S Writing single consonants for the conjuncts न्न, ग, ण्ण, ह ग्ग or vice versa, writing उ for ओ metathesis, repetition of a word or longer portion of the text, omission of a portion of text (haplographic or otherwise), tagging the *-u* of the Nom sing to a prior member of a compound, omission of Anusvara are the results of scribal carelessness On the other hand confusing medial इ and ए उ and ओ, or ए and ऐ has a phonetic basis and rare omission of the *-u* of the Nom sing substitution of *-hu*, *hi* and *ha* in P, S for the Gen Loc endings *-ho*, *him* and *huṃ* are the traits that reveal the modernizing influence The oft-recurring spellings पुत्र and विहाणन are explicable under the influence of Sanskrit

Apart from these stray features there are some more prevalent and significant tendencies of Ap orthography

1 Short e

a) in open syllables

§5 Short *e* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables 1 I sing of masc neut *A* stems in *-em*, *ena* 2 I L plur masc neut *A* stems in *-e* *-m* 3 L sing in short *e* 4 I sing of fem *A*, *I* and *U* stems in *-ai* *-e* *-ie* 5 All G sings of all *I* *U* stems and of fem *A* stems, and L sing of fem *A*, *I* and *U* stems in *-ihe*, *-uhe*, *ahe* 6 V sing of fem *A* stems in short *-e* 7 The pronominal forms *amhe tumhe te ehu e ee ke je* 8 Imper 2 sing in short *e* 9 Abs in *eci* 10 Indeclinables *je jje jema tema*, *ema kema jettahe* etc, *ettehe* None of our three Mss has either *e* alone or only *i* instead in these forms consistently throughout They occur in all the Mss now with *e*, now with *i* But in all the Mss the spelling

with *e* prevails and if arranged according to the number of forms in *e*, A, P and S would be the order of the Mss In other words A has the strongest tendency to spell the abovementioned forms with *e* as compared with P or S, while S has the greatest number of forms in *i* when compared with P or S Regarding *e* of L sing and *-he* of Abl G, Ms A and to a lesser degree P tend to preserve the original spelling as contrasted with the modernized *-i* and *hi* of S *In all the above cases short e is given in the constituted text* Even in those few places where all the three Mss have *i*, I have given *e* in the constituted text but with a wavy underline to indicate its hypothetical character so to speak. Only in the case of the emphatic particle *(j)je* and *jema*, etc, the alternative forms *(j)ji* and *jima* etc are accepted in the text when none of the Mss had the former Regarding all the cases cited in the beginning of this article evidence supplied by the Mss is sufficiently strong for concluding that *e* is original, *i* its later development

§6 These remarks relating to the orthography of short *e* apply also to the orthography of short *o* and Anunasika In the constituted text the short *e* in open syllables has been throughout marked

b) in closed syllables

§7 In closed syllables *e* and *o* are invariably short according to the rules of MIA phonetics Hence they have not been expressly indicated in the constituted text Regarding closed *e* and *o* appearing *in the seam of a compound, the general tendency of the* Mss is to write them as *i* and *u (gainda- =gajendra Manusuttara- =Manusyottara-)* I have followed this practice unless my best Mss spell otherwise

2 Short *o*

a) in open syllables

§8 Short *o* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables 1 G sing of masc/neut *A* and *U* stems in *aho uho* 2 V pl of masc neut *A* stems in *aho* 3 Imper 2 pl in *-aho* 4 The pronominal forms *so ko ohu* 5 Indeclinables *ho aho, tatthaho*, etc

§9 What is said in connection with short *e* holds good for short *o* also In the constituted text the Genitive and Vocative forms have been spelt with short *o* The Imperative forms are spelt with *u* also when none of the Mss has *o* The short *o* in open syllables has been throughout marked

3 The Anunâsika or Nasalization

§10 The Anunasika is found in the following forms and vocables 1 N Sing of enlarged neut *A* stems in *-aum* 2 N A plur of neut *A stems in -aim* 3 I plur and L plur of all stems and L sing of fem *A* stems and all *I* and *U* stems with the ending *-him* 4 G plur of *A* stems in *-aham, -ahā* 5 G plur of *I* stems and feminine stems with the ending *-him* 6 *ahum* of the first person plural 7 Pronominal forms *haum, amhaim maim, tuhum, tumhaim paim, kaim* 8 Indeclinables *aman paim, saim sahum, nahim, nāhim ghaim, jahim*, etc, *jaiyahum* etc *javeham*, etc *evahim*

§11 The remarks made while considering the orthography of short *e* hold good here also P more than S and A more than P

are careful in marking the Anunāsika. In *ṇaiṃ*, *ṇāiṃ*, *sahuṃ*, *ṇahiṃ* and *ṇāhiṃ* the nasalisation is inorganic. Nevertheless both the good Mss. of the *Paümacariu* have it and hence I have standardized the spelling of these words.

§12 Hemacandra takes note of the enlarged *A.* stems being nasalized at the end in the Nominative singular (HC IV 354) Regarding this feature none of the three Mss. shows any pronounced tendency. They are indescriminate in nasalizing the final vowel of the vocables. Many extended neuter Nominatives are not nasalized. On the other hand we find numerous corresponding masculine forms nasalized on the final at random. But there are other indications to show that the Mss are quite indifferent in nasalizing the ending syllable. *-hi* forming a part of stem is at times nasalized, as if it were the Instrumental/Locative ending. So also *-hu* of the forms from stems ending in *-ha*. Similarly *-ai* at the end of pres. 3. person sing. forms or at the end of stems is confused with neuter plural Nominative/accusative in *-aiṃ* By way of examples can be cited *piyāmahuṃ*, *vammahuṃ*, *muhuṃ*, *bhāiṃ* from P., and *dunduhiṃ*, *uṇṇaiṃ*, *dharaiṃ*, *haraiṃ* from S Even the Instr sing. form of masc /neut *A* stems which has an Anusvāra on the final syllable, is casually written without the sign of nasalization (*niurumbe*, *bimbe*, *āe*, *nvisuddhe*, *samudde*).. Because of this state of affairs, I have not admitted the neut. forms in *-auṃ* as authentic. But they have been recorded in the critical notes throughout.

4. Ya-Śruti and Va-Śruti

§13. Apabhraṁśa Mss. like Prakrit Mss are quite careless in writing the *ya-śruti*. Our Mss. P. and S. have a tendency not to insert *y* between *a* or *u* and a following vowel In these cases I have accepted the spelling without the *ya-śruti* if it is supported by even one Ms. If all the Mss. have *y*, I have accepted the spelling with the *ya-śruti* In one or two stray stems like *pari-añca-pari-atta-*, I have followed the practice of the Mss For the rest, *ya-śruti* is consistently shown as filling an intervocalic hiatus.

§14. *Va-śruti* appears to be characteristic of Apabhraṁśa. With regard to it also the Mss. have the least claim to regularity or consistency. It appears at random between *u* and *a* or even between any two vowels. Whenever any one Ms. spells a vocable with the *va-śruti*, I have accepted that spelling in the constituted text For examples see §31.

5. Initial ṇ- and Medial -ṇṇ-

§15. Some Prakrit Mss follow the practice of using *n* in the initial position, *nn* in the medial position and *ṇ* for the rest. But many Apabhraṁśa Mss. do not know *n* at all. They have *ṇ* or *ṇṇ* under all conditions Among our three Mss. P. (and A. to a lesser degree) exhibits a slight tendency of spelling with an *n-* or medial *-nn-*. In the constituted text dental *n* is strictly eschewed

6. b and bbh.

§16 Many Apabhraṁśa Mss use *v* for both *v* and *b*, and as a corollary to this practice they always write *vbh* for *bbh* The Mss of PC. have *b* only once in a thousand. Hence the former practice is adopted in the constituted text, but *vbh* being a phonetic absurdity, it has been given as *bbh* throughout.

7 Nasalized -v-

§17 According to Hemacandra intervocalic *m-* in Apabhraṁśa was pronounced by some as nasalized *v* Some Ap Mss also give some indications to this effect Words like *karami, jema* are casually written as *karavm, jeva, jemva jeva* or *jemva* Barring a few stray words our Mss preserve *m-* Only twice the pres 1 sing is found ending in *vi* in all the three Mss and P and S as contrasted with A have a tendency to write *jeva, teva* etc for *jema tema* In the latter case I have retained *m* whenever I found it even in a single Ms When all the three Mss agreed in writing *v*, I have not changed it to *m*

§18 Quite casually *v* is found nasalized under the influence of a following nasal e g, *Ramanu, Ramvanu* written for *Ravanu* In such cases unless there is the support of A and P I have not accepted such a nasalized *v* as authentic

§19 More interesting is the case of the particle *vi* following an Anunasika or a syllable containing a nasal In this case A and P have a definite tendency of nasalizing *vi* to *mi* and omitting the preceding Anunasika This spelling has been accepted as standard in the constituted text For examples see §29 Personally I believe it to be a comparatively later trait and as such unknown to early Apabhramsa but in this point I could not ignore the testimony of the Mss Alsdorf also has accepted this practice in his edition of the *Harivamsapurana*

8 The Varganunasika

§20 The nasal preceding a consonant is given in the Mss always as an Anusvara I have followed the practice of Alsdorf and Jacobi (the only two scholars so far to study the problems of Apabhramsa linguistics and textual criticism in a critical systematic manner) and have reproduced the Anunasika as the Varganunasika before the stops The only exception has been made in the case of the compounds with the preposition *sam* which are retained with *sam*

§21 The Mss of Puspadanta's *Mahapurana* represent two distinct groups—one optionally preserving *r* in groups of conjuncts having *r* as a latter member the other group assimilating it Contrasted with this the Mss of the *Paumacariu* assimilate such groups without exception

II Sporadic phonetic changes

§22 Shortening of vowels *a)* General tendency to shorten the final syllable Hence fem *A* stems of the earlier stage occur in Apa as *A* stems See also §23 *b* *b)* At times binding *i* of the *cvi-forms* is shortened as in *vasikiya-* (*vasikrta-*) 4 5 3 *kannuppali karevi* (*karna palil rtya*) 1 II 1 etc *c)* Shortening in stray cases *aliyava* (*alika enl*) 8 3 6 *gahira* (*gabhira*) 1 3 3 *camiyara-* (*camikara*) 7 2 2 14 6 9 *pidha-* (*pitha*) 4 5 9 *Bhairahi* (*Bhagirathi*) 5 13 3 8 14 3 as against *Bhairahi* 5 10 7 5 11 3 *paripalaniya* (*paripalaniya*) 6 16 7

23 Lengthening of vowels *a)* compensatory lengthening of a preceding vowel consequent upon the simplification of a conjunct This tendency has become one of the chief characteristics of the New Indo-Aryan Stage For instances see §33 b) The quantity

of *i* and *u* as stem-finals is somewhat indifferent Hence irrespective of the original character of the stem-final, it is lengthened or shortened in accordance with the metrical requirement Thus *Vāhuvali-* 4 7 7, 4 8, *nalini-* 6 3 6, *koḍiyau* and *payadiyau* 3 11 6, *Sayambhu-* 1 3 1 c) Lengthening in stray cases *paisai* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, 5 9 2, *paisarai* (connected with *pravis*) 4 1 as against *paisarai* 4 1 1 *joisiya-* (*jyautisika-*) 3 5 7

§24 Stray vowel changes Instead of the usual *appanu* (*ātmanah*) we have *appunu* at 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 [illegible] 8 etc *nirurumva* (*nikuramba-*) 4 10 6, 4 11 9 and *khuruppa-* (*ksurapra-*) 15 5 3 against *khurappa-* 11 11 7 are due to assimilation, while *mauḍa-* (*mukuta-*) 3 [illegible] 1 and *maula-* (*mukula-*) 3 7 7 are the results of dissimilation, *iya* (*iti*) 1 1 19 is an instance of a final *-i* changing to *ya* Note also *liha-* 17 7 8 and *liha-* 15 12 7 from *lekhā-* and *riha-* 11 4 5 from *rekha*

§25 Contraction of vowels in contact *a*) contraction of the *-aya-* at the end of enlarged stems to *-ā-* e [illegible] *bhadārā* 1 1 1 etc, *-sarā-* 1 1 7, *bhaviyā-* 1 1 8, *mahiā-* 1 10 8, *kusuma-* 14 2 5, *davana-* 14 2 5, *paharā-* 16 13 9, *padivā*, 5 6 8, 5 12 5, 5 12 9 etc, *Pavaṇañ-jayā-* 19 10 4, *Suloyanā-* 5 4 7 *b*) Contraction of *-aya-* resulting from the *-aka-* of the agentive to *-ā* as in *gavesā* 14 10 10, *pasāha* 10 12 7, *-uttārā* 1 1 1, *-hakkārā* 2 10 9, *muhavekkha* 10 2 7, *bhunjā* (?) 14 2 7, *-garā-* (*kāraka-*) 1 1 14, 2 6 10 etc *c*) Contraction of the original *-aya-* at the end of a stem to *-a* as in *jinala-* *jinālaya-* [illegible] 2 5 *d*) Contraction of two medial vowels in contact as in *andharaya-* (*andhakara-* enl) 10 1 9, *akkhādaya-* (*akṣavāṭaka*) 4 11 2, *vama-* (*vyāyāma-*) 4 11 5, *thera-* (*sthavira-*) 1 4 2, *janera-* (**jana kara-*) 4 13 2, *mora-* (*mayūra-*) 3 4 5, *Ujjha-* (*Ayodhyā-*) 4 14 9 against *Aujjha-* 4 1, *paḍihera-* (*prātihārya-*) 3 3 10, *-keraya-* (*-karya-* enl), various cases of contraction of the preposition *ava-* to *o-*

§26 Preservation of intervocalic stops (instead of elision) either unchanged or by voicing or by geminating *Kumbhi-pāka-* 11 9 7, *Kaikasi-* 9 2 5, *Kaikaseu* (*kaikaseyah*) 10 10 7, *Kausiki* (*Kausiki*) 9 6 2, *Kamuka-* 5 [illegible] 3, *Ikkhukka-* (**Iksvuka-*?) 5 1 2, *Sakkeya-* (*Saketa-*) 5 11 4, 2 2 5 (all proper names), *lakkuḍi-* (*lakuṭi-*) 11 6 4, *-garaya* (*-kāraka-*) [illegible] 1 5 against *-kārī-* 4 5 9 and *-yāri-* 6 [illegible] 6, *Bhigu* (*Bhrgu*) 16 6 6, *naga-* 1 [illegible] 2, *āgara* (*ākara-*) 4 2 3, *maragaya-* (*marakata-*) 1 4 3, *mayagala-* (*mada-kala-*) 1 15 1, *vaiyā-garana-* (*vaiyakarana-*) 7 14 4 *Payāga-* (*Prayāga-*) 2 11 4, *jogesara-* (*yogesvara-*) 5 15 2, *nakkha-* (*nakha-*) 14 5 7, *Mariccca-* (*Mārica-*) 10 1 2 *Viay-* (*Vijay-*) 7 [illegible] 3, *Kauṭilla-* (*Kauṭilya-*) 16 6 3, *Vaitarani* 11 9 3, 9, 11 10 15, *-atisaya-* (*atisaya-*) 1 7 3, *Gottama-* (*Gautama-*) 1 9 8, 5 1, *niti-* (*niti-*) 7 12 1, 16 [illegible] 1, *-sotta-* (*srotas-*) 2 1 8, *Jimu*ta-* (*Jimūta-*) 20 6 7, 17 11 8, *Toyadavāhana-* 5 7 7, 5 9 11, *ubhaya-* 1 2 4

§27 Most of the following instances of *-ḍ* becoming *-l* are known to Prakrit also *-phaliha-* (*sphatika-*) 6 5 2, *pīlaṇa-* (*pīdana-*) 1 4 4, *riyalaya-* (*nigaḍa* enl) 1 [illegible] 6, *talaya-* (*taḍāga-*) [illegible] 2 3, *-kila-* (*krīḍā-*) 5 1 7, 14 11, 4, *palitta-* (*pradīpta-*) 7 11 9, 13 3 2, *solaha-* (*ṣoḍasa-*) 2 4 4

§28 Occasionally intervocalic *-m-* is changed to nasalized *-v-* which is as a rule written as *-v-* in the Mss *davanā-* (*damanaka-*) 14 4 5, *Haridavana-* (*Haridamana-*) 15 10 5, *Vpanava-* (*pra+nam-*) 1 1 1, *nāvalaya-* (=*nāmarat-*) 6 16 4 *ravannaya-* (**ramanyaka-*) 2 2 2, *nikkhevana-* (*niṣkramana-*) [illegible] 11 4, *nisavanna-* (*niksamānya-*) 4 5 4,

nivisa- (*nimiṣa-*) 8 [redacted] 6 etc, *atthavana-* (from V*atthava*=*astamaya-*) 15 [redacted] 2, *āsava-* (*āśrama-*) 9 1 9, *dharevi* (*dhārayāmi*) 18 8 9, *pariharevimi* (*pariharāmi*) 18 [redacted] 9 For dropping of an intervocalic *-m-* see §30 *d*

§29 A reverse tendency of changing *-v-* to *-m-* under the influence of [redacted] nasal sound in proximity, or even without such a condition is revealed by *a*) *mi* resulting from the particle *vi* following [redacted] word with the nasalized final syllable, as in *kehi-mi* 2 4 6, *tinni-mi* 4 9 2, *suraha-mi* 3 9 10, etc (See Index Verborum under *vi*); b) stray instances like *pungamā-* (*pungava-*) 1 1 10, *pihimi-* (*pṛthvi-*) 2 15 3, *parimiya-* (*parivṛta-*) 2 11 8, 3 [redacted] 9, *simira-* (*sivira-*) 11 8 1

§30 There are numerous cases of eliding an intervocalic *v* original or secondary mostly before *u* but occasionally also before *i* and *a* : *a*) *-v-* is mostly, though not always, dropped before the *-u-* of the Nom sing *sahau* 1 7 4 (but *paylvu-* 7 7 4), *sāu* 1 11 [redacted] (and *sāvu* 7 7 4), *b*) casually it is dropped before *i* as in *kukai* (*kukavi-*) 1 3 1, *parāiya-* (*prāpta-*) 1 [redacted] 1, *paisai-* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, *thera-* (*sthavirā-*) 1 4 2, *-adai-* (*aṭavi-*) 3 8 5, *c*) before *a* it is omitted in *payaṭṭa-* (*pravṛtta-*) 5 15 9, *bhuana-* (*bhuvana-*) 6 1, *tihuana-* (*tribhuvana-*) 1 1 15, *diyaha-* (*divasa*) 5 12 5, *pariyattanti* (=*parāvartante*) [redacted] 12 6, *rua-* (*rūpa-*) 3 7 7 (against *rūva* 1 2 10), *niyatthi-* (from *ni* + V*vas-*) 14 10 4, *suai* (from V*sua-*, V*suva* = V*svap-*) 1 10 8, *lāyanna-* (*lāvanya-*) 1 13 6, *akkhāḍaya-* (*akṣavāṭaka-*) 4 11 2, *-va-* disappears in *samasaraṇa-* 1 8 6, 3 4 [redacted] (against *samosaraṇa* 3 4 10), *d*) in a few cases such a *-v-* has resulted from an intervocalic *-m-* *Jauṇa-*(*Yamunā-*) 12 4 3, *sumsuāra-* (*sumsumāra-*) 3 5 6 *ranauha-* (*ranamukha-*) 20 1, in *ṇāuṃ* (*nāma*) 2 17 [redacted] and *bhauṃha* 10 2 9 (as against *bhauha-* 14 3 10 and *bhamuhā* 14 12 8) the disappearing *-m-* nasalizes the succeeding vowel

§31 A reverse tendency is to insert a *va-śruti* between two contiguous vowels to fill up the hiatus created by the elision of a stop, as *Mandovari-* (*Mandodari*) 1 10 9, *thovaya-* (*stoka-* enl) 16 8 7, *uvara-* (*udara-*) 1 10 3, 15 7 9, *uvahi-* (*udadhi-*) 3 3 7, 6 10 9 etc, *juvala-* (*yugala-*) [redacted] 17 9, *dhenuva-* (*dhenu-* enl) 3 3 5, *dhuva-* (*dhuta-*) 7 14 8, *duva-* (*dūta-*) 10 8 10, *huvāsana-* (*hutaśana-*) 20 4 9, *vuvvuva-* (*budbuda-*) 17 3 3, *bhuva-* (*bhuja-*) 1 10 7, 2 17 9, *murava-* (*muraja-*) 1 [redacted] 7, *sivāla-* (*sṛgāla*) 9 11 2, *malliva-* (*mallikā-*) 14 10 6

Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya* has several instances of *va-śruti* *juvā-* (*yukā-*) 6 44, *avaloyaṇi-* (*avalokami*) 7 139 *murava-* (*muraja-*) 7 156 *etc.*

§32 Some stray cases *Tilakesa-* (*Tilakakeśā-*) 5 [redacted] 1 *muhala-* (*mukhara-*) 1 15 7 *somala-* (*sukumāra-*) 7 1 5, *kalunaya-* (*karuṇa-* enl) [redacted] 10 2, *calana-* (*caraṇa-*) 1 7 9, *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5 *pāhāṇa-* (*pāṣaṇa-*) 7 14 1 *pahiya* (*pāsiya-* from *paśya-*) 2 10 7 Loss of *-ta-* in *nisiyara-* (*niśatara-*) 4 1 is haplological

§33 We have several instances of the simplification of the conjunct with or without the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowels *a*) *vairāya-* (*vairāgya-*) 2 9 2, 2 10 3, *kaosaya-* (*kāyotsarga-*) [redacted] 11 8, *dhāi* (*dhātṛ-*) 7 3 3, *dahina-* (*dakṣina-*) 1 11 8 *payahina-* (*pradakṣina-*) 1 1 17, 6 13 3, *niddakkhinnaya-* (*nirdākṣinya-* enl) 2 14 2 *cāyara* (*catvārah*) 6 1 7 *samali-* (*śalmali-*) 3 1 9 *sāra-* (*sarva-*) 1 8 10, 1 11 2, 7 7 4 *nāvai* (from *navvai*) 2 2 9 *kāva* (*kāvya*) 1 1 19, *sovaṇau* (from V *sampada-*) 1 3 10 *niyasana-* (*niyamsana-*) 6 14 4, *soma-* (*saumya-*) 2 2 6 *paseya* (*prasveda-*) 1 13

7, b) *caüthaya-* (*caturtha-* enl) 1 8 8 *kanıyārı* (*karnıkārī*) 3 1 9, *paıja-* (*pratıjña-*) 5 7 7 (but *paıjja-* 12 7 5), *paıṭha-* (*pravısṭha-*) 4 10 2, 14 2 1, 14 4 9, *pahılaya-* (for *pahıllaya-*) 1 4 1, 16 2 1, *-alasu* (*alasya-*) 2 12 3, *rayasala-* (*rajasvalā-*) 19 1 2, *Vaïvasa-* (*Vaıvasvat-*) 15 13 7, *Vaısavana-* (*Vaısravana-*) 9 6 3, *samuha-* (*sammukha-*) [illegible] 9 2, *akkhoham* (*aksauhını-*) 12 8 1, c) words compounded with *nır-/nıs-, dur-/dus-, ud-* etc have their initial vowel treated indifferently as simple or conjunct according to metrical convenience This is a general tendency and no particular instances need be noted.

§34 The treatment of the conjunct in the following cases is noteworthy *vımbhaya-* (*vısmaya-*) 1 12 4, *Jasumbhaya-* (*Yaśasvat-* cnl) 1 18 1, *Cakkhubhaya-* (*Caksusmat-* cnl) 1 12 4, *jhunı-* (*dhvanı-*) [illegible] 11 1, but *dhaya-* (*dhvaja-*) 1 5 2, *suvına-* (*svapna-*) 1 14 9, *duvāra-* (*dvāra-*) 6 7 7 (against *vara-* 5 [illegible] 6), *duvāraha* (*dvādasa*) 11 7 1 (against *vāraha* 3 4 1), *vıntara-* (*vyantara-*) 1 8 9, 10, *-abbhıntara-* (*abhyantara-*) 1 16 6, assimilation is at the basis of *bhımbhala-* (*vıhvala-*) 1 5 4 and *phopphala-* (*pūgaphala-*) 1 5 9, 3 1 8

§35 Gemination of consonants mostly for metrical reasons *pammukka-* (*pramukta-*) 12 10 1, *khammavıyaya* (for *khamavıyaya-*) 19 6 8, *nımmantıo* (*nımantrıtah*) 16 13 5, *nımmıttı-* (*nımıttın-*) 16 3 9, *papphulla-* (*praphulla-*) 5 5 6, *ujjuya-* (*ṛju-* enl) 5 15 9, *acceyanā-* (*acetana-*) 19 15 1, *sapparıvara-* (*saparıvara-*) 2 2 8 2 7 7, 2 14 6, 3 8 1, *tıllokka°-* (*traılokya-*) 12 11 2, *kouhalla-* (*kautuhala-*) 1 12 6, 10 2 2, *vaulla-* (*bakula-*) 14 7 3, *sannavaı* (*sanavatı*) 2 3 3, *vannara-* (*vanara-*) 7 4 6, the Gen postposition *tanıya* appears as *-ttanıya* at 8 4 9 (*kaho- ttanıya*, and *taho- ttanıya*), 9 6 2 (*mahu- ttanıya*) and perhaps at 6 3 9 (A *kahı- ttanau*)

§36 Sandhı in a sentence has been effected between the continuous syllables of two words under metrical stress in following cases —

nānuppannu (for *nānu uppa°*) 3 2 11, *annuppannu* (for *annu uppa°*) 3 3 2, *kappayaruchannā* (for *kappayaru uccha°*) 1 11 9, *Vımalavahanucchalıya°* (for *Vımalavāhanu uccha°*) 1 13 1, *mohuppāu* (for *mohu uppā°*) 14 3 12, *vamsuddharu* (for *vamsu udd°*) 8 9 6, *valavanı* (for *vā alāvanı*) 1 [illegible] 8, *suravaıṇaruna°* (for *suravaına aruna°*) [illegible] 3 2, *padahamara°* (for *paḍaha amara°*) 2 4 1, *dhammenaharana°* (for *dhammena aharana°*) [illegible] 14 4, *nısunuttara°* (for *nısunu uttara°*) [illegible] 15 2, *vınasanaım* (for *vıṇā asanaım*) 5 12 3, *gamaṇaneya* (for *°gamana aneya*) 14 10 1 The Sandhı in the compound *cautısaısaya°* (for *cautısaısaya°*) 3 [illegible] 1 is peculiar

III Gender

§37 a) The following words masculine in Sk are found with the n pl ending *-aım* in PC *kumbha-* 9 2 9b, *kırana* 11 14 5, *thuha-* (*stupa-*) 3 4 4, *vıdruma* 13 5 9, *sāhamıya* (*sākhāmrga-*) [illegible] 11 4, *jana-* (*jana-* person) 12 12 10b, *jīva-* (used with n pl adjectives) 11 [illegible] 6, *taḍa* (*tata-*) 14 9 7, *kalahamsa-* 11 1 [illegible] and many more The *Bhavısattakaha* also manifests this tendency

b) *Jhuṇı-* (*dhvanı*) [illegible] 11 1, *nıhıya* (*nıdhı-* enl) [illegible] 13 7, 4 6 6, *kallola-* 14 12 6, *kallola-* 1 2 5 are treated as feminine

IV. Affixes

Several noteworthy affixes are listed below

§38 Agentives

a) *kāraya-*, *gāraya*, *-yāraya-* (Sk *-kāraka-*) and *-kara-*, *yara*, (Sk *-kara-*) form compounds with an agentive sense as in *khaya-kārī* (*kṣaya-kārikā*) 4 5 9, *khaya-garaya-* 5 1 5 and similarly at 2 [illegible] 10, 2 1, *-gāriya-* 19 4 8, 19 5 5, *-gari-* 8 4 6, *-yari* [illegible] 9 6, *-yara-* 1 16 9

b) *-aṇa-*: *kandāvaṇa-* [illegible] 6 9, *bhayāvana-* 8 1 4, *jurāvana-* 12 5 1, *suhāvaṇa-* 12 3 9, *kampāvana-* 15 1

§39 Possessive suffixes

itta- *jovvaṇaitti-* (*yauvanavati-*) 4 9 [illegible] and similarly *atthaitta-* (from *artha-*) 14 13 5, *dumaitta-* (?) (from *druma-*) 20 8 [illegible]

§40 Adjectival suffixes

a) *-ima-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *phōḍima* (from V *-phada-*) 1 4 6, *samcārima* (from *sam* V *cara-*) 4 10 8, from adverbs as in *heṭṭhima* (from *heṭṭha-* below) 4 9 9,

b) *-ira-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *panaccira-* (from *panacca*=*pra*+ V *nṛtya-*) 4 8 4, 17 2 7 and similarly *paribhamira-* 7 2 3, *paribhāsira-* 18 8 1,

c) *-illa-* forming adjectives from substantives etc as in *gāmilla* (from *grama-*) 1 3 11, *uvarilliya* (fem en1 from *uvari*= *upari*) 4 9 9a,

d) *-ikka-* equivalent to *-illa-* as in *vappikkī-* from *vappa-* 4 3 9

§41 a) *-ttana-* and b) *-tta-* forming abstract nouns from substantives as in *-hiyattana-* (from *hita-*) 2 9 3, *bhiccattana-* (from *bhṛtya-*) 2 10 3, *Surindattanaya-* (from *Surindaś-*) 8 1 7, *Indatta-* (*Indratva-*) 3 11 9, *suratta-* (from *sura-*) 3 11 [illegible]

b) *-ima-* forming abstract nouns from adjectives as in *poḍhima* (from *poḍha*=*prauḍha-*) 4 4 1

§42 Comparatives in *-ā(a)ra(ya)* (from *-tara(ka)-*) as in *guru yāra-* (from *guru-*) 15 9 10, *vaḍḍaraya-* (from *vaḍḍa-*) 16 4 8, *piyāraya-* (from *priya-*) 2 9 1, *pahilaraya-* (from *pahila-*) 9 3 3, *ṇisiyara-* (*niṣṭatara-*) 4 1, *viruāriya-* (fem from *virua-*) 19 4 8

§43 Pleonastic suffixes a) *-ika-* in *dhānukkiya-* 6 15 3 against *dhaṇukka* 6 15 7, b) *-akka* in *gurukki-* (from *guru-*) 2 10 1, 4 3 8, c) *-alla-* in *navalla-* (from *nava-*) 11 5 9, d) *-ullaya* in *kaḍaullā-* (from *kaḍaya*) 14 5 7 This solitary instance of *-ullaya* presents [illegible] contrast with the numerous instances of *-ulla* extension in Puṣpadanta

§44 *-aḍaya* and *-uḍaya* in later Ap are used as diminutive and pleonastic suffixes but in our text they are strictly used in a pojorative sense as in the only instances *sarīraḍaya-* (from *sarīra-*) [illegible] 13 5, *vankuḍaya-* (from *vakra*) 6 16 5

§45 Amelioratives a) *-vara* developed a pleonastic sense in Ap as can be seen from *ku-muṇivara* 7 [illegible] 9 *gayavara* 2 14 3, *sura-vara-* 1 1 7, *jiṇavara* 1 1 7 *kaivara-* 1 10 5 *girivara-* [illegible] 10 6 *raha-vara* 4 8 7, *tiriyavara* 6 3 5, *kaṇavara-* 6 11 2 *hayavara-* 3 13 4, *asi-vara-* 7 5 9, *puravara-* [illegible] 12 1, *harivara-* 19 18 6, etc, b) the same remark applies to the prefix *su-* which is used to fill up [illegible] metrical gap as in *sualankāra-* 1 2 2, *supariṭṭhiya* 1 4 3, *sumaṇiṭṭhaya-* 3 1 13 *sumisalla-* 4 12 7, *sumanohara-* 5 [illegible] 7, *sudaruṇa-* 7 7 6, *su-Mallavanta-* 7 11 3 *supariyaṇa-* [illegible] 5 1, *sukulinavahu-* 12 6 2 *supuyaphala-* 14 7 3 *suvahutta* 14 7 9 *su Tamiyari* 16 4 7, *-suchanaya-* 1 5 9 *susiraki* 17 9 6 *su variṭṭhavera* 19 1 4, *su Pasannakitti-* 10 10 [illegible]

§46 In *sa-kiyattha* (=*kṛtartha*) 10 7 2 *sa* [illegible] mildly emphatic

It becomes frequent in early vernaculars and develops a pleonastic function.

§47. In *anavasu-* 12 6 9, *ana-* is a negative prefix. *ku-* and *du-* (=*dur-*, *dus-*) have the same function as in Sanskrit

V. Stem-formation

§48 As the final consonant of the stems disappeared since the Prakrit stage, all the Ap. stems end in a vowel. The quantity of the final vowel is indifferent. The general tendency of Ap is to shorten the final syllable and hence Pk fem. stems in *-ā*, *-ī* and *-ū* appear as *A*, *I* and *U* stems in Ap as a rule But due to liberal use of Prakritisms, due to the later development *-iya-* into *-ī* and *-uya-* into *-ū* and due to lengthening and shortening affected to suit metre, we have Ap. stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* as well as *-ā*, *-ī*, *-ū*. The stems with a short final predominate. The other ones are used often to satisfy exigencies of metre

§49 Enlargement of the stem by adding *-ya-* (from *'svārthe kaḥ'*) is quite common. Final *-aya*, *-iya* and *-uya* of the enlarged stems are liable to become *-ā*, *-ī*, and *-ū* respectively through contraction and hence in *A*-declension (mas and neut) we have two parallel stems, one ending in *-a* (or *-aya*), the other ending in *-ā* The latter has later on considerably contributed to the evolution of the oblique form of the NIA. languages

§50 The tendency of normalization in nominal and verbal flexion developed in Prakrit has gained considerable strength in Ap The other types are gradually brought in line with the *A*-type. *bahava-* (*bahu-*) 5 9 1, *pasava-* (*pasu-*) 14 11 8, illustrating the change of *U*-stems to *A*-stems and the Ins sing forms in *-eṃ* from *I*-stems (§83) are indicative of this tendency. Similarly in the case of Fem *A*-stem, instrumentals in *-ehiṃ* (§75), Gen. forms in *-huṃ* (§80) and Loc forms in *-hiṃ* (§76) illustrate the influence of the masculine.

§51. In the case of the fem. bases, the general tendency in Ap is to turn *I*-bases into *A*-bases by enlarging them with the addition of the pleonastic suffix *-iya*

VI. Inflexion

a) Substantive.

§52 The flexion system of Ap is in a process of disintegration Merging of Nom and Acc, of Abl and Gen, partial merging of Ins and Loc., confusion of masc and neut, domination of *A* declension, and increasing employment of post-positions to convey various case relations are the characteristic indications of this state of affairs

§53. The Ap used in the *Varṇavṛttas* and some of the *Mātrāvṛttas* is more or less Prakritized Many Pk forms are found in the passages composed in those meters.

Stems in *-a* (mas and neut)

§54 For the influence of this type over other types see §§50, 80, [illegible]

§55 *-u* (enl. *-au*) is the only termination in the Nom. and Acc sing, there being no form in *-a* or *-ā*. Nom sing forms in *-o* occur sporadically as Prakritisms before the indeclinable *vi* (1 7 9, 2 13 9, 4 5 8, 4 13 3 etc) and under metrical stress (17 6 1, 17 10 1 etc). Metre is also responsible for occasional Prakrit Acc. in *-aṃ*

§56 For the enlarged neut sing forms in *-aṃ* see §12

§57 Stem-enlargement with pleonastic *-da* (*-ḍaya-*) is not known to our text *-daya-* is used in a pejorative sense only (§44)

§58 Voc sing uses the bare stem, which has its final *-a* occasionally lengthened (through contraction of *-aya-* from enlargement) Note *°sāra* 1 12 6, *paira* 5 12 5, *mudhā* 5 12 6, *Pahañjanā* 9 8 1a, all at the end of a Pada In forms like *bhaḍara* 6 10b, *-a* has resulted from the contraction of the stem final *-aya* On most of these points PC agrees with MP

§59 The bare stem or the stem with its ending vowel lengthened (the result of vowel contraction in the stem enlarged with pleonastic *-ya* from *-ka-*) is used as the Nom Acc Masc pl form These as well as forms with the termination *-aṃ* are employed in the Neut pl *sahasa* (*sahasra-*) 2 11 7, *pavvaiya* (*pravrajita-*) 2 11 7, and *sahāsaṃ* 2 10 8 are all neut pl In forms like *gavesa* 14 10 1, the final *-aya* of the pl form *gavesaya* is contracted as *-ā*

§60 As remarked above (§37), occasionally *mas stems* also take this neut termination *-aṃ*[1]

§61 *eṃ*, *ena* (*-ena*), are the terminations of Ins sing Short *-e* and *-eṃ* are unknown to our text, while *-iṃ* is found as an orthographic variant of *-eṃ* A roughly made sample analysis gives 2 1 as the proportion of forms in *-eṃ* and *ena* respectively This agrees with the figures for HP given by Alsdorf Metre accounts for most of the forms in *-ena* The same remark applies to a few Prakritisms in *-enam* (eg 17 3 1, 17 7 1, 17 8 1, 17 15 1, 13 4 1)

§62 In the termination *-eṃ*, the vowel is probably short, as shown by Alsdorf on the ground that its alternative form is *-iṃ* in the Mss (cf Loc sing termination in its two forms short *-e* and *-i* in the Mss)

§63 Regarding *-ena* Tagare observes[2] that it was less popular in Southern Ap It is frequent in MP because in it 'Puṣpadanta deliberately tried to imitate the high flown ornate style of Sk and Pk classics One has simply to turn to Jc (i e *Jasaharacariu*) (which is a work of a more popular nature), and one finds the popularity of *-iṃ -eṃ* termination'

But these observations are not correct The frequency of the forms in *-ena* in PC proves that free occurrence of these forms in MP is not just a vagary of Puṣpadanta. And in a casual survey of the *Jasaharacariu* I have been able to spot two hundred and odd forms in *-ena* which shows it to be in no way different from MP on this point

§64 Further, following Grierson Tagare derives[3] *-eṃ* of Inst sing from Loc sing *-ahiṃ* He believes that the Inst and Loc merged into one case in Apa and the desinences of Loc came to be substituted for those of Inst He finds support for this view in the Inst sing forms in *-i* (from Loc sing short *-e*) found in Bh and Kp He thinks 'the use of *i* for Inst sg was well established in S(outhern) Ap of the 10th Cent A D e g *kali* from *kala*, *suhi* from *sukha*, *damsaṇi* from *darsana* in *J(asahara) c(ariu)* Hence he finds it 'surprising that Alsdorf's edition of *H(ari)V* (*amśapurana*) should contain no *-i* forms' He comes to the conclusion that "*-e*

(1) Stray cases like *ujjalaya* (qualifying *caraṇa*) 18 8 2, *kaya* (qualifying *maraṇu*) 12 3 5 *jiṇha* 7 5 2 are modernizations, while voc sing forms in *-e* occurring at quite a few places are counted as scribal slips

(2) Tagare 1948 118

(3) Tagare 1948 118-120

as a regular term(ination) of the Ins. sg. in Ap., though it was originally of the Loc. sg[1].

Now these views are not borne out by facts. Ins. sing. forms in -i are not found in MP. as also in our text. From just three instances of such forms from the *Jasaharacariu* Tagare generalizes that -i was well-established as an Ins. sing. termination in the Southern Apa. of the 10th Cent. But even these three forms loose all their meagre evidential value on examination. *kāli* is found as *kālim* in the *Index Verborum* to the *Hist. Gram. of Apa.* and actually it is *kālim* (i.e. the variant of *kālem*) as shown by the metre of *Jasaharacariu* 2 15. The second form in -i, viz., *suhi* is not found in the *Index*, but the latter quotes *suha* (equated with *śvā* 'a dog') from *Jasaharacariu* 2 35 10, and if we consult the original passage we find that the actual word is *sunahu* and not *suhu*. The remaining third form *damsani* is correctly quoted, but it occurs in a passage which is plainly a fourteenth century interpolation[2] in the *Jasaharacariu*. This is one out of many instances of the uncritical use of the sources on the part of the author of the *Hist. Gram. of Apa.* which has unfortunately vitiated several of his conclusions.

Thus it still remains to be demonstrated that the works of Puṣpadanta contain Instruments in -i and unless this is done, it cannot be accepted that Loc. sing. in short -e was used in an Instrumental sense[3]. This fact would go against the derivation of -em from -ahim, which otherwise on phonetic grounds also appears unconvincing. Loss of -h-, change of the final nasalization to an Anusvāra and the contraction of -a- and -i into -e- (in the face of their preservation in the neut. pl. termination -aiṃ) which are presupposed by the proposed evolution -ahiṃ into -em remain unexplained. Hence the derivation accepted by Bloch and Turner (*eṇa* becoming *em*) is to be preferred. Turner's suggestion that in Ap. -*eṇa*, -ṇ- probably represented Anusvāra is unacceptable, because reading the two-moraic -em in place of the three-moraic -eṇa would spoil the metre.

§65. *bhamantaena* 1 13 9a, *uttiṇṇaena* 3 8 1a, *ubbhiṇṇaena* 3 8 1a, *puṇṇaena* 3 1 2a, *samāṇijjantaena* 1 2 12b (all at the end of a Pāda) are instances of the enlarged Ins. sing. forms.

§66. For Instrumental forms used for the Locative see the next article.

§67. Short -*e* (orthographic variant -*i*) is the only termination of the Loc. sing. -*ahiṃ* is not found for *A* stems in PC. Occasionally Ins. forms are used for Loc., e g *āsaṇṇeṃ* 15 5 8 and especially in Loc. absolute constructions as at 1 2 12*b*, 3 8 10*b*, etc. In *aṇṇehiṃ kiya nivitti aṇeckkahim* 3 12 4 'others abstained (piously) from many other thing', *aṇeckkahiṃ* presents a case of using Ins. for Abl. *khira-mahaṇṇave khiru bhareppiṇu* 2 5 8 can be rendered as 'having collected milk at the Milky Ocean'.

§68. -*ehiṃ* and -*ahiṃ* are found in Ins. and Loc. pl. -*ihiṃ* appears as an orthographic variant of -*ehiṃ*. Of these terminations, -*ehiṃ* predominates. A comparison of the Mss. indicates that a gradual process of substituting -*ahiṃ* for -*ihiṃ* (-*ehiṃ*) was at work,

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(1) *hā! Jasahara rāuū ajju muu, hā! daiva! kāim maim sunahu hau*

(2) Vaidya, 1931, Introduction, 17

(3) It would appear prima facie that in *vijau Dasāṇaṇe ghuṭṭhau* PC. 10 11 9a. *Dasāṇaṇe* is a Loc. form used in an Ins. sense. But *vijau ghuṭṭhu amara-sāhaṇe* PC. 8 10 1b ('Victory was proclaimed in the ranks of the Lord of Gods') and several such passages show that this was an idiomatic expression and the form in short -*e* has a Loc. sense. So also in *samdise* 3 13 1a *samdaseṇa* 'in short' and here 6 13 2a, 6 16 8c

for the Ms which is comparatively careful in preserving the language of the original has at many places forms in -ehiṃ correspond ing to the forms in -ahiṃ found in the Mss handing down a com paratively later text tradition The proportion of -ehiṃ forms to ahiṃ forms in PC is roughly estimated as 3 1

§69 aho (orthographically -ahu) = the normal termination of Abl Gen sing a(a)ha is never used in PC but Prakritic -asu is found Most of the forms in -asu occur at the end of the trochai cally closing Padas (c g 1 8 5 1 13 3 4 10 4 4 11 7)

§70 Both a(a)huṃ and a(a)ha are used for Gen pl Forms in a(a)huṃ are fairly numerous It should be admitted that such cases are rare when all the three Mss of PC read -a(a)huṃ at relevant places As a rule forms in -a(a)huṃ are found in only one of the Mss at a time (mostly in either A or P) In a lesser number of cases two Ms agree in reading a(a)huṃ Corresponding to -a(a)huṃ in one Ms we find -a(a)hu or a(a)ha (and occasionally a(a)ha in other Mss As the Mss which are found more authentic contain numerous cases of a(a)huṃ I have accepted it in the constituted text if it is attested by even one Ms and I have reconstructed it when the Mss read varyingly hu and ha But when both P and A read ha (with S reading hu) that has been accepted in the constituted text

§71 Puṣpadanta occasionally used this form as we can gather from the cases noted by Alsdorf and from occurrences like puṇya bhavvahuṃ (38 18 7) puvvahuṃ (38 18 7 so to be read for the tex tual puṃvaha in view of the rhyme) tasa thavaraj vahuṃ (39 6 6) devahuṃ (39 11 10b) ari bandhavahuṃ (48 20 4) vaṃsahuṃ (49 13 11) in MP This upholds the Prakrit grammarians to some extent in their sanction for huṃ as a Gen termination[2]

§72 Prakrit termination -ana is rarely found in PC I XX.

Feminine Stems In -a(a)

§73 Besides zero u is the termination of Nom Acc plur be fore which the stem vowel is optionally lengthened uppaiu (from uppaya-) 1 10 1 and sevia (from seviya-) 2 8 7 are peculiar in that they stand for uppaiyau and seviyau respectively Probably these forms are instances of contraction under metrical stress as is also seen in another form from vaimaṇihe for vaimaṇiyaho (from vaimaṇiya) 15 15 ■

§74 Short e (orthographic variant i) is the only termination of Inst sing No form in -aiṃ or -aiṃ is attested from PC

§75 Forms in I plur end in -ahiṃ In aehim vara vijjahiṃ 9 12 9 guhehiṃ (I for Abl) 13 5 6 viṇṇehiṃ 10 6 6 koilehiṃ 6 6 6 Masc ending ehiṃ is employed

§76 he is the termination of G L sing In later orthography it is spelt as hi and the Mss often confuse it with hiṃ In the case of Loc Mss clearly show this hesita

(1) The same is the case with MP though maraṇaho kevau (38 11 6a) appears to be an exception

(2) e.g. see PC 3 4 9 3 4 10 3 10 5 3 13 3 3 13 4 3 13 6 4 2 3 4 6 10 4 7 8 4 7 9 2 8 1, 2 8 6 2 8 8 2 14 2, 2 14 3 2 14 4, 5 7 3, 5 7 4, 5 8 7 etc

(4) There is overwhelming evidence to show that the language of the Apabhraṃśa texts has undergone continuous revision and modernization so far as its

(3) cf Tagare 1948, 14

orthography was concerned Hence the picture of the language of the same text would vary in accordance with the age of the Ms of that text To quote one instance only at PC 19 12 15 PS read An eyahe A An eahe equivalent

tion between *-he*, *-hi* and *-hiṃ*, where *-hiṃ* can be as well genuine. Hence besides *Aujjhahe* 2 7 5, *Ujjhahe* 4 1 8 we have *Aujjhahiṃ* (S. °*hi*, A. °*he*) 5 1 1, *Ujjhahiṃ* (A. °*he*) 5 12 9b, *guhahiṃ* 19 [illegible] 4, *silahiṃ* (A. °*ha*) 13 8 6.

§77 Here as elsewhere, the short *e* of the earlier orthography is spelt as i in the later orthography and hence the earlier form of the G L. termination is *-he* and not *-hi* or *hiṃ* as held by Tagore[1]. Hence Alsdorf is right in considering the terminations of G. and L. of Fem. *A* stems as identical and we need not try to connect it with *-asmin* or *-adhi*.

§78. In later Apabhraṃśa *-ahiṃ* is quite frequently used for the Loc. sing of masc. *A*-stems

§79. Besides *-he* and *-hiṃ*, thrice *-hā̃* is attested in L. sing. of the fem [illegible]-stems: *silahā̃* and *ilahā̃* 12 19 9b, *dikkhahā̃* (P S. °*ha*) 3 10 2; The *Sanatkumāracarita* has *piyahā̃* and *niyahā̃* and *Sāvayadhammadohā* 95 uses *ḍālahā̃* in the Loc. sing. sense. *ṇarayahā̃* at *Pāhuḍadohā* 5 is a similar instance of L. Sing of masc. *A* stem. All these forms cannot be possibly just scribal errors[2].

§80. In G. plur. we find *-huṃ* and *-hā̃*, obviously extended from the masc. Thus *chāyahuṃ* and *padāyahuṃ* 3 4 7, *muahuṃ* 19 2 8, *cavantiyahuṃ* and *acchantiyahuṃ* 19 9 4, *sunhahuṃ* (P S) 19 4 9, *sua-sāriyahuṃ* 17 5 2, *vijjahuṃ* (S °*he*, A °*hu*) 12 9 7, *vijjahu* 9 11 9b; *pīvara-thaṇahā̃* and *varaṅgaṇahā̃* 3 13 2, *dhenuvāhā̃* 3 13 5, *kaṇṇahā̃* (P S *hiṃ*) 10 7 1.

§81. *sāsuāṇa* and *sunhāṇa* 19 5 1 are Prakritisms.

Masc. *I* and *U* Stems

§82. The final vowel of the bare stem used in the Nom. Acc. sing and plur. is optionally lengthened.

§83. *-ṇā* and Anusvāra are the terminations of I. sing.: *surayuiṇā* 2 8 2, *ṇahuṇā* 13 2 1a, *Sumāliṃ* (S *Sumāleṃ*) and *Māliṃ* (S *Māleṃ*) 8 6 8, *Vāliṃ* 12 9 10, *Sumāliṃ* 8 9 6, *vairiṃ* 15 14 1, *Harikesiṃ* 16 13 7, *Sirimāliṃ* and *aliṃ* 17 5 6; once the form ends in *-eṃ*, *Māleṃ* (rhyming with *ḍāleṃ*) which betrays the influence of *A* declension.

To the derivation of this Anusvāra of I sing from *-ṇā* (*aliṇā* becoming *aliṇa* becoming *aliṃ*) Tagare[3] prefers to

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to *Añjaṇiyāḥ* A. is in many points more reliable than P and [illegible] so far as the metre, language and orthography of PC are concerned Had I only P and S. at my disposal and constituted that text on their basis, I would have quoted *Añjaṇaho* as an instance of the extension of masc *-ho* termination to the fem *A* stems. Similarly there are several instances in PC. of P. and S. giving the Nom Acc sing of masc *A* stems as ending in *-e* while the corresponding reading in A ends in *u* Paying little heed to this sort of variable, defective and unreliable orthography of the Ap Mss., the uncritical character of some Ap texts and their indiscriminating use have marred many conclusions in Tagare's *Historical Grammar of Apabhraṃśa* which otherwise so far as the method of treatment is concerned, makes a valuable contribution to Apabhraṃśa linguistics

(1) Tagare, 1948, §92

(2) Over and above these terminations, Tagare gives a supposed instance of 'zero' termination in L. sing of fem *A* stems (Hist Gram of Apa 92A and 93B and [illegible] 160) The form in question according to Tagare is *akhaini* 'of a perpetual nature' qualifying *rāmaiṃ* supposed to be I sing. from *rāma* = *rāmā* in *Pāhuḍadohā* 42. This is a clear case of misinterpretation based on misdivision. The line actually reads *jasu akhai nirāmaiṃ gayau maṇu* i.e. *yasya akṣaye nirāmaye gataṃ manaḥ*. Thus *akhaiṃ* and *rāmai* are ghost words and there is no instance of zero termination in L.

(3) Tagare, 1948, 103

explain it as a result of the influence of masc. *A* declension. He parallels *aggiṁ (aggiṇā)* with *sappiṁ (sarpeṇa)*. But this is unacceptable as in the *A* declension the genuine early form ends in *-eṁ* and not in *-iṁ* and as such *aggiṁ* cannot be explained with the help of *sappeṁ* Only those I. sing. forms of the masc. I, *U* declensions which end in *-eṁ* are formed under the influence of masc. *A* declension.

§84 -he and -ho are found in G. sing. *muṇihe (S.A. °ho-)* and *jhuṇihe* 1 1 9, *°disihe* (S.A. °ho) 1 1 13, *Nāhihe* (P.S. °hi) 1 13 3, *saṁdhihe* (P.S. *saṁdhie*) 1 3 3, *sihihe* 2 11 9b, *Vēhuvalihe* 4 10 5, *guruhe* 2 9 6, *Meruhe* 12 1 19b, *muṇiho* (S. °*hiṁ)* and *cūḍāmaṇiho* 1 1 12, *guruho* and *kappataruho* 1 1 8. *°vaihu* (rhyming with *Vijayasihu)* 7 4 5 is obscure.

§85. Corresponding to the singular terminations, *-hiṃ* and *huṃ* are the terminations of the plur. Instances are *aṭṭhāṇavaihiṃ bhāihi* 4 2 6, *bhāihim* 9 11 4. *vairihim* (P.S °*hiṃ*) 7 9 1. *guruhuṃ* 7 12 5, *vairihum* (P.S *hi*) 7 11 6, *sāhuhum* and *°vāhuhum* 5 3 5.

§86. Loc sing. ends in *-hiṃ*: *Meruhiṃ* 2 1, 5 1 6, (P. °*he*), *°irihiṃ* 11 3 1.

Fem. i and u stems.

§87. *-he* is used in Abl. and G. sing, *-hiṃ* in plur. *Paramesarihim* and *°sarihiṃ* 9 1 9, *°seddhihiṃ*¹ 2 15 5, *kamaliṇihim* 19 4 9a.

§88. Loc. Sing. has *-he* and *-hiṃ*. Instances are *vihaṭṭihe* (S. *-hiṃ*) 4 1 8, *vāvihe* 5 14 7; 6 10 6, *karinihe* (P.S. *hi-*) 7 3 1 *gaṇiyārihe* 7 3 3, *uccolihe* (P S *°hi*) 9 3 1, *seḍḍhihim* 2 15 9, 6 2 2, 7 1 2, 8 1 1 (A °*he*), *mahihuṃ* 4 8 9, 4 12 2, 10 10 3. *purihim* (P.S °*he*) 11 14 11b, *rayaṇihim* 18 6 6, *uccolihiṃ* 20 3 3.

§89. *-huṃ* is also employed in L. plur. e g. *paolīhiṃ* 16 14 8

b) Post-positions.

§90. The following post-positions in a compounded or uncompounded form, are found in PC. In the case of those which are declinable, the base is also given.

§91 *samau* (Sk *samam* enl (2 12 2, *samāṇa-* (sk. *samāna-*) 2 11 7, 4 2 2, 3 10 2 and *sarisau* (Sk *sadṛśakam*, Guj. *sarsuṃ*) 14 4 9 govern Ins and are used in an instrumental sense conveying the idea 'with', 'along with'

§92. *kārane* 4 12 3, 10 [redacted] 6, °1 10 5, °9 1 [redacted] and *°kajje* (**kārye =kṛte*) [redacted] 12 7, 12 5 5 or *°kajjena* (**kāryeṇa=kṛte*) 10 4 3, governing Gen. *are used in a dative sense to convey the idea 'for' 'for the* sake of'.

§93 *laggeṃ* (abs of *V lagg-* 'stick'; = *ārabhya*) 1 16 4, 6 9 8, [redacted] governing Gen. is used in an Abl sense to convey the idea 'beginning from'.

§94. *keraya-* and *taṇaya-* (HC IV 422) the early ancestors of Guj. *keruṃ* and *tanuṃ* are used frequently as Gen post-positions. They govern Gen. They are found at 6 13 5, 9 8 3, (*kerau*), 4 3 8, 5 3 3 (*keri*), 1 9 9b (*°keri*), 6 11 9 (*kerāiṃ*), 9 11 7 (*tāha mi kerāiṃ*, where *mi* (*api*) intervenes) etc, and 4 5 2, 4 5 5 (*tanau*), [redacted] 7 1

(1) This can also be interpreted as L. plur

(*taṇai*), 3 [illegible] 10*a*, 4 3 7, 4 14 2, 9 6 2 (*taṇiya*), 8 4 9 *ab*, 9 6 2 (*ttaṇiya*), 1 16 5 (*taṇaya*) etc.

§95 Tagare has misunderstood the function of *taṇaya*-. It is a declinable adjective (like *sambandhin* with which it is rendered by Hemacandra), qualifying the following substantive and as such quite normally is in number, gender and case concord with the latter. *taṇaya*- can be declined in all cases and numbers depending upon the substantive qualified by it. Hence there is nothing like a double genitive in *taho taṇayaho ṇāmaho* (*Bh.* 96 7) as is held by Tagare[1] Again he understands that *taṇa* was also popular as an Instr. post-position in Western Apabhraṁśa. This conclusion is arrived at from *mahu taṇai* (*Paramappapayāsu*, 2 186) =*madiyena*, *sukaihiṁ taṇāṁ* (MP. 1 12 8) 'pertaining to good poets' and *vaḍḍattaṇaho taṇena* (HC. 1 [illegible] 8) 'for the sake of greatness' which is comparable to *siddhattaṇaho taṇeṇa* (*Pāhuḍadohā*, 88). But by no stretch of imagination these cases can be made to yield the conclusion that therein *taṇa* is used as an Inst post-position. In the first case it qualifies a substantive in Inst. sing. The second case has neither any Inst ending nor any instrumental sense In the remaining two instances *kāraṇeṇa* is to be understood after *taṇena* (i.e *vaḍḍattaṇaho taṇeṇa kāraṇeṇa* and *siddhattaṇaho taṇeṇa kāraṇeṇa*) and then it is clearly seen to be a gen. post-position.

Thus there is no justification for holding that *taṇa* was used as an Inst. post-position also.

§96 *uvari* (*upari*) 2 3 8, 6 6 2 etc. *uvariṁ* 17 8 10*b*, *uppari* 1 3 3, 2 3 4 governs Gen and are used in a Loc. sense conveying the idea 'on' 'above'. So also °*matthae* (*mastakē*, Guj. *māthe*) 1 8 13, 9 9 9.

§97. *bhaṇevi* (abs. of √*bhaṇ*- 'speak') 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 14 5 8 governs Acc. and has the sense of Sk. *iti kṛtvā*, *iti matvā*. From *mahi-vallahu bhaṇevi jo thuvvai* 3 9 6, 'who is praised by being spoken of as the lord of the earth—by being looked upon as the lord of the earth', we can see the semantic evolution which further changes the meaning to *uddiśya*, *prati* or 'towards' as exemplified at 6 7 5 and [illegible] 4 9 (*bhaṇevi*), thus bringing it not only morphologically, but semantically too in harmony with its Guj. representative *bhaṇī* 'towards'.

§98 Neither *hontau*[2] nor *thiu* are found in PC *pāsu* and *pāsehiṁ* governing genitive are used in the sense of near. See Index s.v. *pāsiu* governing genitive is used in the sense of 'because of' as in *eyaho pāsiu* 10 8 2, 3 'because of him' But at 4 [illegible] 4, 10 9 6, 9 5 6, 7, 8, it appears to have been used in a genitive sense conveying the idea 'belonging to'.

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(1) Tagare, 1948, 197.

(2) Tagare says that *hontau* in the Abl. sense is unknown to Southern Apabhraṁśa (*Hist. Gram. Apa.*, 192). But Alsdorf quotes four instances, three from Hp (83 18 13, 92 17 12, 92 19 [illegible]) and one from *Ṇāyakumāracariu* (6 7 [illegible]) of the post-positional use of *hontau* I have come across the following instance from Svayambhū's RC: *āyau kusuma-nayaraho hontau* 9 2 7b, and one more from the *Jasaharacariu* *haum sunaraho hontau pāsuna* 3 3 17. There is, therefore, no ground to believe that this post-positional use of *hontau* was of a late Western Apabhraṁsa origin.

c) Pronouns

§99 First Person Pronoun

Sing	Plur
N *haum* 4 4 3, 4 4 5, 4 14 8	*amhe* 2 15 7, 2 8 3 *amhe* 7 4 9 *amhai* 10 4 3
Acc I L *maim* 15 6 2, 1 3 1, 2 16 8, 3 9 5, 4 5 3, 5 9 8	*amhehim* [illegible] 13 9b (I L)
Abl G *mahu* 1 12 6, 8, 4 1 9b, 4 3 3 4 5 2 *majjhu* 11 5 9b	*amhahum* 2 4 2, 3, 4 [illegible] 6 10 *amhahã* 2 15 3, 10 6 6

§100 Second Person Pronoun

Sing	Plur
N *tuhum* 4 3 6, 8, 4 12 6	*tumhe* 7 4 9 *tumhaim* 6 12 5
Acc I L *paim* 1 3 1, 4 2 9b, 4 5 8, [illegible] 10 8, 2 10 9	*tumhem* 5 9 4 (I L)
Abl Gen *tuha* 4 2 6, 3 8 10, *tau* 1 16 1, 4 12 2, *tuve* 19 15 9, *tujjhu* 4 4 9a	*tumahaim* 10 7 9a *tumhahum* 10 8 5 *tumhaha* 5 5 3 10 8 2 *tumha* 4 14 2

§101 *Other Pronouns* Their declension follows mostly that of the nouns So only the peculiar forms are noted.

a) Third Person Pronoun Nom sing[1] masc *su* [illegible] 8 9 fem *sa* 10 2 3, I sing *tena* 3 9 10a fem *tie* 7 3 4 G sing masc *tasu* 4 9 2, 1 6 1, 8, 1 11 3 4 3 2 4 13 8, 4 14 2 (all at the end of a Pada), 1 11 7, 1 12 4 3 9 7, 4 3 2, 4 4 4, 4 9 2 5 1 3 4, fem *tahe* 5 1 5 as well as *tohe* 1 13 6

b) Relative Pronoun G sing *jasu* 1 3 14*a*, 1 7 6, 1 16 2, 3, 3 3 11*a*, *jāsu* 1 6 8, 1 11 3

c) *Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun* N *sing masc* *ko vi* 4 6 9, 10, 13 2 4, 18 1 9*a*, *kavana-* 1 6 1, 4 4 4 8 6 9*a* 2 14 9, neut *kaim* 2 12 7 2 12 9b, 2 14 3 4 3 5, N plur *ke vi* 7 13 3, G sing *kāsu* 3 9 4

d) Proximate Demonstrative Pronoun N Sing masc *ehu* 1 3 12, [illegible] 13 4 *ehau* 2 3 9b, neut *eu* 5 5 5, *iu* 10 1 8 N plur masc [illegible] (short) 15 3 4, I sing *em* 3 9 10b N sing fem *ima* 19 10 2 N sing neut *imu* 4 4 9*a*, 9 1 5 12 2 7, 15 11 9*a* 10 1 10, 19 15 9 I sing masc *āyaehim* 10 6 7

d) Verbal Flexion

§102 Present Indicative It is also used to indicate shades of indefiniteness—subjunctive, immediate future etc

a) *First person Singular* -*mi is the only termination* -*um* is absent with the solitary exception of *visahaum* 18 6 2 which therefore invites suspicion *mi* appears as -*vi* (*vi*) in *dharevi*, *pariharevi* 18 [illegible] 9b

b) -*ahum* serves for the First Person Plural as in *janahum* [illegible] 13 9b, [illegible] [illegible] 2, *pavahum* and *atahum* 2 15 2 *jāhum* 2 12 8

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(1) Tagare (1948 222) observes 'Neut. direct sing *tau* from *taha* from *ta ka-h* is an extended form of *ta-* in *Pāhudadohā* 11" This is an error Hiralal Jain has corrected his interpretation of this Dohā in the *Tippani* equating rightly *tau* with *tapah* but Tagare has failed to consult it and has followed the incorrect translation

3 4 10, *vandhahuṃ* 3 4 10, *lehuṃ* 2 15 8, *paribhamahuṃ* 6 13 7, *pekkhahuṃ* 12 [illegible] 7, *parisujjhahuṃ* 19 1 10b (in the last seven cases the sense has different shades of indefiniteness).

c) *-hi* is the only termination for the Second Person Singular and *-hu* or *-ho* (*acchahu* 3 4 10, *gavesaho* 12 [illegible] 9b, *jāṇahu* 4 5 2) for the Plural.

d) Besides the normal *-ai*, *-ei* appears in the Third Person Singular mostly in metrically conditioned cases (*khañcei* 3 12 5, *karei* 4 12 6).

e) *-ahiṃ* is not found in the Third Person Plural.

§103. The desinences of the Future are the same as those of the Present Indicative; only the special base is formed by adding *-(e)sa*. Instances: 1. plur. *karesahuṃ* [illegible] [illegible] 11a; 2. plur. *karesaho* 12 8 9b; 3. sing *hosai* 4 5 4, *vahesai* 6 11 3; 3. plur. *hosanti* 5 9 10.

The *-ha* type of future is not found in our text.

§104 **Imperative.**

a) Imper. 1. pl. (These cases can be also regarded as present Ind 1. plur. forms used in an indefinite sense) *jāhuṃ* [illegible] 12 9, 3 4 10b; *vandahuṃ* 3 4 10b, *karahuṃ* 5 10 7, *bhamāḍahuṃ* 5 10 6, *paisahuṃ* 6 13 9, *paisarahuṃ* 7 9 1.

b) Imper. 2 Sing.

i) *-ahi*: *padarisahi* 2 9 6, *genhahi* [illegible] 4 9b, *lahahi* 19 15 8, *bhuñjahi* 12 11 5, *jāhi* 2 9 6, *jajjāhi* (intensive) 15 [illegible] 6, *jivahi* 7 12 1, *volłahi* 18 8 3, *dakkhavahi* 19 15 2, *ehi* 7 9 1;

ii) *-u*: *jiu* 4 3 8, *nisuṇu* 4 7 2, *maru* 5 7 2, *haṇu*, *bhuñju* 7 12 3, *taju*, *jujjhu* 7 12 3, *cau*, *saṃcaru* 7 12 4, *suṇu* 7 12 5, *caḍu*, *āu*, *paḍu* 19 15 3, *bhamu*, *ramu* 19 15 5, *ujjhujjhu* (intensive) 10 4 4;

iii) short *-e*: *kare* 4 3 2, 9 2 6, (rhyme-secure at) [illegible] 18 8, 15 3 6, *bhuñje*, 4 12 6, *kahe* (rhyme-secure) 6 13 7, 8 6 9, *pāle* 7 12 6, *anuhuñje* 12 5 13, *anubhuñje* 12 10 9b, *nihāle* 12 6 14a, *mue* 15 7 2, *jotte* 19 2 5, *dhare* 19 15 6.

iv) *-i*: *volli* 2 14 1, *suṇi* 5 1 1, *kahi* 1 9 6, *paṇṇi* 10 5 8

§105. The forms in short *-e/-i* as also in *-u* are commonly used There are several forms in short *-e*. The Ms. which leads in preserving original orthographic features, is also leading in attesting the imper. forms in short *-e*. It is quite naturally explained by Jacobi and Alsdorf as a development of the Sk. opt. 2. sing. in *-eh*. The *-i* forms represent a phonetically later stage Tagare's suggestion to explain it as due to passive + zero or to the loss of *-h* in *-(a)hi* is quite unattractive

The term *-u* is also to be explained in accordance with the Ap tendency to turn final *-a* into *-u*. It has nothing to do with the *-u* of the 3 sing.

§106. Imper. 2 pl ends in *-aho* or *-ahu*: *toḍaho*, *ḍohaho*, *chanḍaho* 2 13 4, *bhindaho* 5 11 5 (rhyme-secure), *joyaho* 2 3 9b (rhyme-secure), *lakkhaho* 5 5 1 (rhyme-secure), *bhaṇaho*, *vandaho* 4 8 9, *nijjharaho*, *pajjharaho* 6 2 8, *haraho*, *khaṇaho* 7 4 7, *dharaho* 7 7 2;

āgacchahu (rhyme-secure) 3 4 10b, *āmellahu* 3 7 4, *karahu* 4 3 3, 4 5 2, *thāhu* 2 16 11, *lahahu* 4 1 9b

(1) Tagare, 1948, 298

§107 **Optative**

2 sing *dejja* 2 6 10b, *jujjhejjahi* 15 8 6 *Jhamejjahi* 19 14 4 *lajjijjahi* 18 8 3

§108 **Passive**

a) Pres 2 sing *panavijjahi* *uvamijjahi* 2 6 9
b) 3 sing 2 6 9 *uvamijjai* 1 6 1 *ghaijjai* 1 10 5 *laijjai* 2 5 5 *jijjai* 7 11 9b

§109 Causative

a) *uddava* 2 1 7 *cadava* 2 3 1 *cintava* 2 9 2 *khamava* 4 14 3 *devava* 1 8 3 *darisava* 2 3 9 *nhava* 2 5 9a
b) *vinnava* 1 3 1 1 7 9 *dakkhava* 2 8 5 *nhava* 2 6 1 *thava* 2 2 7 2 6 5
c) *bhamada* 5 10 9
d) *paisara* (from *paisa*) 5 5 8 13 10 10a etc *vaisara* (from *vaisa*) 5 14 3 20 3 3

§110 **Denominative**

a) simple *payada-* 1 1 19 *dhavala* 3 3 6 *uppallana* 5 4 5 *nhana* 5 4 5 *maila* 14 7 8 *dhuma* 17 14 7
b) compound *kanekkha* (from *kana* + *Vikkha*) 2 12 8 *mambhisa* (from *ma* + *bhisa-*) 10 2 1 *kannara* (from *karna* + *ara*) 19 14 2

§111 *evi forms*

a) *asannihuu* 1 8 5 *mukalihuyau* 1 13 9 *vilakkhi huu* 4 11 8 *duri hoi* 6 4 3 *dhilihontaim* 8 5 11a *niratthi kiu* 20 4 7
b) *kannuppali karevi* 1 8 1 *vasi kiu* 4 5 3 *duvvali huyau* 18 5 9b

§112 **Infinitives**

a) *-anaha* *vandanaha* 1 9 1 *parina aha* 5 15 9b *kampai al a* 10 1 8
b) *ehum* *niehum* 10 2 4
c) *evi* *dharevi* 9 13 8

At 2 12 8 the infinitive of purpose is conveyed by using the Loc sing of the Gerundive *pievae lagga* began to drink

§113 **Absolutives** There are several terminations for the absolutive *-evi* *evi* *-avi* *-eppinu* *evinu* *(e)ppi* Of these *evi* is the commonest

a) *evi* *pekkhevi* 4 1 9a *nisunevi* 4 2 1 *vavarevi* 12 9 8 *hoevi* 8 15 8
b) *evi* *panavevi* 1 1 16 *bhanevi* 6 4 1 *pariancevi* 12 10 10 etc
c) *avi* *parisesavi* 3 10 8 *niyavi* 8 2 6 *muyavi* (rhyme-secure) 15 13 5
d) *-eppinu* *naveppinu* *joeppinu* 1 1 *panaveppinu* 1 1 1 *gampinu* 1 15 9 7 13 9b *todeppinu* 2 12 8 *deppinu* 2 2 7 2 14 8 *thaveppinu* 2 2 7
e) *ppi* *gampi* 2 7 5 4 3 6 5 5 1 5 7 9a
f) *-evinu* *vihasevinu* 1 16 1 *nisunevinu* 11 11 6

§114 **Potential Participle**

Termination *-evau* *jievau* 5 16 4 *jujjhevau* 4 9 1 *ghaevau* 4 12 3 *paisevau* 10 8 3 *paharevau* *jaevau* 11 13 5 *karevi* (f) 9 6 9b 20 1 7, *harevi* (f) 20 1 7

§115. Gerundives:
jīvevae 2 8 4, *parthevae* 2 8 4, *pievae* 2 12 5, *jievāho ruevāho* 7 8 8.

§116. Compound verbs:
There are several instances of compounding a participal with a verbal form to express tense-variation. Thus past passive participle is combined either with *āsi* 'was' to express a past perfect sense or with *'si* to express a present perfect sense.

kahau āsi 'had been told' 1 12 8
kiu āsi 'had been committed' 2 13 9b.
pesiya āsi 'had been sent' 2 15 1.
samappiu āsi 'had been made over' 4 4 9a.
vuttau āsi 'had been said' 5 5 5
jāo āsi 'had been born' 6 15 2.
giliya āsi 'would have been swallowed' 10 8 10b
nimmantio 'si 'you have been invited' 16 13 5.
ḍhukko 'si 'you have approached' 10 10 8

§117 The order of the members of a compound is altered according to metrical convenience. Note the following instances:
kammatṭha°- 1 1 4, vaya-pañca°- 1 1 5, accanta-mahanta-patta-siva- 1 1 11, puccha-paihara- 6 11 5, lāṅgūla-paihara- 6 11 6, bhava-saṁsāra-mahaṇṇava-ṇāsiya- 5 16 3, *pavara-bhuva-phaliha-diha* 7 5 1.

VII Some Syntactical Remarks

§118 In *Bharahesara-Vāhuvali vi te vi, āsaṇṇaiṃ ḍhukkaiṃ valaiṃ ve vi* 4 4 7 the common predicate of the compound subject takes the gender of the following member.

Case usages.

§119 Instrumental:
a) Inst instead of Loc.:
dāhiṇa-bhāeṁ Bharahu thakku 1 11 8a. .
'Bharata was situated in the Southern division'
b) Inst absolute for Loc. absolute:
paiṁ hontena, havantu asesaiṃ 2 10 8, *dhammeṁ hontaeṇa, deva vi seva karanti* 6 14 9a, *nisarieṁ pura-paramesareṇa, ṇisariya vīra* 12 7 8

§120. Genitive:
The Ap. Gen. has a very wide province. It has usurped the functions of several other cases.
a) As Dat. is lost as a rule in MIA., verbs of giving govern Gen.: *tujjhu āsi samappiu* 4 4 9a, *taṁ taho dei* 3 12 5, *samappevi nandaṇaho* 6 8 5; *mālau ṇaraho uvasoha denti* 8 3 4
Another Dat. usage: *hauṃ puṇu jāmi, thāṃi ṇiya-kajjaho* 5 14 1
b) Verbs of motion govern Gen. of goal.
Risahu gau ṇivvāṇaho 4 14 9a,
Ajiya-bhaḍārau gau ṇivvāṇaho 5 10 2,
gau ṇiya-paṭṭaṇaho 6 8 5,
turaṅgamu gayau pacchima-bhāyaho 5 4 1,
Kikkapuresaraho lehu gau 6 11 3,
saṅyau ḍhoyanti salilu rayaṇāyaraho 6 3 3,
jasu ḍhukkai, so so lei ṇāsu 7 8 7.

This holds good even when the motion is figurative·
ghāi-kamma gaya khayaho 4 14 3,
jāi visāyaho 5 15 1,
mā khayaho nehu 12 9 2

c) Further, words denoting movement require Gen of goal as in *(mayaraharu ayasaho utthalliyau* 11 8 9b, *Sukesena Magahahā mukku payānau* 15 8 9b

In such cases the Genitive has the force of *prati*.

In *nahinu divayaraho viyasanti* 6 3 [illegible] also the Gen has the same sense

d) But we also occasionally come across instances of verbs of motion governing accusative of goal
naravai gau uvavanu 5 14 6,
(*te*) *Kikkupurakkhu patta* 7 6 3,
Bharahu nivvui pattau 4 14 9a

e) Other verbs governing Gen
i) Verbs meaning 'tell' 'say' etc·
heriehim kaniṭṭhaho kahiu 4 7 1,
manti Sirikanthaho kahai 6 5 1,
suvinâvali Marudevie
Nahi-narāhivaho sisai 1 15 9b,
ii) *Vgaraha- garahanti jinindaho* [illegible] 14 5,
iii) *Vbhama bhamiu Mandaraho jema tarayanu* 2 16 11b
iv) *Vabbhiḍa Nigghāu Milihe abbhidiu* 7 13 9b, *Ravanu Indaho abbhiḍai* 1 7 1b
It governs Loc also
Ravanu Sahasakirane abbhiṭṭau 1 5 1b
Note also the construction *abbhiṭṭu jujjhu Vijjāharāhā* 7 5 2 'A battle ensued among the Vidyādharas' The construction is familiar in the *Paumacariya* of Vimalasūri See 4 42, 5 69 etc
v) *V samavaḍa matta gaindu paṅcananaho samavaḍiu* 7 13 9a

f) In *marai to-vi mahu Toyadavāhaṇu* 5 7 7 Gen conveys cause

g) In the absolute construction Gen does not convey, unlike Sanskrit, the sense of *anadara* Mostly it is found with present participles and has been inherited by Gujarati Instances (*taho*) *rajju karantaho, puvvahā lakkha tisaṭṭhi gaya* 2 8 9a 'As he ruled, sixty-three lakhs of Pūrvas passed',
rajju karantaho taho Maharakkhaho Devarakkhu uppannau nandanu 5 14 5 [illegible] 'As that Maharakkha ruled, a son Devarakkha was born to him',
taho Lankahiva-duhiya parinantaho paṅgaṇe kena vi kai lihiya 6 9 1' 'When he was marrying the daughter of the Lord of Lanka somebody drew monkeys in (his) courtyard'

h) Genitive of contents (Instr sense)
ikkhu rasaho bhariyañjali 2 16 [illegible] 2 17 5 'The palm cavity was filled with the sugar-cane juice'

§121 Locative

a) *Vpaisa-* governs Loc or Acc
i) *jale paiṭha* 4 10 2 *paisarai ṇa paṭṭane cakka rayanu* 4 1 1, *na paisai ujjhahe cakku* 4 1 8, *samasaraṇe paiṭṭhau* [illegible] 9 9b

ii) *paisai saranu* 5 7 3, 4, 5, *so samasaranu paiṭṭhau* 5 7 9, *Nandisarakkhu paisaranu* [illegible] 8 4 *paisahuṃ jiṇālau* 6 13 9, *paiṭṭhu vaṇu* 12 12 9

b) Instead of Acc or Gen, Loc is used with *visajjiya* 'sent' in *Nala-Nīla visajjiya Kikkapure* 12 12 2,

c) *Khīra-mahaṇṇave khīru bhareppiṇu* [illegible] is not a case of the use of Loc for Abl It is a different construction, stressing the source Loc is used similarly in Gujarati,

d) Loc Absolute is quite common *Kāle galantae, nāhu niya-deha-riddhi pariyaddhai* 2 7 9a, *kiye khae vandhavahuṃ, kena sahuṃ rajju karesaho?* 12 8 9b etc

§122 Some verbs of saying like *pahāsa-*, *cava-*, *pacara-* are used intransitively Their preterite participles take a nominative and not an instrumental subject, like *gatah* etc in Sk The instances are

so pahāsiu 3 [illegible] 3 'he said', *pamaya-miahu caviu* [illegible] 12 [illegible] 'The monkey-heard said', *sa pacaviya* 10 2 3 'she said', *sura-pavaru caviu* 15 3 3 'The best among gods said'

Thus the distinction between the constructions required by Hindi *bolanā* and *kahanā* or Guj *bolavuṃ* and *kahevuṃ* has its roots stretching back as far as the ninth century A.D

jimia 'dine' is used intransitively in *bhaḍiraū jimiu* 2 17 9

§123 Impersonal use of the preterite participle is common *teṇa haitthuitthaliu* 2 15 9a 'He made a gesture with hand' *Vahuvalisareṇa gajjiu* 4 4 7 'Lord Bāhubali roared'

§124 Some of the idioms, expressions and usages peculiar to Ap are noted below

1) *Kikkupurakkhu* 7 [illegible] 3, *Nandiarakkhu* 6 [illegible] 4 etc Proper names are at times given in this manner—compounded with *-akkha*, Sk *ākhya* See HP, Introduction

2) *ōvattiu Jama-muhe* 7 6 6 and *vagalamuhe ovaṭṭantau* 17 3 4 show that the expression *ovaṭṭiu* has the sense of 'be thrown as a victim into (the jaws of Death)'

3) *olagga-* with *pāṇehiṃ* means 'serve with one's life' 'sacrifice one's life while serving' as in *olaggai pāṇehiṃ Vijayasīhu'* 7 6 5

4) *kaṃ divu* 3 6 11 'when?'

5) *kavaṇu gahaṇu* 'counts for how much?' as in *tasu viyaṭṭaho abbhiṭṭāho kavaṇu gahaṇu kira Rāvaṇu* 12 [illegible] 9b, 'for how much does Rāvaṇa count before him who has turned hostile and attacked (him)?'

6) *ḍhou* with √*dā-* signifies 'allow to approach as in *ḍhou na dintehiṃ* 3 [illegible] 9 'not allowing to approach Similarly *ḍhou laha-* — 'be able to approach' cf the use of *ḍhaukaṃ* with √*dā-* in Jain Sanskrit

7) *vaṃ ṇaṃ* 1 6 2 3 is used in the sense of *nanu* to express objection or doubt to a previous statement

8) *tudihiṃ* with √*caḍa-* has generally the sense of *ramaṇa-dolām āruh-* In *kaṇṇa dijju jahiṃ tahiṃ tanau, jai na dijjai to tudihiṃ caḍārai* 6 3 9a 'If the daughter is not given away (in marriage) to somebody she would put one on the horns of a dilemma', its sense is slightly different

9) *thottuggiriya* 'laudatory and supplicant' generally qualifying speech as in *Dasasīreṇa thottuggiriya-puṇṇu vuccai* 'Rāvaṇa said in supplicant words' and *thottuggiriya guru-purau* 'having sung a hymn of praise before the Master'.

10) *pesaṇu cukkau* is a euphemism for 'he died'. e g. *te mahu kerau pesaṇu cukkā* 5 13 2 'they failed [illegible] fulfil their mission entrusted by me' i.e 'they died', (*Andhau*) *pesaṇa-cukku* 'Andhraka died'.
11) *gavaṇaṁmaṇau* 3 6 1b, *gamaṇamaṇu* [illegible] 4 2, 'wishing to go, *jujjhaṇamaṇa* 12 [illegible] 9 'wishing to fight'.
12) *vaṭṭai* 18 3 7, 19 8 10b, 'to be sure' 'indeed'.
13) There are various forms of swearing expressions used at the time of taking a vow e.g.:
   i) *tāva ṇa jiṇavaru jaya bhaṇami, jāva ṇa raṇe urakkhu sara-sariu* 6 1 10 'I will not say "be victorious" to the Jina, till I pierce the enemy with arrows in the battle'.
   ii) *jai kallae tāya! Laṅkāṇayarī ṇa paisarami, to piyaya-jaṇeri Indāṇī kara-yale dharami* 7 12 9, 'O Papa, if I fail to enter the city of Laṅkā tomorrow, I would hold my mother Indrāṇī in my hand'.
   iii) *jai taṁ bhadda-hatthi ṇau sāhami, to jaṇaṇovari asivaru vāhami* 11 5 2 'If I fail to subdue that Bhadra elephant, I would brandish (my) best sword over (my) father'.
   iv) *jai raṇamuhe māṇu ṇa malami taho, to chitta pāya rayaṇāsavaho* 12 7 4 'If I do not crush his pride in the battle front, the feet of Ratnāśrava are touched'.

7 METRES OF PAUMACARIU I—XX[1]

The present study of the metres employed in PC. I-XX is divided into three sections in accordance with the three structural units of the Kaḍavaka[2]. At times each Kaḍavaka of a particular Sandhi has a beginning piece made up of one stanza having two or four rhyming Pādas. This unit is an occasional feature of the Kaḍavaka. As contrasted with this commencing piece the main body and the concluding piece (which is also found invariably in the beginning of the Sandhi) called Ghattā are the permanent features of the Kaḍavaka. Every Kaḍavaka has got them. The metres employed in these three Kaḍavaka units, viz. the commencing piece, the main body and the concluding piece or Ghattā are different from one another Hence they are described separately. The metres of the commencing piece are taken up first. Next follows a description of the metres of the Ghattā. Lastly is given an account of the metres employed in the body of the Kaḍavaka

A. The Commencing Piece at the Head of the Kaḍavaka.

We have no definite knowledge as to whether the commencing piece of the Kaḍavaka was known by any general name. SC. VIII 31a while explaining the term *Kaḍavaka* declares, *āihiṁ puṇu ghatta samāmaṇanti, jamaāvasāṇa(i) chaḍḍaṇi bhaṇanti*. 'In the beginning (of the Kaḍavaka), they prescribe Ghattā and at the end of the Yamakas, they say Chaḍḍanī'. This means, that the Kaḍavaka-commencing piece is to be called Ghattā, while the concluding piece

(1) For the earlier contributions to the critical study of Apabhraṁśa metres see Jacobi, 1918, 1921, Alsdorf 1928 1936, 1937 Shahidullah, 1928, Bhayani, 1945, 1948.
(2) (a) Kaḍavaa(u) aṭṭhahiṁ Jamaehiṁ raanti | |
āihiṁ puṇu Ghatta samamaṇanti | ·
Jamaāvasāṇa(i) chaḍḍaṇī bhaṇanti || SC VIII 30-31.
(b) Sandhyadau Kaḍavakānte ca dhruvaṁ syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā | Ch. 5 1.

is to be known as Chaddani But the Ap Mss consistently follow the practice of calling the closing piece Ghattā, while the commencing stanza is not given any class name Hence Svayambhu's account requires further support from other authorities, before it is accepted

Only Sandhis 3, 13, 17 and 19 have the Kadavaka commencing stanza[1] It appears in the beginning of each Kaḍavaka of these Sandhis In Puspadanta's *Mahapurana* Jambheṭṭia (IV) Racita (V), Malayavilasitā (VI), Khaṇḍaka (VII), Avali (VIII), Dvipadi (X, XIV etc), Helā (IX, LXXXVII) Aranala (XVI) and Malaya-mañjari (LXXVI) have been used for this purpose[2] The Ap texts or their Mss have not got any uniform practice of mentioning the name of these metres Usually Duvaī, Jambheṭṭia, Doha and Hela or (Helāduvai) are mentioned by name, the others are left unnamed But we find little consistency in this matter Thus only one Ms of PC prefixes the term *Duvaī* to the Kaḍavaka-commencing stanzas of [illegible] Sandhi, other Mss are silent about it On the other hand MP is in the habit of mentioning the name in every case

The value of the end syllable is discussed below under the description of the Ghatta

(1) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 3 Sandhi (Gandhodakadhara)

Scheme—No of lines 4

No of moras per line 13 (or 14, if the end syllable is scanned as long)

Gana-scheme 6 + 4 + 3 (or 4)

Rhyme-scheme a with b, c with d

The six-moraic Gana has, except in four cases two-moraic grouping For its two middlemost moras the form UU is preferred The second Gana has the following forms

UU — 21 — — 10 UU — 5

UUUU 10 — UU 4

This means that Jagana is permitted

The last Gana is invariably constituted of three shorts

It will be seen that the structure of the Padas of this metre is identical with that of the odd Padas of the Duvahaya or Doha metre Technically this is a Sarvasama Catuspadī If the final syllable is given its natural value, the line is 13 moraic, if it is scanned as long, it becomes 14-moraic Among the Saravasama group of the Catuspadis the Accharovilasia or Apsarovilasita[3] has 13 moras the Gandhoaa dharā or Gandhodakadhara[4] has 14 SC VI 157 gives

(1) In the rest of PC Sandhis 25 59 85 (all Heladuvais) 40 51 56, 75 (all Duvais) 48 81 (Jambheṭṭia) 49 77 (Gandhodakadhara) 50 (Paranaka) 52 53 (Aranala) 54 (Doha) 63 and 74 (Matra+Manjari) have got the commencing piece

(2) Most of these metres employed in the commencing piece are treated together in the Khanjaka section of the *Chando nusasana*.

(3) (a) Calane teraha-mattaam pa pa ta-ganehim vihattayam |
ahava ca ca pa-vihūsiam, tam-inam Accharavilasiam || SC VI 157
(b) Apsarovilasitam bhavet, pa ca-tam dvi ca(pa)-ganais tu va ;
Chandassekhara, 168
(c) sa-ca tah ca pau pā tau vā Apsarovilasitam | Ch 43a 3-4

(4) (a) Calane coddaha mattae(?) anam ābuṭṭha caara | SC VI 158
(b) syur Gandhodakadhareyam pa-dvicakarās tri ca-dā va |
Chandassekhara 169
(c) sa-cāh cidau vā Gandhodakadhāra | Ch 43a 3 5.

5 + 5 + 3 or 4 + 4 + 5 as the Gaṇa scheme of the *Apsarovilasita*' None of these schemes applies to 3 1 1a (*dihara kālacakka-haena* i e —∪—∪—∪∪∪∪), 7 1 c (*jiṇavara punna vaya hayaṃ* i e ∪∪∪—∪—∪∪∪), 3 12 1 d (*uvasamu jāu savva-janaho* i e ∪∪∪—∪—∪∪∪), etc On the other hand the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 given for the Gandhodakadhāra (SC VI 158 *c*) is satisfied by all the lines Of course the theory as usual requires the end syllable to be counted as heavy.

The rhyme-scheme seen in the definition stanza of the Gandhodakadhāra in SC and in the illustrative stanza given in Ch is *b* rhyming with *d* i e the usual rhyme-scheme of the *Antarasamā Catuṣpadī*, while in our stanzas *a* rhymes with b and c with *d* But this has little significance, because in their treatment and statement Prakrit metricians were far from being precise or exhaustive and they have hardly ever paid due attention to rhyme even though it was a very important feature of the Apabhramśa prosody. The Gandhodakadhārā itself is a good instance of this state of affairs For earlier in Ch while defining the Jhambaṭaka Hemacandra has observed that the Gandhodakadhara itself that will be defined later on is called Jhambaṭaka when sung Thus from a metrical point of view according to Hemacandra himself the Jhambaṭaka and the Gandhodakadhara' are identical Now if we glance at the illustrative stanza of the Jhambaṭaka we find that it has got the rhyme-scheme *a/b*, *c/d* (i e the same as found in our stanzas) and not that found in the illustrative stanza of the Gandhodakadhāra, viz, *b/d*[3]

Irregularities In 3 3 1b the Mss read *cautisaisaya*° (P), *cautisaisayam* (A) and *cautisa aisai* (S) Acceptance of any one of these readings yields one or more moras too many for the line Hence the text has been emended as *coutis'aisaya*°

(2) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 13 Sandhi (Dvipadi)

Scheme 6+∪—∪ (or ∪∪∪∪)+4+4+4+∪—∪ (or ∪∪∪∪) — sporadic caesura after the 16 mora. This is Duvai or Dvipadi For a detailed discussion on this metre see HP 195 Sr 60 The results obtained by Alsdorf hold good in all particulars for our *Dvipadis* also, except in one important point Against Alsdorf, the 4 Gaṇa is twice Jagana 13 4 1 a is—∪∪—∪—∪∪∪∪ ∪—∪∪∪—∪—∪— and 13 5 1 b is—∪∪—∪—∪—∪∪ ∪—∪— — ∪—∪—

These cases clearly show that the form ∪—∪(∪∪∪) was not forbidden for the 4 Gaṇa

(1) Hemacandra and Rājaśekhara give 6+4+3 also This would deprive our test of its validity But in examining the metres of Svayambhū's works, his own metrical work above all else should be given due consideration

(2) vakṣyamāṇā Gandhoddakadharaiveyaṃ gana vaśād Jhambaṭaka-saṃjñāṃ labhate Ch 38a/10-12

(3) Its illustration

pahu tuha veri araṇṇi gaya, nachhu vi anvasahim junna ssaya- |
ghana kanṭaya-dūsamcarani, tahi jhambaḍai karira vani |

The Duvaī is used as the commencing stanza in MP. 10, 14, 73 etc., Jas 3, 4; Nāy. 3, 4.

(3) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 17. (and 25.) Sandhi (Helā-dvipadi).

Scheme: 6+u—u(or u, uuu) +4+u—u or u, uuu) +— —

Trochaic rhythm is not permitted in the 1. Gana Jagana is forbidden in the 3. Gaṇa. The last Gaṇa has the form — — excepting three cases of u u —. The 2. and the 4. Gana are more frequently u—u. A weak caesura is felt after the 10. or 12 mora

Helā is defined by Hemacandra in the Khañjaka section of Ch. Its illustration is a four-lined stanza. But as the Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza it appears in PC as also in MP (9, 74, 77) in the two-lined form and hence some Ap Mss. designate it as Helā-duvaī, not merely Helā

Irregularities: Though the end syllable in a line of the Helā-duvaī is required to be long, it is at times given as short in the Mss. This is due to incorrect orthography. Most of such cases can be easily emended by reading *-u* of the Nominative as *-o*, *-ēṇa* of the Instrumental as *-ēṇam*, final *-a* as *ā*, *-him* as *hiṁ* etc.

17 3 1 b: one mora too few. Scansion:

uuuu— —u— — u—u — —

The 2 Gana is defective Hence the text is corrected by reading *kuddhaena* for *kuddhena.* cf the identical expression *amarisa-kuddhaena* at 25 13 1 a. This emendation will also give the requisite form of Jagaṇa to the 2 Gana.

17 12 1: The end syllables are to be scanned as long

(25 3 1a: Proper rhythm requires to be read *Vajjayaṇnenaṁ hasevi* with A

25 6 1: The end syllables are to be counted as long Even then a is short by two moras

The 1. Gaṇa is defective Adding one more *hanu* to *hanu hanu* would rectify the metre.

25 14 1 b: Three moras two few.

Scansion: uuuu u—u — — u—u — —

The 4 Gaṇa appears to be defective Emendation Perhaps *hanu hanu hanu bbhaṇanto* to be read for *hanu hanu bhaṇanto).*

(4) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 18 Sandhi. (Mañjarī)'

Scheme. —u (uuu) +—u(uuu)+ 4+4 + 4 +u —. —u is preferred for the three-moraic Ganas, more so in the 2 Gana. Jagana is found in the 4 Gaṇa only. The 5. Gana generally ends in a heavy syllable. A weak caesura is felt after the 12 or 11 mora.

Excepting the commencing stanzas of 1., 6 , 8 , 13 and 15 , Kaḍavakas, all the remaining commencing stanzas end in a short syllable, but it should be considered as long.

(a) [illegible] Helā ! SC. IV 41 (b)
(b) [illegible] Helā ' Ch 32 a 1
(a) [illegible] Ch 32 a/9

The Tarangaka[1] with its forms (1) 6 + ∪ – ∪ (∪∪∪∪) + 4 + – – (∪∪ –) + ∪ – and (2) 6 + ∪ – ∪ + ∪∪ – – + ∪∪ – – + ∪ – and the Plavangama (6 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 3, beginning with and ending in a heavy syllable) are fundamentally the same as the Mañjari and these together with the Magadhanarkuti, Narkutaka and Samanarkutaka[2] (in its Sanskrit and Prakrit forms) appear to be but variations of one basic type

Irregularities 19 12 1 8 Two moras too few Scansion ∪∪∪ – ∪∪ ∪∪ – ∪∪ – ∪ –
The 2 Gana is defective

B Metres employed in the Ghatta

General Observations The closing piece of the Kadavaka is variously called Dhruva Dhruvaka, Ghatta[3] or Chaddanika, though Mss always have only *Ghatta* Every Sandhi as a rule opens with a stanza, generally but not invariably, in the same metre in which the Ghattas of that Sandhi are composed Occasionally the Mss call this Sandhi-commencing stanza Dhruvaka The metre employed in the Ghattas of a Sandhi is different from one used in the main body of its Kadavakas the purpose being the indication while reciting of the end of the Kadavaka and the topic According as the metre is two lined, four lined or six lined it comes under the respective categories of Dvipadi Catuspadi Satpadi Catuspadis again fall under any of the divisions Sarva sama (all the four Padas of equal measure), Ardhasamā (the first Pada equal to the second the third equal to the fourth), Antarasama or Ardhasama (the first equal to the third the second equal to the fourth) and Samkirna (*mixture* of the above varieties)

All the Ghattās of a particular Sandhi are composed, generally but not invariably, in the same metre This also appears to be the significance of the designations *Dhruva* and *Dhruvaka*, though Hemacandra[4] takes *them* to mean 'unfailingly occurring (at the beginning of the Sandhi and end of Kadavakas) But compare the term *Dhruvapada* 'refrain occurring in Early Gujarati and Early Hindi poetry Structurally the Ghatta corresponds to *Valan* or *Uthlo* found in the Early Gujarati Ākhyanakavyas

Value of the end syllable in the Ghatta

Thanks to the disappointing insufficiency of the original sources and to the loose treatment of the subject by the ancient writers Ap prosody presents several perplexing problems But of these the problem of properly determining the metre of the Ghattas is the

(1) trisu api Magadhanarkuti Narkutaka Samanarkutakesu antyasya caturmatrasya sthāne trimatrah ced bhavati tada Tarangakam | Ch 32 b/third and second line from end
(2) ladala ca dagad gau Magadhanarkuti sah ced Narkutakam na la ga ja sāh sa sau yadi tada Samanarkutakam Ch 32b 11 18
(3) (a) Sandhyadau Kadavakante ca dhruvam syad iti Dhruva Dhruvakam Ghatta vā Ch V 1
(b) Sandhi muhe Kadavante Dhuva ca Dhuvayam ca Ghatta va Chandahkandali as quoted at KD 79 see also KD 38
(4) For Chaddanika see below
(5) tasyante (=Kadavakasyante) dhruvam niscitam syād iti Dhruvā Dhruvakam Ghattā veti sampantarah Ch V 1 Com.

most ticklish The varieties of the different types of the Ghattās are distinguished from one another by the number of moras their Pādas are required to contain. But addition or removal of even one mora makes a difference in metre. Coupled with this narrow margin of difference in the continguous varieties of the Ghattās is the fact that the nature of the orthography of the Ap. Mss. being in various points confusing, the text preserved by them is far removed from having a mora-perfect correctness. This state of affairs many a time obscures the exact number of moras contained in a particular Ghattā-pāda and as a result it becomes considerably difficult to identify with precision the Ghattā-metres. Apart from this, the main cause of obscurity lies in the anceps value of the end syllable of a Pāda. This always causes a difference of one mora and the consequent dubiety.

The treatment of this point by ancient metricians does not contribute much to the clarification Hemacandra offers the following remarks:

Vānte G Vakrah

Pādānte vartamāno hrasvo g saṁjño bhavati. Sa ca prastāre takraḥ sthāpyate. 'vā' iti vyavasthita-vibhāṣā. Tena yatra —apavādah tatra g samjño na bhavati. Dhruvāsu vivakṣā-vaśād gurutvaṁ laghutam ca yad āha: Oja-saṁkhyā yadā'bhiṣṭā, dhruvāsu viratau tadā/go latā, yugma-samkhye tu, viratau gurutā laghoh//Tathā: guruaio) cchiya ekka-lahu-virāma-visayammi visama saṁkhāe/jamala-lahu lahua(o) cchiya, sama-samkhā-saṁṭhio hoi// Ch 1 5 with Com.

For the last stanza in the above citation Hemacandra is indebted to Svayambhū, since that very Gāthā is found at SC. V ■ with the correct readings guruo and lahuo The passage means:

(1) The short end syllable of a metrical Pāda is to be treated as long as a general rule.
(2) To this rule there are fixed exceptions. In these exceptional cases the final short is to have its natural value.
(3) In the case of the Dhruvā or Ghattā, the value of the end syllable depends upon the number of moras the Dhruvā-pāda is desired to contain.
(4) After counting the moras of a Ghattā-pāda exculsive of the final syllable, if the Pāda is short by one mora, then the remaining end syllable should be counted as of one mora and accordingly even if in such cases the end syllable is actually long, it should be considered short. On the other hand, if the Pāda is short by two moras, then the end syllable should be given the value of two moras and accordingly even if the end syllable is actually short it should be considered long

This rule works well in those cases wherein we know beforehand the metre, but in those cases in which we have to decide the metre by scanning a specimen, we would be faced with as many as four alternatives regarding the Antarasamā Catuṣpadis. A Ghattā with the actual mora count of 13/10, in its odd and even Pādas and with short end syllables, for instance, can be regarded as containing 13/10, 14/10, 13/11 or 14/11, moras and these are four different metres called Marakatamālā, Abhinavavasantaśrī, Kusumākulamadhukara and Bhramaravilāsa' The form of the metre has nothing

in it to decide in favour of any particular alternative Of course Svayambhū and Hemacandra lay down¹ the Gana schemes for all the Padas containing from seven to seventeen moras, but there are several and *overlapping schemes for each Pāda and in several cases there* is disagreement between the two metricians Hence this does not help us in making the choice out of the four possible alternatives as pointed out above

A reference to the illustrations adduced by Hemcandra and Svayambhū for different kinds of Ghattās only helps to bring the complicated nature of our problem into relief The text of the *Svayambhūcchandas is considerably corrupt in its Ap section* Hence it can prove of limited help only in so far as we are able to check the illustrations from PC So some of the Ghattā illustrations from the *Chando'nuśāsana we shall consider first*

In an overwhelming majority (but not all) of the cases the end syllable in the Ghatta illustrations of Ch is to be regarded as long irrespective of its natural value, but in several cases (VI 19 4, 11 *bd*, 21*a*, 44, 20 78 115, 23, 30, 14 1 *cf*, 15 2, *etc*) it is to be given its natural value, i e if it is short, it is to be counted one-moraic, if long, two-moraic Further, in two Pādas of the same metrical value, the final short is to have its actual value at one place, is to be counted as long at another Thus in the following illustration of the Campakakusumā (7+8)

anga-cangima, jai gorangihim/

campaya kusuma, ta kaha agghahim// (Ch VI 19 4)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Padas (*i e, a, c*) are to be counted as short, but *in the following illustration of the very next variety* Sāmudgaka (7+9)

jai bollai, ghana ukkanthia/

sa muddau, muhu kalayanthia/ (Ch VI 19 5)

the end syllables of the 7 moraic Padas are to be regarded as long Thus *the Padas which are theoretically equivalent turn out to be actually different* Similarly though the even Padas of the above-quoted illustrations of the Campakakusumā and the Samudgaka have to all appearance the same mora-contents yet their end syllables are to be regarded as short in one case, long in the other *Thus the Padas that are actually equivalent turn out to be theoretically different*

Now let us glance at the *Svayambhucchandas* Svayambhu's general practice also in SC appears to be to consider the end syllable as long But here too some Satpadis (e g VIII 20 [redacted] V 7) and Catuspadis (e g Kammahisaa VI 112 *a c*, Chabbhania *VIII 15* etc) are treated as ending in a short

One illustration from the actual practice of another epic poet will be illuminating on this point The commencing stanza of the 6 Sandhi of Puspadanta s *Mahapurana is called Malayavilasiya* in in the text itself Ch VII 66 and *Chandaisekhara*, 234 define a Dvipadi called Madanavilasita, but its scheme is given as 5+3, which does not apply to the Malayavilasiyas of MP But SC VII 10 describes a Dvipadi called Malaaviasia which has the scheme 6+2 which is satisfied by the MP stanzas in question Now on examining these stanzas, we find that in three cases(MP 6 1, 6 3, 6 7) all the four Padas end in a t In the rest, the end is a long In the six-moraic Gana a heavy syllable is avoided in the place of even+odd

(1) SC VI [redacted] 53 76 95 110 124 134 141 144 146 147 Ch VI 4-14

moras and hence only the following eight forms are permitted
uuuuuu uuuu — uu — — — — — — — uuuu — — uu uu — uu — uu —
This means that all the Padas of the stanzas in question are also divisible as 4+4 Now on the strength of the convention of counting the end syllable long we can regard those Padas which end in u u as containing 9 moras divisible as 4+5 And the Dvipadi Jambhettia (SC VII 11, Raj 235 Ch VII 67) has the scheme 4+5 Consequently if we come across the commencing stanzas of MP 6 1 [illegible] 3 and 6 7 isolated from their context and without the name of the metre prefixed to them it would not be possible for us to tell whether the metre is Malaavilasiya or Jambhettia

But SC can help us in quite a different way to solve this problem Svayambhu has taken several stanzas from his PC to illustrate some of the metres in SC In the case of these stanzas we possess an unusual means their metre is named and their structure is defined by their author himself There can be nothing more definite than this And the considerably corrupt character of the text of these illustrations in SC need not hinder our investigation because we have an access to their correct text from PC Moreover the Ghattas of any one Sandhi being normally in one and the same metre we can use additional data also to check up the observations of SC The table below indicates the common stanzas between SC and PC along with the names and schemes of their metres

	SC		Metre	Scheme	Occurence in PC		
1	V	5	4th Ṣaṭpada jati	7+7+13	3	3	11
2	V	9	6th Ṣaṭpada avajati	9+9+15	14	7	9
3	VI	42	Vammahatılao	8+14	65	1	
4	VI	71	Candujjuo	9+16	77		
5	VI	74	Raanavali	9+17	77	13	13
6	VIII	4	Maṇṇavaara	5 × 4	24	2	1 2
7	VIII	6	Dhuvaa	9	33	3	9
8	VIII	17	5th Chaddanıa	7+7+13(?)	[illegible]	1	
9	VIII	21	7th Chaddanıa	10+8+13	31	1	
10	VIII	25	1st Ghatta	9+14	41	1	
11	VIII	27	2nd Ghatta	12	5	1	

Of these Nos 1 2 8 and 9 are Ṣaṭpadis Nos 6 7 and 11 are Samacatuṣpadis and Nos 3 4 5 and 10 are Antarasama Catuṣpadis Excepting No 6 all the stanzas are Ghattas appearing either at the beginning of a Sandhi or at the end of a Kaḍavaka The text of SC VIII 17 is corrupt and the meaning is obscure Therefore No 8 is to be left out from consideration Now SC V 5 V 9 and VIII 21 tell us that the Ṣaṭpadis employed in PC 3 3 11 14 7 9 and 31 1 have the respective schemes 7+7+13 9+9+15 and 10+8+13 If we examine the text of these stanzas in PC we find that actually their schemes are 6+6+12 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 respectively This means that in the first two cases the end syllable in all the Padas is to be regarded as long but in the last case it is to have its actual value The basis of this discrimination is not clear The normal expectation is either to assign uniformly its actual value to the end syllable or alternatively to regard it uniformly long And in the structure of the stanzas themselves there is nothing to account for this discrimination so that we could take their measures to be either 6+6+12 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 or 7+7+13 9+9+15 and 11+9+14 If we look up the other Ghattas of these Sandhis we find that in the case of the Ghatta of 14 2 the 3rd 4th 5th and 6th

Padas actually end in a long syllable and in their case there is no possibility of getting 15 9 [illegible] and 15 moras respectively If the *metre of PC 14 7 9 having the actual scheme of 8+8+14 is to be* regarded according to SC VIII 20 as having the scheme 9+9+15, then it follows that the Sandhi commencing stanza and all the other Ghattas of PC 14 are to be considered as having the scheme 9+9+15 and yet one Ghatta of PC 14 viz PC 14 2 9 has the scheme 8+8+14 Does this mean that in the last case a slightly different Ṣaṭpadi is employed? But there appears no reason for this variation The long vowel at the end of the four Padas of PC 14 2 9 is the feminine suffix i and taking into consideration Apabhraṁśa development iya into i it is very likely that the end syllable of PC 14 2 9 *cdef* was originally *iya* In that case the irregularity would be removed

Of the Samacatuṣpadis No 6 is not a Ghatta It is used in the main body of the Kaḍavaka and hence useless for our present purpose For No 7 (Dhruvaka) the scheme given by SC VIII 5 is 9 moras for each Pada PC 33 3 9 and the other Ghattas of 33 Sandhi actually contain 9 moras in each of their Padas Thus in their case the end syllable is not to be counted as a long But though all the Padas of these Ghattas contain 9 moras there is a positive difference between the odd and even Padas The odd Pādas of the Ghattas of PC 33 end in — ᴗ while the even Padas end in ᴗ ᴗ This important difference possessing a definite rhythmic effect is not at all noticed by Svayambhu in his description of the Dhruvaka The case of the remaining Samacatuṣpadi is quite peculiar It is defined at SC VIII 26 as the second type of Ghatta but the definition stanza appears to be somewhat corrupt as it fails to satisfy the scheme given by itself Its odd Padas actually contain 13 moras the even Padas 11 If we examine PC 5 1 and the Ghattas of that Sandhi we find that in all the cases except 5 2 9*a* 5 7 11*c* and 5 12 9*c* the odd Pādas actually contain 11 moras and end in — ᴗ while the even Padas actually contain 12 moras and end in ᴗᴗ This means *that if all the Padas are to contain 12 moras in one and the same stanza* the end syllable of the odd Padas actually short is to be regarded as long while the end syllable of the even Padas also actually short is to be regarded as short! And inspite of the marked rhythmic difference in the construction of the end portions of the odd and even Padas the definition does not take any note thereof but on the contrary the even Padas of the definition stanza actually contain 11 moras and end in —ᴗ being thus equivalent to the odd Padas of the illustrative stanza (as also of the Ghattas of PC 5)[1]

There remain now No 3 4 5 and 10 the Antarasamacatuṣpadis In their case also the inconsistency of now regarding the end syllables as long now assigning them their actual value is patent PC 65 1 has actually the scheme 7+13 but SC VI 41 considers 8+14 to be its scheme Similarly PC 77 1 and 77 13 having the actual schemes of 8+15 and 8+16 respectively are considered by SC VI 70 73 as having the respective measures of 9+16 and 9+17 On the other hand in the case of 41 1 both the actual measure as well as the scheme given by SC VIII 24 are 9+14 There is no discrepancy here in theory and practice But the fact that the open

(1) savvaṇahom pi payanam t nava balao hu anti |
Chatta lakkhana ena au govala v a anti |
This reads as a regular Dohā

ing stanza of PC. 77 and the Ghattā of the 13. Kaḍavaka of the same Sandhi are said by SC. (VI 70-71, 73-74) to be constructed in two different metres (Candujjuo, 9+16 and Raanāvalī, 9+17) is very significant[1]. This is a positive evidence of two different though allied metres with the difference of only one mora being employed in one and the same Sandhi.

The above discussion has given us the following results:

(1) There is no uniformity in fixing the value of the end syllables in the Ghattā-pādas. They may be regarded short or long as desired.

(2) In the case of those Ghattā-pādas in which the total number of moras is to be increased by one by assigning the value of two moras to the short end syllable, it is not always possible to do this because there is no rule that Ghattās should invariably end in a short. Some of these Ghattās may have a long end syllable and in their case one cannot increase by one their actual mora-count.

(3) Even in one and the same Ghattā the short end syllables of odd and even Pādas can be given different values. Of course this is to be uniformly observed for the whole Sandhi.

(4) Odd and even Pādas of a Ghattā having an actual difference of one mora between them are liable to be considered by metricians as equivalent in their mora-contents on the strength of counting a short end syllable long.

Thus our examination of the valuable evidence supplied by SC does not solve the problem of the value of the end syllable of the Ghattā. Both the practices of assigning the face value as well as counting a short end syllable long are in evidence, and hence it is not always possible to give one definite name to any Ghattā.

Failing to get unequivocal guidance from the indigenous authorities on Apabhraṁśa metre, Alsdorf in his edition of the *Harivaṁśapurāṇa* (=*Mahāpurāṇa* 81-92 Sandhis) takes recourse to giving two schemes for the Ghattās occurring in his text. First is given the 'theoretical' scheme which gives the number of moras contained in a Ghattā-pāda computing one more than what is found actually. The second scheme gives the 'actual' number. But there is one obvious objection to following this practise mechanically. Only a short end syllable can be regarded as long and thus give us an extra mora. In the case of a long end syllable there is no possibility of raising the actual number of moras. And still in such cases also Alsdorf has mechanically counted[2] one mora more than what is actually found.

Absence of Dvipadī Ghattās

Of the three classes of the Ghattās, Dvipadīs present a problem. They are said to contain from 28 upto 40 (or 41 or 42) moras per Pāda and have some sixty-four varieties. Svayambhū (SC. VI 163-203) and Hemacandra (Ch. VII 1-57) both treat them at length. Now I have failed to spot even a single Dvipadī in any of the three voluminous Ap. epics, viz., the *Paümacariu* and the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu*

(1) An examination of the Ghattās of 77 Sandhi shows that some have the measure 8+15 (or 9+16) and others have the measure 8+16 (or 9+17).
(2) e.g. HP. 193 no. 22, theoretical scheme 6+4/4+4+4+3, which does not apply to MP 85 2 15, 16, 85 9 27, 28, etc.

of Svayambhu and the *Mahapurana* of Puspadanta There are only Ṣaṭpadis and Antarasama and Sarvasama Catuṣpadis This is in-explicable in view of the mention of the Dvipadi as a class of Ghattas along with the Ṣaṭpadi and the Catuṣpadi

In some cases it may not be so easy to distinguish between the Dvipadi on one hand and the Catuṣpadi and the Ṣaṭpadi on the other The Kunjaravilasita (SC VI 129 Ch VI 20 106) for instance with the scheme 15+13 finds a parallel in the first Dvipadi called Karpura (Ch VII 1) having 28 moras per line with a caesura after the 15 mora Those Dvipadis again which have two caesuras the first after the 10 or 12 mora and the second removed by eight moras from the first closely correspond to the Ṣaṭpadis many of which have the 1 and the 4 Padas containing 10 or 12 moras and the 2 and the 5 Padas containing 8 moras[2] But even if we do not pay much heed to the difference in the rhyme-schemes of the Dvipadi and the Ṣaṭpadi it is plain that only a few of the Dvipadis are liable to be confused in this manner with some Catuṣpadis and Ṣaṭpadis What of the rest? Why they are not found employed in any of the available Ap epics? Perhaps there is some clue to explain this mystery Svayambhu defines Dhuvaa (Dhruvaka) as that which is sung again and again in the beginning of all poetic compositions[3] He does not give Chaddanika or Ghatta as its synonyms At another place he mentions taking a retrospect as one of the functions of the Dhuvaa A metre named Dhuvaa seven types of Chaḍḍanias and three types of Ghattas are separately defined in the eighth chapter of SC where it is also stated that Ghatta is used in the beginning and Chaḍḍani at the end of the group of rhyming lines that constituted the main body of a Kadavaka that there are also other types of Ghattas and Chaḍḍaṇias and that Ghatta and Chaḍḍaṇia along with some other metres are employed in the beginning of a Sandhi and in the construction of a Rasa Rajasekhara Kavi too deals[6] with Dhruva Ghatta and Chaḍḍanika but in view of the text of the passage being corrupt we fail to make out the precise sense Hemacandra clearly says that Dhruva, Dhruvaka and Ghatta are synonymous and he further adds that when the Catuṣpadi and the Ṣaṭpadi *and not the Dvipadi* are employed at the end of a Kadavaka to sum up the topic of the Kadavaka they are also termed *Chaddanika* This view is echoed in the *Kavidarpana* and its commentary Ghatta esa Kadavavaya nihane chaddaniya/Com Dhruva Dhruvakam iti samjna-dvayapi esa (Ghatta)

(1) Over and above defining the Ṣaṭpadi, Catuṣpadi and Dvipadi Dhruvas SC treats in the eighth Chapter that deals with Ap poetic forms some other metres called *Chaḍḍaṇiās* and *Ghattas* which seem to have figured in some special way in the structure of the Ap epic But their proper function is obscure and as such they are indistinguishable from the various types of Dhruvas In most of them the end syllable appears to have its actual value Two of the illustrations given for them occur in PC as shown in the table given on p 81 But so long as the function of these Chaḍḍaṇias and Ghattas is not clear we cannot get any guidance from them

(2) Ch VII 17 defines a Dvipadi with the scheme 10 + 13 and actually calls it Chaḍḍaṇika.

(3) Jam gijjai puvvaddhe puno puno savva-kavva bandhesu |
dhu aa tti(mt) tam [illegible] ham chappāa caupraam du aa. SC V I
Here *puvvaddhe* seems to be a corrupt reading

(4) SC VII 1

(5) SC. VIII [illegible] 31 32, 35 40

(6) *Chandasekhara* 29 30 31

( ) Ch V 1 commentary

(8) Velankar 1935 1936, p [illegible]

Kaḍavakānte prakrāntārthasya bhangyantarenābhidhāne chaḍ(ḍ)aṇikêti turya-nāmā'pi.

The commentary also quotes the following from a work called *Chandaḥkandali*.

Sandhi-muhe Kaḍavante Dhuvā ca Dhuvayam ca Ghattā vā/ sā tivihā Chappai, Caupai ya Dupai ya tāsu puna dunni/ cha-cau-ppaiu kaḍavaya-nihane chaddaṇiya-nāmā'vi//

From the statements of these metrical authorities we gather that some definite distinction was made between the functions of Dvipadis on one hand and Catuṣpadis on the other. But what was the basis and scope of this distinction cannot be made out by us so ong as more informative sources do not come to light.

1) Antarasamā Catuṣpadīs

The rhyme scheme in the Antarasamā is: *b* rhyming with *d*.

(5). Scheme 9+13 (theoretically 10+14).

Occurrence 7. (42, 54) Sandhis.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+1 or 6+3. In the former grouping, Jagaṇa is avoided in the four-moraic Gaṇas. The second four-moraic Gaṇa is frequently ⏑⏑–. The end is trochaic except in 7 14 9a which ends in [illegible]

The even Pādas are divisible as 6+4+3. They are identical in construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. Jagaṇa is avoided in the 2 Gaṇa. The last Gaṇa is always [illegible]. This Ghattā is found in RC. 7, 34, 44, 57, 76, 82, 87, 93 and in MP. 11, 48, 91. If the end syllables are counted as long, the scheme would be 10+14, which is the measure of Mahuravanda or Madhukaravṛnda[1]. The odd Pādas in the illustration in SC end in a trochee.

(6). Scheme 10+13

Occurrence 16 Sandhi

4 9a, 6 3e, 11 9a and 12 9a end in a long Hence the odd Pādas cannot be made to contain more than 10 moras. Therefore the measure is either 10+13 or 10+14. Now SC VIII 10 defines[2] Chaḍḍaṇiā II with the scheme 10+13 and the illustrative[3] stanza in the case of all its Pādas and the definition stanza in the case of its even Pādas show that the end syllables are not to be regarded as long Hence I think we are amply justified in taking the metre of the Ghattās of the 16 Sandhi to be the same as the Chaḍḍaṇiā II Otherwise with the scheme 11+14 it would be Vaṇaphullandhua (SC) or Navaphullandhaya (Ch) as defined and illustrated at SC VI 101,102, Raj 117, Ch VI 19, 40.

The *odd Pādas* are divisible as 4+4+2 or 6+4 This means that if the former scheme is adopted, the 2 Gaṇa is never [illegible]. That form is avoided in the 1. Gaṇa also [illegible] finds preference in the 1. Gaṇa, and is the most pervalent form in the 2 Gaṇa The end is generally [illegible], rarely [illegible]

The *even Pādas* have the scheme 6+4+3 and are identical in construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. The end is always [illegible]

(1) SC VI [illegible] The illustration is [illegible]
[illegible]
Raj [illegible] Ch VI [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible]

(7) Scheme 11+14 (theoretically 12+14)
Occurence 2 (55 70) Sandhis

2 9b d 6 10b d 10 9b d, 14 9b d end in a long and it is not possible to make them contain more than 14 moras 13 9 b d actually contain 13 moras All the other Ghattas of the [illegible] Sandhi have actually 14 moras in their even Padas So on the assumption that all these Ghattas are composed in the same metre the even Pada has got to be uniformly of 14 moras If the short end syllable of the Padas is counted long the measure would be 12+14 This is the scheme of Avaduvahaa as described at SC VI 115 Raj 128 Ch VI 19 45

The odd Padas (6+4+v) are identical in structure with the even Pada of the Doha. The four moraic Gana is most frequently v v the last two moras having only once the form u v Hence its characteristic end is — v

The 14 moras of the *even Padas* are divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + [illegible] It is not possible to constitute the first Gana with 6 or 5 moras The end is generally — v v thrice v v v v Jagana is found in the 2 four moraic Gana only The form vv — is preferred by all the four moraic Ganas it being most frequent in the 3 Gana The form — v v is not found in the 2 and 3 Ganas This suggests a dactylic rhythm

The *odd Padas* of this metre are structurally different from the odd Padas of the previous two Ghatta metres It is quite possible to suggest that excepting the Ghattas of Kadavakas 2 6 10 and 14 the others have the scheme 12 + 15 and hence the metre is Premavilasa (SC 118 Raj 129 Ch VI 19 46) This Ghatta is used also in PC 12 22 59 102 MP 86 has its Ghattas in a metre which has the scheme 11 + 14 But the scheme of the even Padas there appears to be 6 + 4 + 4

In PC 2 13 9 b d the last words are read by all the Mss as *nahu* and *avarahu*. They are emended as *naho* and *avaraho* to make the requisite number of 14 moras

(8) Scheme 11 (or 12) + 12
Occurrence 5 (23 24 62) Sandhis

SC VII defines in the beginning certain special Ap metres connected possibly in some way with the construction of the Ap epic which is described just next in the same chapter SC VIII 7 states that there are seven types of Chaddanias and three types of Ghattas and SC VIII 8 20 define and illustrate them SC VIII 25 describes Ghatta II as follows

savvanahom pi paanam t nava kalao huvanti
ghatta lakkhana erisa govala vilavanti

All the Padas have three plus nine (i.e. twelve) moras such definition of the Ghatta (of the second type) is stated by Abhiras (lit cowherds)

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(1) SC [illegible] is Duvaha and its varieties A[illegible] duvahaya and [illegible] aluvahaya at two different places (SC. IV 7 1 VI 115 [illegible]) First they are treated as independent metres Afterwards they are described as varieties of Ghattas These are to be distinguished from each other

(2) Here the designations *Chaddanias* and *Ghattas* are given to some definite metres. They are not here generic names synonymous with *Dhruva* *Dhruvaka* and *Ghatta* Further SC VIII 5 mentions Ghatta and Chaddania among the metres used in the beginning of a Sandhi and the structures of these [illegible] and Chaddania are different from the ones given in the beginning of Ch VIII.

(3) The text is corrupt *paana*, *kalao* *lakkhana* and *erisa* can be suggested as emendation

And for this the commencing stanza of PC. Sandhi 5 is given at SC. VIII 27 by way of an illustration. From this we can presume that this is the scheme of all the Ghattās of the 5 Sandhi. Actually there is marked difference in the structures of the odd and even Pādas of the Ghattās in question The *odd Pādas* have for the most part 11 moras, divisible as [illegible] +4 + ⏑ and end in a trochee. To all purposes they are identical with the even Pāda of the Dohā 2 9 *a*, 7 11 *c*, 12 9 *c* have 12 moras with a final long, and 10 [illegible] *a* has 12 moras closing with ⏑ ⏑ Hence all these Padas, with 11 moras and ending in a ⏑ are to be counted as ending in a long and thus containing 12 moras. The *even Pādas* on the other hand mostly have 12 moras divisible as 6 + 4 + ⏑ ⏑. A long appears for the final two shorts in 3 9 *b*, *d*, 12 9 *b*, *d*, 13 9 *b*, *d*, 15 9 *b*, *d* Thus excepting final two shorts for one, the even Pādas and the odd Pādas are identically built up But the small difference in their ends produces remarkably different effects. And yet metricians have not cared to notice this important feature. Svayambhū has in his definition lumped together the odd and even Pādas as containing 12 moras.

The same Ghattā is employed in Sandhis 23. and 24. 23 4 11 *c*, 24 7 [illegible] *a* and 24 15 9 *a* contain 12 moras, closing with a long and 23 5 12 *c* has 12 moras ending in ⏑ ⏑. 23 3 9*b*, *d*, 23 5 12 *b*, *d*, 23 8 9 *b*, *d*, 23 9 12 *b*, *d*, 23 14 9 *b*, *d*, 24 7 9 *b*, *d*, 24 8 9 *b*, *d* end in a long, while 23 7 9 *b*, *d* and 24 4 11 *b*, *d* have 11 moras ending in a trochee. In the last cases the structures of all the Pādas are exactly similar. 24 1 11 *b* has 13 moras, and hence requires to be emended. RC. has got this Ghattā in 1, 25, 75, 86 MP. employs it in 9, 33, 50, 69, 83, 87. and 93 Sandhis, and Ṇay. has it in 7.

(9). Scheme 13 + 10.

Occurrence. 1. (80.) Sandhis

It is not possible to make out more than 10 moras from 1 10 *b*, *d*, 5 9 *b*, *d*, 9 9 *b*, *d*, 11 9 *b*, *d*, 13 9 *b*, *d*, 14 9 *b*, *d*, because they end in a long, and from 7 9 *b*, *d*, because they actually contain 9 moras. Hence on the assumption that the even Pādas of all the Ghattās of the 1. Sandhi have the same measure it cannot be other than 10-moraic, and this gives for the metre two alternative schemes 13 + 10 or 14 + 10, according as the short end syllable of the odd Pādas is treated as short or long

The odd Pādas invariably end in ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ None of the three Gaṇa schemes (5 + 6+ 2, 5 + 5 + 3, 4 + 4 + 5) given by SC VI 134 for a 13-moraic Pāda is uniformly applicable to the odd Pādas of the 1. Sandhi On the other hand taking the Pādas as 14-moraic we find them divisible according to the scheme 6 + 5 + 3, which is given among others for a 14-moraic Pāda at SC. VI 141. But the scheme [illegible] + 4 + 4 is also applicable to these Pādas This fact combined with the characteristic ending in three shorts makes it highly probable that these Pādas are identical in structure with the odd Pāda of the Dohā. 14 + 10 is Ahiṇavavasanatasiri or Abhinavavasantaśrī (SC. VI 87, HJ 105; Ch VI 20, 89). Once (12 9 *c*) the middle Gaṇa is Jagaṇa

The even Pādas are divisible as 6 + 4 or 4 + 4 + 2 A long is eschewed for the 2 + 3 moras and the [illegible] + 7 moras If the scheme 4 + 4 + 2 is adopted, the second four-moraic Gaṇa always ends

in a long except once (10 9b) The end is either two shorts or a long

This Ghatta is also found in RC 43

Irregularities 1 4 9d Two moras too many Perhaps sire is superfluous

(10) Scheme 13 + 15

Occurrence 8 11 19 (21, 50, 79) Sandhis

In 212 cases out of 232, the Padas end in ᴗ ᴗ ᴗ which show a strong tendency to be preceded by a long especially in the *odd Padas* These are identical in structure with the odd Padas of the Dohā 1 a c, 1 9 c 2 9c, 5 11 a c in the 8 Sandhi (and 12 9 a b in the 21 Sandhi) have a trochaic end

The *even Padas* are identical in structure with a Paranaka pāda (SC VII 59 Raj, 170, Ch. VI 29) divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 The alternative scheme 6 + 4 + 5 is violated by 11 5 9d 19 1 10d 19 7 11 b d, 19 8 10 b d Jagana is rare in the 1 and 3 Gana The end is — ᴗ, in 11 1 b, d, 11 1 9 b, d RC 24 67 have this Ghatta The Ghattas of MP 49 have the scheme 13 + 15 but there the even Padas are different They end in — ᴗ

Irregularities 11 4 9 d One mora too few Emendation Read *sayam* for *sayam* 13 3 10 c Two *moras too many jaya in the opening appears to be redundant*

(11) Scheme 13 + 16

Occurrence 6 (28 51 57 76 86) Sandhi

6 15 9 b d (28 2 9 b, d 28 4 9 b d 28 8 9 b, d 28 8 11 b, d) end in a long and hence they cannot yield more than 16 moras *6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d 28 9 11 b, d) have actually 15 moras and* so even after counting the short end syllable as long they cannot be made to contain more than 16 moras

The *odd Padas* are built up like the odd Pādas of the Dohā and have the same structure as the 13 moraic Pada in Nos 9 and 10 The *even Padas* have the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 + 2 Jagana is permitted in the 2 Gana eschewed in the 3 Gana which as a rule ends in a long The last Gana is mostly ᴗ ᴗ casually — Thus the Padas are identical in structure with a Vadanaka pada (SC IV 29 Raj 16 Ch V 28) or a Samkulaka pada (SC VI 160 Raj 172, Ch V 28 Com) The Ghattas of RC 14 19 29 32, 35 39 41 48 58 79, MP 13 17 20 22 26 and of Nay 9 are composed in this metre

In 6 4 9 b, d 6 6 9 b d 6 14 9 b d (28 3 9 b d, 28 9 11 b, d) the end syllables should be regarded as long

(12) Scheme 14 + 13

Occurrence 13 (44 49 56 61 67 83 84 90) Sandhis

The *odd Padas* have the same structure as the 14-moraic Padas in No 7 i e 14 moras divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 2 Jagana permissible in the 2 Gana but eschewed in the 1 and the 4, the last Gana having generally the form ᴗ ᴗ which is mostly preceded by a long The *even Padas* have the structure of the odd Pādas of the Doha 1 10 b d 12 10 b d end in — ᴗ instead of the usual ᴗ ᴗ ᴗ RC 9 15 42 47 49 69 72 81 91 have this Ghatta

If the measure is taken to be theoretically as 15 + 14 the metre would be Anangalalita (SC VI 136 Raj 148 Ch VI 20

(1) The text is a bit corrupt.

109). The illustration in Ch. is similar in structure to our stanzas.

Irregularities. In 13 6 10 *a* one mora is too many, while in 13 [illegible] 10 *c* one mora is too few.

(13). Scheme. 14 + 12

Occurrence. 10 Sandhi.

The *odd Pādas* have the same structure as the 15-moraic Pāda in No 10 It is not different from a Pāranakapāda. The Gana scheme is 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. Jagana is absent in the 1 Gana, rare in the 3., permitted in the 2. The end is generally ᴗ ᴗ ᴗ, once (5 5 8c) — ᴗ.

The *even Pādas* are constructed on the scheme 6 + 4 + [illegible] i.e. the scheme of the odd Pādas of the Dohā less by the final short. The end is always ᴗ ᴗ. The form ᴗ ᴗ — is preferred in the 2. Gana.

If the end syllables are regarded as long, the scheme would be 16 + 13, which is called Rāahamsa or Rājahamsa (SC. VI 131; Rāj 143, Ch VI 20, 107) This is one of the favourite Ghattās of Mp It occurs in 6., 16., 18., 23., 28., 30., 35., 37., 38., 41., 43., 46., 54., 70., 73., 90., 92., 100 and 102. Sandhis.

Irregularities.

10 4 [illegible] *d* one mora too many Emendation *vayaṇu* should be emended as *vaṇu* which also improves the sense.

2) Sarvasamā Catuṣpadīs.

The usual rhyme scheme in the Sarvasamā is: *a* rhyming with *b*, *c* with *d*.

(14) Scheme 15 moras per Pāda

Occurrence 9 18. (27., 48., 74.) Sandhis

This is Pāraṇaka treated at SC. VI 159; Rāj 170; Ch. VI 29. The illustrative stanza in Ch shows that the end syllables need not be counted as long This is the same as the third principal metre employed to build up the main body of the Kadavaka For its detailed treatment see below 9 3 9*a*, 9 5 8*d*, 9 13 9*c*, [illegible] 14 9 *c*, 18 2 9*c*, and 18 7 9*d* have a long in the place of the 10 and the 11 mora together and hence they violate the scheme 6 + 4 + 5 The alternative scheme of 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 is satisfied by all the Pādas This Ghattā is also found in RC. 26, 98, MP 32, 88. and Nāy. [illegible] 1 9 1 *a*, *b* and 18 12 9 end in a trochee.

3) Ṣaṭpadīs.

The rhyme scheme in the Ṣaṭpadī is *a* rhyming with *b*, *d* with *e*, *c* with *f*.

(15) Scheme. 6 + 6 + 12 (theoretically 7 + 7 + 13)

Occurrence. 3 Sandhi.

The opening stanza of the 3. Sandhi is found in a corrupt form[1] at SC. VIII 17 as an illustration of Chaddaṇiā V. Its definition given by SC VIII 16[2] is not clear, because of the corrupt and confused character of the text The rhyme-scheme shows it to be a Ṣaṭpadī, while the stanza appears to refer to four Pādas only. The 3. and the 6. Pādas also are of unequal length. Hence the reference is of little value for us.

Again SC V [illegible] cites in a corrupt form the Ghattā of the [illegible] Kadavaka of the same Sandhi as an illustration of the fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada-jāti Dhruvaka, whose measure is to be

(1) tihuanaguru tam gaa gurit, mellavi jhīnakasāaum/
gau samtatas mahem tau, purima tānu sampālau//

(2) paḍhama-pae, vaha-pae taia-pae, a tehim thāi/
ekkakkau, cha-gaṇu kau, vennum saala tuṇe samthiā/

and the Ghattas of the same Sandhi are composed in the same 7 + 7 + 13 Now normally the commencing stanza of a Sandhi metre and if we examine these in the case of the 3 Sandhi, we find the same thing Still according to SC we have to understand that the metre of the opening stanza of the 3 Sandhi is Chandania V, while the metre of the Ghatta of the 3 Kadavaka (and hence possibly of all the Ghattās) of the same Sandhi is the fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada-jati The reason for such difference in nomenclatures is not clear

Actually the 1, 2, 4 and 5 Padas in the Ghattās of the 3 Sandhi contain [illegible] moras But from the treatment of the Ap prosody by Svayambhu and others, we gather that in the case of the Dvipadis, Catuṣpadis and Ṣaṭpadis, the shortest Pada cannot contain less than 7 moras Hence we have to take the short end syllables of all the Padas of the Ghattās in the 3 Sandhi as long

All the Padas actually end in ∪ ∪ The form ∪–∪ is not found for the first four moras of the six moraic Padas The 3 and the 6 Padas have the scheme [illegible] + 4 + ∪∪. Jagaṇa is not used in the four moraic Gaṇa The 1 Gaṇa does not show preference for any particular form

This Ṣaṭpadi occurs also in the Ghattas of MP 5 32 Jas 2

(16) Scheme 8 + 8 + 14 (theoretically 9 + [illegible] + 15)

Occurrence 14 Sandhi

SC V 9 cites in a somewhat corrupt form the Ghattā of the 7 Kadavaka of this Sandhi as an illustration of the sixth variety of the Ṣaṭpada Avajati, having the scheme 9 + 9 + 15 The Avajatis are required by definition[1] to contain nine moras in their 1 2 4 and 5 Padas Hence in the present Ghattas the short end syllables are to be regarded as long But in the case of 14 2 c, d e, f this arrangement does not work since all these Padas end in a long and have 14 [illegible] 8 and 14 moras respectively Here we have to suppose that either their final long i s have resulted from original iyas through modernization of the text or that in this one Ghattā an allied metre—5th variety of Ṣaṭpada Avajati is employed

The 8 moraic Padas are divisible as 4 + 4 except in 8 9b which has the form – ∪ – ∪ ∪ ∪ Jagaṇa is not used in these four-moraic Gaṇas The form of the second Gaṇa is –(or ∪ ∪ ∪∪ The 14-moraic Padas have the scheme 4 + 4 + 4 + ∪ ∪ Only the 2 Gaṇa can be Jagaṇa The 3 Gaṇa prefers the form ∪ ∪ –

Irregularities 7 9 d one mora too many Emendation SC V 9 reads vegge for veggena (P S) or vegena (A) If vegge is adopted the metre is rectified

(17) (18) Scheme

8 + 6 + 12 (theoretically [illegible] + 7 + 13)
8 + 8 + 12 (theoretically [illegible] + 9 + 13)

(for Kadavakas 2 3 and 4 only)

Occurrence 15 Sandhi

Svayambhū and Hemacandra while describing the Ṣaṭpadi Ghatta treat only their three types viz Jati Upajati and Avajati with the respective schemes 7 + 7 + 10 to 17 8 + 8 + 10 to 17 and [illegible] + 9 + [illegible] to 17 But as Hemacandra makes it clear[2] many

(1) padhama-cau thae pancama [illegible] jai [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lakkhana [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] SC V 8 [illegible] and Avajatis of the printed text have been emended

(2) evam ca [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] satpadi dhruva Ch [illegible]

other varieties of the Ṣaṭpadī Dhruvā having all equal, partly equal or all unequal Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras were employed. The commentary of the *Kavidarpana* too echoes these words[1] The *Kavidarpana* specially mentions[2] the varieties 10 + 8 + 13, 12 + 8 + 13, 8 + 8 + 11, 10 + 8 + 11, 12 + 8 + 11 and 12 + 8 + 12. Svayambhū also gives 10 + 8 + 13 as the measure of the Chaḍḍaṇiā VII and gives 12 + 8 + 13 and 12 + 8 + 11 as its variations[3].

In most of the Ghattās of the 15 Sandhi the Ṣaṭpadī that is employed has actually the scheme 8+6+12, but as the theory does not recognize a Pāda of less than seven moras, the scheme is to be regarded as being 9+7+13, by counting the short end syllables as long. Such a Ṣaṭpadī is to be considered like those mentioned above.

The Ghattās of the 1., 2. and 3. Kadavakas have the scheme 8+8+12, theoretically 9+9+13. This is fourth variety of the Satpada Avajāti (SC. V 8).

The 8-moraic Pāda has the scheme 4+—(or UU)UU. The form —UU is preferred in the first Gana. The 6-moraic Pāda shows preference for the form UU—UU. The end is always UU The 12-moraic Pāda is divisible as 6+4+ UU, wherein in the 2. Gana is never U—U RC. 70 has 8+6+12 for its Ghattās.

Irregularities 2 9e Two moras too few in the opening If the scheme is 8+6+12 then 2 9b is to be regarded as having two moras too many and the irregularity can be removed by dropping *tum*. 6 8b and 11 9b have two moras too many. Dropping *so* sets the metre right.

(19). Scheme. 9+7+12.
Occurrence 12 Sandhi

If the short end syllables are regarded as long the scheme would be 10+8+13 But No. 20 below with the actual scheme 10+8+13 is regarded so by Svayambhū himself, and the difference between the structures of No 19 and 20. is patent. 5 14d with the opening —U—U would not allow us to constitute the 1. Gaṇa with four moras. Therefore the scheme of the Ghattās of the 12. Sandhi should be 9+7+12 Hence the scheme of the 9-moraic Pāda is 6+UUU. Only once, in 6 9d, the end is —U The 7-moraic Pāda is divisible as 4+UUU The 1. Gana avoids the form U—U. It has a tendency to end in a long. 6 9e exceptionally has —U for the end The 12-moraic Pāda has the grouping 6+4 UU The 2 Gana avoids U—U UU— is its usual form This Ghattā occurs also in MP 25, 52, 55, and in Nāy. 2.

Irregularities 2 9e. One mora too many. Emendation *-jjhaḍa* should be read as *-jhaḍa*.

(20). Scheme 10+8+13
Occurrence 17, 20 (31., 37., 40, 52, 58) Sandhis

This is Chaḍḍaniā VII defined at SC. VIII 20 as

dasa-kala-pari-vaddhahe, aṭṭha-nivaddhahe, teraha-kala
sambhāviahe |
padhama-vidia-paa kara(u), taia(u) puṇu viunu,
chaḍḍaṇiā chappāiahe ||

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(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, p 39, on V 29-31
(2) Ibid, V 29-31
(3) SC. VIII 20-23. cf the metres treated in the *Prākṛtapaingala* at I, 97, 99, 102, 131, 144, 156, 179, 189, 194, 196, 202, 205, 208 and in the *Chandaḥkośa* at I, 25, 26.

To illustrate this, SC. VIII 21 cites the opening stanza of the 31. Sandhi of PC. Thus in the present case the theory also does not require to count the short end syllables as long.

This particular variety of the Ṣaṭpadī seems to have become very popular. Poems in Late Apabhraṁśa have this Ṣaṭpadī as their standard Ghattā metre and hence it is understandable why it has received the designation *Ghattaa (the Ghattā metre par excellence)* in some late works on Ap. prosody[1]. The *Kavidarpaṇa* mentions[2] this first among the six Ṣaṭpadīs treated. Compare also the Dvipadi called Chaddanikā (incorrect for Chaḍḍaṇikā) treated at Ch. VII 17 having 31 moras per Pāda with caesura after the 10 and the 18. mora

The Gaṇa schemes of these Padas are 4+4+ ⏑⏑ or 6+ ⏑⏑⏑⏑ (=10), 4+ –(or⏑⏑)⏑⏑(=8), 6+4+⏑⏑⏑ (=13). *In general the same* remarks apply to the structures of these Pādas as have been made regarding equivalent Pādas in Nos. 6, 17 and 18. In 17 1 10*d*, *e*, 17 5 10*d*, e, 17 14 9*a*, *b*, 17 16 9*a*, *b*, d, *e*, 20 7 9*a*, *b*, *d*, *e*, 20 8 9*a*, *b*, *d*, *e*, 20 11 9*a*, the end syllable is actually long. Jagana casually appears in the 2. Gana of the 13-moraic *Pāda*, which four times (17 10 10 c, *f*, 20 8 9 c, *f*) ends in – ⏑. This Ghattā appears also in RC. 30, 52., 53, 74, 89, MP. 40, 44., 71., 78; Jas 1, 4; Ṇāy. 8 (21). Scheme. 12+8+12.

Occurrence. 4. Sandhi

In 2 9 *d*, *e*, 3 9 *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*, 4 9 *c*, *f*, 5 9 *a*, *b*, 8 9 *d*, *e*, 9 9 *d*, *e*, 11 9 d, e the end syllable is long. This would present a strong *obstacle against taking the scheme to be 13+8+13 in theory.*

This Ṣaṭpadī appears to be a variation of the Chaḍḍaṇiā VII. Though SC. does not know of any Ṣaṭpadī with the measure 12+8+12, we can infer it from the other two variations of the Chaḍḍaṇiā VII, viz. 12+8+13 and 12+8+11, given at SC. VIII 22, 23. *Kavidarpaṇa II 30 includes the present variety.*

The 1., 3., 4. and 6. Pādas have the same structure and the remarks made in connection with the 12-moraic Pāda in Nos. 15, 17, 18 and 19 are equally applicable here. Similarly for the structure of the 8-moraic Pāda refer to its description in Nos 17, 18 and 20

This Ghattā is also met with in RC 3, 33, 50, 71; MP. 1

C. Metres employed in the main body of the Kaḍavaka

They fall in two main divisions: (1) The Principal or Standard Metres employed throughout the epic, and (2) variation metres, employed in individual Kaḍavakas or some time throughout a Sandhi *to break the monotony*

1) The Standard Metres.

Jacobi[3] and Alsdorf[4] on the strength of a statement in Ch. hold that only four metres were recognised by Ap. prosodists as the principal metres of the Apabhraṁśa epic and accordingly Alsdorf attempts to support this view from the actual practice in Ap. literature.

(1) See the *Chandokosa* (Velankar, 1933), 43, and Prakrta-paingala, I 99
(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, II 29-30
(3) Jacobi, 1918, *44
(4) Alsdorf, 1936, 184-185.

Let us examine Hemacandra's remarks in question Having dealt with the Apabhraṁśa metres in general in the fifth Chapter of his *Chandonuśāsana* Hemacandra devotes the next two chapters to the treatment of the various metres used in constructing the Ap epic The opening Sutra of the fifth chapter defines the Dhruvā or Ghattā That Sutra with its commentary reads thus

> Sandhyādau Kaḍavakānte ca dhruvam syād iti Dhruvā Dhruvakam Ghattā vā

Com Kaḍavaka-samūhātmakah Sandhis tasyādau caturbhih Paddhaḍikādyais chandobhih Kaḍavakam tasyānte dhruvam niscitam syād iti Dhruvā Dhruvakam Ghattā veti samjnāntaram

Here in the commentary first the term *Sandhi* is defined It is followed by the definition of the term *Kaḍavaka* In this the word *caturbhih* can be taken as applying to *Paddhaḍikādyaih* or alternatively *Paddhaḍikādyaih* and *caturbhih* both can be taken as qualifying *chandobhih* Jacobi and Alsdorf have understood the definition in the first sense and hence they take it to mean that a Kaḍavaka is composed in any one of those four *metres* one of which is the Paddhaḍikā In other words according to these eminent scholars the above-quoted definition of the Kaḍavaka lays down that only four (Paddhaḍikā and some other three) metres are to be employed in composing a Kaḍavaka Thus the purpose of the statement *caturbhih* etc is they think to prescribe which metres are to be used in a Kaḍavaka This interpretation of the sentence in question makes Alsdorf inspite of some difficulties to set up the Paddhaḍikā Aḍilla Pādākulaka and a Paranaka like metre as the four principal metres of the Ap epic

There are however several *prima facie* considerations which go against such an interpretation of the words in Ch In explaining the other terms *Sandhi* and *Dhruvā* Hemacandra has given particulars that are peculiar from the point of view of structure or position and there is no reference to metrical form Thus *Sandhi* is defined as made up of a group of Kaḍavakas and *Dhruvā* as that which appears without fail at the end of a Kaḍavaka Accordingly it would lead us to expect that the explanation of Kaḍavaka also would concern itself with pointing out something that is peculiar to its structure or position and not to its metrical form Moreover it would be rather strange that in such an important point Hemacandra considered the cryptic mention *Paddhaḍikādyaih* sufficient The ground of familiarity can hardly account for such brevity because the other terms *Sandhi* and *Kaḍavaka* were far more familiar and yet they have been expressly defined

It is from two other works on Ap prosody that these first considerations get a decisive support in favour of the alternative interpretation suggested above according to which the expressions *caturbhih* and *Paddhaḍikādyaih* both qualify *Chandobhih* and the whole definition means that a Kaḍavaka is made up of four *stanzas* of the Paddhaḍikā or other such metres The *Svayambh cchandas* which as we have already seen served as a source for Ch has the following lines on the structure of the Ap epic

> Paddhaḍ puṇu je-i karenti te soḍa lajha mattau Pau dharenti |
> vihi Paahim jamau te nimmavanti Kaḍavaa(u) aṭṭhahim
> jamaahim raanti

ālhim punu Ghatta samāmaranti, Jamaa asāna(e) Chaḍḍani bhananti |
saml hā ni addha kaḍavehim Samdhi, iha vivaha paārahi tuhum vi vandhi/SC VIII 30-31

'Those that compose in the Paddhadikā, bring forth a Pada (i e Pāda) of sixteen moras They construct a Yamaka with two Padas (i e Padas) and a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas For the beginning they lay down Ghattā and say Chaḍḍanī at the end of the Yamakas A Sandhi is (composed) with a limited number of Kaḍavakas So you compose it in a variety of modes' Here a Kaḍavaka is said to consist of eight Yamakas, i e sixteen Padas equivalent to four four-lined stanzas

The *Kavidarpana* says the same thing in words that would remind us of Hemacandra's definition It observes

Pajjhadiyai-caukkam Kaḍavam, tānam Gano Sandhi

Com Pajjhatikadi-chandamsi catvari Kadavam[2] Adi sabdad Vadanadi-parigrahah Teṣam Kadavakānam ganah Sandhi-samjnah

Here *Pajjhadiai caukkam* is predicted of *Kaḍavam* and this leaves no doubt as to the meaning Here as also in Hemacandra's definition *chandas* means 'a stanza', 'a unit of four lines' and not 'a metre' In the first chapter of Ch while dealing with terminology, Hemacandra has used this term in this technical sense

turyamśah pādo 'viśeṣe/

Com Chandasas caturtho bhagah pāda samjñah, avisese samanyabhidhane

Chandas here clearly means 'a stanza' of four lines

And this definition of the Kaḍavaka is born out by the practice of early Ap epic poets like Svayambhu in whose works the normal length of a Kaḍavaka does not exceed eight couplets But after Svayambhū this convention has become slack and in the compositions of Puspadanta and other poets, the Kaḍavaka tends to become longer than 16 lines[3]

Thus Hemacandra does not say anything as to how many metres are permitted to be used in the body of the Kadavaka

There are three metres which principally appear in the Kaḍavakas of PC I-XX viz Paddhaḍika Vadanaka and Paranaka The first two are 16 moraic, the last one 15 moraic

(22) Paddhadika

The Tippana on the word *Sayambhu* in *Mahapurana* 1 9 5 describes him as *Pamthaḍi* (corrupt for *Paddhaḍi*— Paddhaḍia)-baddha-Ramāyana karta Apalisamghiyah Thus Svayambhu's *Rama yana* or *Paumacariu* was known as a poem composed in the Paddh

(1) *Velankar* 1835 1936 49 51
(2) The *Chandal kardah* quoted by the Com of the *Kav darpana* (p 39) has the following Paddhaḍiyāhim caahim puna kaḍavam
(3) The difference in the definitions of the Kaḍavaka as given by Svayambhū on one hand and Hemacandra and others on the other is significant. The former takes a rhyming distich as a unit and hence gives eight distichs as the measure of the Kadavaka while the latter take a stanza of four lines as the unit and accordingly lay down four stanzas as the standard length of the Kadavaka But the rhyme scheme in the Kaḍavaka bears out Svayambhū's view Only in some late Ap works wherein all restrictions as to the length of the Kadavaka appear to have been given up, it is divided in our lined stanzas But even then the rhyming being confined to two successive lines, no organic connection obtains between the pairs constituting a stanza. Only when fresh material comes to light the difference can be explained

diā metre. Svayambhū himself says[1] in the beginning of his *Riṭṭhanemicariu* that Caturmukha gave him the Paddhaḍiā 'studded' with the Chaḍḍani, Duvaa and Dhuvaa. Thus Paddhaḍiā appears to be the outstanding metre in Svayambhū's epics.

Not only that, for the Ap. epic in general too the Paddhaḍiā has an importance second to none and comparable to that of the Anuṣṭubh in the Sk. epics. Nevertheless, not a single Ap. metrician has described it in any systematic or thorough manner on the other hand there prevails considerable confusion regarding the meaning, structure and function of Paddhaḍiā. All that we gather from what is said on this point by Svayambhū, the earliest authority, directly or as obiter dicta is collected below:

In the eight chapter of SC dealing mainly with the form and structure of the Ap. Sandhibandha and Rāsābandha, first we are informed[2] that there are seven types of the Chaḍḍaṇiā, three types of the Ghattā, many types of the Paddhaḍiā and different types of the Gīti From this it is clear that here the term *Paddhaḍiā* stands not for one particular metre, but a class of metres. In the succeeding portion of the same chapter of SC. these varieties of the Chaḍḍaniā etc. are described SC. VIII 30-34 are devoted to the description of the Paddhaḍiā. But the information we gather from that passage rather gives an idea of the structure of a Kaḍavaka. It does little to enlighten us on the *anekavidhatva* of the Paddhaḍiā It states: if one undertakes to compose in the Paddhaḍiā, he should construct a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas (rhyming distichs), each of which is made up of two Pādas of 16 moras each. There should be the Ghattā and the Chaḍḍaniā in the beginning and end respectively of the group of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is to consist of a limited number of such Kaḍavakas. Various other Ghattās, Chaḍḍanīs, Vidārikās and Dhavalas also can be employed. This gives us an idea of where and how the Paddhaḍiā is employed It also suggests that a Paddhaḍiā-pāda is 16-moraic. But nothing is said regarding the structure of these 16 moras or the different varieties of the Paddhaḍiā But we get some results by examining the structures of the lines in these definition stanzas (SC. VIII 30-33) which are also intended to illustrate the Paddhaḍiā, evidently in one of its varieties. The 16 moras are divisible into four groups of four moras each, the form of the last four-moraic Gaṇa being – ᴗ without fail. This is supported by SC VIII 41-44 given to illustrate the Paddhaḍiā which is said by SC. VIII 35 to appear along with some other metres in the beginning of a Sandhi At another place in SC. VIII 45, the Paddhaḍiā is included among the metres that are preferentially employed in the Rāsābandha Lastly *Paddhaḍiā* occurs at SC. VII 160 *ed* as the name of a Sarvasamā Catuṣpadī Dhruvā having 16 moras per Pāda which are divisible as 4+4+4+4 The lines containing this definition end in ᴗ ᴗ –.

From these pieces of information we can gather that like the terms *Chaḍḍaniā*, *Ghattā*, *Dhruvaka*, *Vastuka*, the term *Paddhaḍiā* also had two applications. It was the name given to the group of

(1) Chaḍḍaṇia-Duvai-Dhuvachun Jaḍiya, Caumuheṇa samappiya Paddhaḍiya/ RC. 1 1 10

(2) satta-vihā Chaḍḍaṇiā, ti-vihāo honti taha a Ghattāo/ Paddhaḍiā 'ṇeḍ-vihā, Gīīo honti va-hāo//SC. VIII 7.

(3) The text of the stanza is defective If the emendation *Paddhaḍiāhim* for Paddhaḍiā suggested by Velankar is accepted, this would be one more instance of the use of the term *Paddhaḍiā* in the plural.

metres containing 16 moras per Pāda and employed in the Ap epic called in all probability the Sandhibandha Besides it was the name of a particular metre having the form 4+4+4+ ι –ι It is likely that as in the case of the other terms mentioned above, the development of the application may have been from the general to the particular In other words because the metre with the form 4+4+4+ ι –ι was fondly employed in the Sandhibandha that alone came to be called the Paddhaḍikā. From the remarks *adi sabdād Vadanādi parigrahah* of the com of the *Kavidarpana*¹, we know that over and above the Paddhaḍika, Vadanaka and some other metre or metres were used for the main body of the Ap epic, and this finds support from the actual practice as evidenced by the works of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana, Puṣpadanta and others

Occurrence 1 (4-11, 13, 15-16 Kaḍavakas) 3 (13 Kaḍavaka) 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18 Sandhis

Seven out of the twenty Sandhis or, on a different count, 91 out of a total of 285 Kaḍavakas are composed in this metre Its normal form is +4+4+4+4 υ – ι Jagana being permitted in the 1, 3 For a systematic treatment of this metre see Alsdorf, 1928 73, 1936, 190, Jacobi, 1918,* 48, Bhayani 1945, 56 57 The 1 Gana enjoys great freedom of form though – υ υ finds a preference (about 60 p c) As contrasted with this the 3 Gaṇa has the form ι υ – ιο υυυυ in about 70 p c of the cases Accordingly in the case of the Paddhaḍias of PC Alsdorf's results that the Paddhaḍiā is a metre of anapaestic basic character and that its 3 Gana is built up similarly to the first shall have to be modified In the 2 Gana the form – υ υ is the least preferred (about 12 p c) while ι ι, – has a relative majority This presents a contrast with the 1 Gana The end is rarely ι ,υ υ υ (about 5 p c.)

(23) Vadanaka

Occurrence 1 (2, 12 14 Kaḍavakas), 2, 3 (2, 12 Kaḍavakas), 5 (1 5 7 16 Kaḍavakas) 8 11, 14 17 (1, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 Kaḍavakas), 20 Sandhis

This metre is found in eight whole Sandhis out of a total of twenty, or in 112 Kaḍavakas out of 285 in all It is defined by most of the Pk metricians² For its discussion see Jacobi 1918 *47 Alsdorf, 1928 76 1936 191 Shahidullah 1928 63, Bhayani 1945 50

Though Hemacandra has expressly given the designation Vadanaka and though Adila is the name given to a special form of the Vadanaka yet Jacobi and Alsdorf following perhaps the Bar d a group³ of metricians accept the name Adila for our metre But from SC IV 32 and the *Kavidarpana* II 21 it is quite clear that the metre should be named Vadanaka it being called Adila only when it has got Yamakas

6+4 | 4+2 is the general scheme of the Vadanaka A sample analysis indicates that in the 1 Gana froms – ι ι – and ι ι ι ι – occur more frequently and generally the forms with two shorts in the middle are preferred ι – ι and – have the smallest frequency In the 2 Gana one third of the total number of cases

(1) cf the term *Pañcabandha* at SC VIII 49 and the description of the Sk Mahākavya as *Sargabandha*
(2) Velankar 1935 1936 49 51
(3) SC IV 23 Raj 16 Ch V 23 *Kavidarpana* II 21 compare also *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* IV 33 31 *Chandahkosa* 41–42, *Prakṛtapaingala* I 127

are ∪ ∪∪∪ ∪. The form ∪∪∪∪ enjoys he preference (about 42 p.c.). — ∪∪ ∪∪ is the least preferred form. The commonest form of the 3. Gaṇa is ∪∪— (about 69 p.c.). Next comes —— (about 25 p.c.). ∪∪ ∪∪ occurs rarely. The 4 Gāna is usually ∪∪, only about 18 p.c. cases are —.

These results are in agreement with those obtained in the case of the Saṁdeśarāsaka stanzas, while they are at divergence with Alsdorf's findings concerning the Vadanaka stanzas in the *Harivaṁśapurāṇa*, wherein ∪∪ ∪—∪ is frequent in the 1. Gaṇa. The *Saṁkulaka* described as a Samacatuṣpadī (scheme 6 + 4 + 4 + 2) at SC., VI 160; Rāj. 172; Ch. V. 28 Com. It seems to be the same as the Vadanaka, except that it ends in —, not in ∪ ∪. The famous Hindi epic *Rāmacaritamānasa* of Tulsīdās is composed in this metre, the last two shorts of our metre appear there contracted as a rule into a long. It has come to be known as *Copāī* or *Caupāī* in the early vernacular literature.

(24). **Pāraṇaka.**

Occurrence 1. (1., 3 Kaḍavakas), 5. (6 Kaḍavaka), 6, 9 (1., 11., 13.-14. Kaḍavakas), 12., 15., 19. Sandhis.

It is employed in five whole out of twenty Sandhis, or in 77 out of 285 Kaḍavakas. It is a 15-moraic metre. Its structure is identical with that of the Paddhaḍikā except that the last Gaṇa has the form ∪∪∪ instead of ∪∪∪ ∪. In other words omitting the first short and preferring ∪∪ for the middle of the last Gaṇa of the Paddhaḍikā gives the Pāraṇaka. Everything else said in connection with the structure of the Paddhaḍikā applies in principle to the Pāraṇaka. The form —∪ in the last Gana is very rare.

The Pāraṇaka is described among the Samacatuṣpadī Dhruvās along with the Pādākulaka, Saṁkulaka and Paddhaḍikā by SC. VI 159 (*Araṇaa* is a blunder for *Pāraṇaka*); Rāj. 170, Ch. VI 29. Though it is described here as a Catuṣpadī, like the Paddhaḍikā it is used as a Dvipadī in the Kaḍavaka. Svayambhū gives[1] two Gaṇa-schemes for the Pāraṇaka: 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 or 6 + 4 + 5. The latter is not applicable to our lines.

The use of a 15-moraic metre in constructing the Kaḍavakas may appear as going against the above-quoted general statement of Svayambhū (SC. VIII 30) that a 16-moraic metre is to be employed for building up the Kaḍavaka. But difference between the Paddhaḍiā and the Pāraṇaka is slight and the latter can be well looked upon as a modified form or variation of the former[2]. It is characteristic of the Apabhraṁśa prosodists that such an important metre is not described independently. It is noticed along with a host of other metres among the Samacatuṣpadī Dhruvās.

2. The Variation Metres.

For the sake of variation, a Kaḍavaka here and there is composed in a non-Paddhaḍikā type of metre, or occasionally through-

(1) sarve paṭṭadrṇka-mattaṁ. [illegible] [illegible] Pāraṇaa [illegible]

(2) In old Gujarati verse literature a 15-moraic metre is very popularly used for building up the frame of the narrative. But it is derived from the Vadanaka by omitting its last short, and hence is different from the Pāraṇaka. It is known as Copāī, and is described by the Chandaḥśāsana [illegible] the name Laghucaupāī.

out a whole Sandhi different fancy metres are used to break the monotony of the narrative frame Many Varnavṛttas of the Sk prosody—especially those characterized by a recurrent structural unit—are employed for this purpose The language of all such passages in the Varṇavṛttas is more or less Prakritized This practice of the Ap epic poets is obviously based upon the similar practice found in Sk Mahakavyas

Four such variation metres are found in PC. I-XX.

(25). Madanāvatāra.

Scheme 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 (= 20).
Occurrence III 1, IX 12

Technically it is a Samacatuṣpadı Of course in the Kaḍavaka it appears in couplets The last Gana always ends in a long All the Gaṇas show a pronounced amphimacer (-x-) tendency This means that the forms x x x x x x and x x x are normally avoided SC VIII (3) treats this metre in a general way and illustrates it by citing PC 24 2 1-2

For other metrical authorities see Bhayani, 1945, 58-59

The Madanāvatāra is several times used in MP and appears to be a favourite of the post-tenth century Ap poets It is found in Devacandrasūri's *Sulasakkhāṇu* (2 Kaḍavaka), Jayadevamuni's *Bhavanāsandhi* (2, 4, 6 Kaḍavaka), *Nemināthadvātriṁśikā* (almost throughout) etc

(26) Scheme a 4 + υ—(or υυ)υ (= 8)
b 4 + 4 + 4 + ∪— (or υυ) υ (= 16)
Occurrence XVII 8

Technically the metre is of the Antarasamā Catuṣpadī type But a rhymed distich being the unit of the Kaḍavaka it appears in a two lined form with the rhyme scheme a/b that is usual in the Kaḍavaka

The first Gana of the 8 moraic Pāda avoids υ—υ Hence the odd Pāda corresponds with the Pādas of the Dvipadī Candralekhā[1] (4 + υ—(or υυ) υ) described by Hemacandra

The even Pāda is that of the Paddhaḍiā It can be easily seen that the odd Pada is identical in structure with the last eight moras of the Paddhaḍiā-pāda Looked at in this way the metre in question is just a combination of a truncated and a full Paddhaḍiā-pāda The metre of MP 13 10 is just the reverse of ours There a is equivalent to our b and vice versa

(27) Vilāsinī

Scheme 3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + υ— (= 16)
Occurrence XVII 12 (XLVI 2)

All the lines satisfy the schemes of Vilāsinī[2] and Bhūṣaṇā Galitaka[3] (5 + 5 + 3 + υ—) So the structure cannot tell us which of the two is the metre employed in the present case But in RC 71 2 it is called Vilāsiṇi-chanda and Vilāsinī belongs to that group

(1) ca-la-da-lāḥ Candralekhā/ Ch VII 65
(2) tau caḥ tau Vilasinī/ Ch IV 60
(3) pau tau Bhuṣanā/ Ch IV 37

of Ap metres including the Hela Avali Manjari Dvipadi Racita etc which is treated together at Ch IV 57 66 This decides in favour of the Vilasini

A caesura is definitely felt after the 8 mora This fact as also the general swing of the metre makes it closely allied to that metre which is used in the famous *Gopika-Gita* of the *Bhagavata purana* and which is known as Lalita in the Gujarati prosody The general pattern of our metre is —u—u—/—u—u— wherein all the heavy syllables except the last one are replaceable by two light syllables This metre is similarly used in RC 71 2 MP 28 27 34 10 40 12 42 12 45 9 48 1 86 [illegible] 88 11 Alsdorf fails to identify it and hence thinks it to be Panktika (Ch. II 108)

(28) Pramani

Scheme u—× 4
Occurrence. XVII 16.

This is a quite familiar metre of the Sk prosody It is defined at *Chandahsastra* V 7 *Jayadevacchandas* V 4 *Vrttaratnakara III* 18 *Chandonusasana* II 82 etc Here it is used in the two lined form. It is found several times in MP

CONSPECTUS OF THE METRES OF PC I XX.

I Metres employed in the Kadavaka-commencing stanza

Name.	Measure	Place of occurrence (Sandhi)
(1) Gandhodakadhara.	[illegible] + 4 + 3 =) 13 × 4 (a/b c/d)	III
(2) Dvipadi.	(6 + u — (or uu) u + 4 + 4 + 4 + u — (or uu) u + — =) 28 × 2	XIII
(3) Hela dvipadi.	(6 + u — (or uu) u + 4 + u — (or uu) u + — — =) 22 × 2	XVII
(4) Manjari.	— (or uu) u + — (or uu) u + 4 + 4 + 4 + / —) 21 × 2	XIX

II. Metres employed in the Ghatta

Measure	Place of occurrence (Sandhi)
(5) 9 + 13	VII
(6) 10 + 13	XVI
(7) 11 + 14	II
(8) 11 (or 12) + 12.	V
(9) 13 + 10	I
(10) 13 + 15	VIII XI XIX
(11) 13 + 16	VI
(12) 14 + 13	XIII
(13) 15 + 12	X
(14) 15	IX XVIII
(15) [illegible] + 6 + 12	III
(16) 8 + 8 + 14	XIV
(17) 8 + 6 + 12	XV
(18) 8 + 8 + 12	

(1) Alsdorf 1936 192.

(19)	9 + 7 + 12	XII
(20)	10 + 8 + 13	XVII, XX
(21)	12 + 8 + 12	IV

III Metres employed in the main body of the Kadavaka

Name	Measure	Place of occurrence (Sandhi)
(22) Paddhadia.	(4 + 4 + 4 + ∪ – ∪ =) 16	I (4-11, 13, 15 16 Kadavakas), III (13 Kadavaka), IV VII X, XIII, XVI, XVIII
(23) Vadanaka.	(6 + 4 + 4 + ∪∪ =) 16	I (2, 12, 14 Kadavakas) II III, (2-12 Kadavakas), VIII, XI, XIV, XVII, (1 7 9 11 13-15, 17-18 Kadavakas), XX.
(24) Paranaka	(4 + 4 + 4 + ∪∪∪ =) 15	I (1, [illegible] Kadavakas), V (6 Kadavaka), VI, IX (1-11 13 14 Kadavakas) XII XV, XIX
(25) Madanāvatara	(5 + [illegible] + 5 + 5 =) 20	III (1 Kadavaka) IX (12 Kadavaka)
(26) ?	a (4 + 1 – (or 1 1) ∪ =) 8 b (4 + 4 + 4 + ∪ – (or ∪∪) ∪ =) 16	XVII (8 Kadavaka)
(27) Vilāsinī.	(3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + ∪ – =) 16	XVII (12 Kadavaka)
(28) Pramāni	∪ – four times	XVII (16 Kadavaka)

[illegible] SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS.

I Sandhi

Introducton the birth of Ṛṣabha

Homage to the twenty four Tīrthankaras (1) Metaphorical description of the Rāma story as a river—Tradition through which it was handed down—The poet introduces himself—His resolve to recount the sacred theme of the Rama story (2) Following the convention the poet modestly declares his ignorance regarding various branches of learning and literature (3) The Magadha country described (4) Its capital Rajagrha described (5) Śrenika the king of Magadha described (6) Mahavira s audience-hall on mount Vipula—A messenger informed the king of Mahavira's arrival (7) Going through the prescribed ceremony of homage Śrenika set out to the audience-hall—The twelve compartments of the audience-hall with their respective occupants various types of gods men and beasts described (8) *Srenika prayed to Mahāvira* (9) Śrenika wanted to know the Rāma story as known to the Jain faith *He pointed out various inconsistencies in that story as narrated in the traditions of other faiths* (10) Accordingly Apostle Gautama began [illegible] *narrate the Rama story*

Situation of the Bharata country in the cosmography—Successive births of the fourteen Kulakaras (11). Their names—Marudevī, the consort of the last Kulakara Nābhi, described (12-13). The six goddesses Kīrti, Buddhi, Śrī, Hrī, Dhṛti, and Lakṣmī approached Marudevī in human form and rendered services to her—Marudevī saw a series of fourteen dreams—riches were showered from heavens for thirty fortnights (14). The fourteen dreams described—Marudevī conveyed these to her husband (15). He interpreted them as prognosticating the birth of a son destined to be a Tīrthaṅkara. In due course Ṛṣabhadeva was born (16).

II Sandhi.

Ṛsabha's life-story—upto practising penances.

The birth of the Jina was solemnised by the four classes of gods—Indra's throne shook and hence he started forth on the Airāvana elephant (1). Kubera decorated the city of Sāketa—Indra's queen with the help of the sleep-inducing charm substituted a magic child for Ṛṣabha, who was made over to Indra (2) He took the child to Mount Mandara beyond the regions of constellations and seated him on a throne placed on a white slab (3). At the commencement of the ablution ceremony various gods honoured Ṛsabha by displaying their skill in music, dance, drama, etc. (4). Various gods emptied water-jars over Ṛṣabha's head and his ceremonial bath was completed (5). Indra then adorned him with a variety of ornaments A devotional hymn followed (6) Indra injected nectar in Ṛsabha's left thumb. The child was taken back to Ayodhyā. He was named Ṛsabha.

He grew up rapidly (7). Once his subjects complained to him of being deprived of the means of subsistence because the Kalpavṛkṣas disappeared Consequently he taught them various professions and arts He got married to Nandā, Sunandā and others He begot one hundred sons Bharata and Bāhubali were chief among them (8) Seeing Ṛṣabha immersed in wordly pleasures, Indra, with a view to awaken love of renunciation which would be beneficial for the flourish and spread of Dharma sent Nīlāñjanā with her span of life nearing its end, to dance before Ṛṣabha. While dancing, she fell dead (9) Seeing Nīlāñjana become suddenly lifeless, Ṛṣabha was struck with the ephemeral nature of the mundane glory and he resolved to renounce the world. The Lokāntika gods also exhorted him to that end, since the revival of religious beliefs and practices that had fallen into abeyance was eagerly awaited '(10). Bharata was installed on the throne and Ṛṣabha went to Prayāga, where together with four thousand kings he took to the Order.

He practised all sorts of austerities (11). The other kings with him unable to endure the rigours of austerities violated their vows (12). The Heavenly Voice remonstrated with them for their unbecoming conduct But lacking fortitude for practising mortifications, they gave up austerities and founded new faiths. At this juncture there arrived Nami and Vinami, sons of Kaccha and Mahākaccha (13). They asked from Ṛṣabha their share in the kingdom. Coming to know of this disturbance to Ṛṣabha, Dharanendra appeared there. He questioned Nami and Vinami (14) They said 'when we were abroad, the kingdom was portioned off between all the sons of

Ṛṣabha but we were kept out of consideration As they were bent upon receiving their due at Ṛsabha s own hands Indra assumed *Ṛṣabha s form and gave them the rulership of the northern and* southern slopes of the mount Vijayardha together with some miraculous powers (15)

While wandering on earth with raised hands rich presents were offered to Ṛṣabha but he did not accept them In Hastinagara king Śreyamsa invited him to end his fast (16) Bringing him o his residence he worshipped him and offered sugarcane juice *As Ṛṣabha broke his fast gods showered gold and jewels* On account of the exhaustless gifts then bestowed on Śreyamsa the day became known as Akṣayatṛtiya (17)

III Sandhi

Ṛṣabha s life story—upto his attaining Kevala

Leaving Hastinagapura Ṛṣabha arrived at Purimatala There he came to the Śakaṭamukha garden rich in all sorts of flower plants and trees In their midst stood a huge banyan tree (1) There Ṛṣabha practised all the vows and austerities—these recounted in the numerical order of one to eighteen—and eventually he attained Kevala (2) He came to possess thirty four Atiśayas and eight Pratiharyas and became the supreme deity of all the three worlds (3)

Gods constructed a golden audience-hall for the Jina The seats of various Indras shook The lord of gods called upon all to go and pay homage to the Jina All classes of gods with their most diverse vehicles started as did Iśanendra mounting upon the Airavana elephant in enviable pomp and glory (4 5 6) Hordes of various gods and demons arrived to the audience-hall and humbly presented themselves to the Jina (7) Indra with his retinue recited a hymn to the Jina (8) Observing the gods coming down in their aerial cars Ṛṣabhasena the ruler of Purimatala made inquiries He was told that Bharata s father had attained Kevala On learning this the king went to the audience-hall and paid homage to the Jina (9) He was so much moved by the scene that he and eighty four thousand from the rank and file together with eighty four born aristocrats too took to monkhood while lacs of others made up the laity Even gods were purified and animals forgot their inborn mutual enmity (10)

Then the Jina preached all the basic principles and tenets of the Jaina faith Nothing in the three worlds could be unknown to him (11) The sermon had a pacifying effect on all Before dispersing many of them committed themselves to practising various vows and austerities The Jina left that place and went to Gangasagara (12) Here Bharata became the paramount lord of the whole earth and attained all round prosperity As his father attained Kevala he by the strength of his arm established his sovereignty over the whole earth (13)

IV Sandhi

Combat between Bharata and Bahubali—attainment of Nirvana by Bahubali and Ṛṣabha

After completion of the round of world-conquest when Bharata returned to his capital the victorious discus (*Cakraratna*) did not

enter the city, whereupon Bharata asked his ministers whether any king still remained unconquered (1). The ministers submitted: 'All are subdued except your younger brother Bāhubali, king of Potanapura, who is mighty enough to overthrow you and your army single-handed' (2) Learning this Bharata ordered his ministers. 'So arrange that either Bāhubali accepts my sovereignty or offers a battle' The ministers went to Bāhubali and told him to serve Bharata as a feudatory. Bāhubali denounced them saying: 'As our father gave each of us his due share of territory, I am in no way indebted to Bharata. Why then should I go to him?' The ministers replied angrily. 'Even if your territory is given to you by your father, you cannot have even an inch without paying tributes to Bharata' (3-4). Bāhubali said haughtily: 'Being puffed up by world-conquest let him do his worst. As to the tributes, I will pay them tomorrow in the form of shafts, lances and javelins which would cure him of his arrogance'. Thereupon the ministers departed and told Bharata: 'Bāhubali cares a straw for you. He stands prepared for giving a fight' (5).

Bharata made enormous preparations for a march. As he started, spies informed Bāhubali, who also gave orders for a countermarch The two armies confronted each other on the battle field (6-7). The field became a scene of reckless turmoil and destruction. Seeing this the ministers cried halt and said to Bharata and Bāhubali: 'What is the use of massacring the poor soldiers? Rather you two alone fight out, first a glance-duel, then a water-duel and lastly a bodily combat. He who is victorious in all the three duels, is to be the lord of the earth and treasures'.

The advice was accepted and Bharata and Bāhubali became engaged first in a glance-duel, in which Bharata was defeated (8-9). They started the water-duel. In this also Bharata got a defeat (10) Finally they set themselves to the bodily combat While both were trying various moves and techniques Bāhubali lifted up Bharata and his army roared for triumph Bharata, thus rebuffed, released his *cakraratna* on Bāhubali but the latter being a *caramadehin* (i e destined to attain salvation during this life) it by-passed him (11) But this incident moved Bāhubali and he pondered: 'What is the use of a kingdom for the sake of which one has to kill one's brother, father or son Better strive for salvation, which can earn eternal bliss for me' He made over his territories to Bharata, accepted the Jina as the Master and having picked out five handfuls of hair stood with raised hands, immovable as a rock, for one year, during which creepers grew over him and he was turned into an abode of snakes and scorpions (12).

At this juncture Ṛṣabha halted on Kailāsa. Bharata went there to pay obeisance. He asked Ṛṣabha, 'Why Bāhubali does not still attain Kevala?' Ṛṣabha said: 'Even still he cherishes the Irṣā-kaṣāya, thinking, "even though I have made over the earth to Bharata, why am I placing my feet thereon." Hence he fails to attain Kevala' (13) Learning this Bharata went to Bāhubali and falling at his feet said: 'This earth is really yours I am only your slave'. And immediately the four Ghātikarmans of Bāhubali were destroyed and he attained Kevala. Eight Prātihāryas appeared and the gods poured in saying: 'The son of the Tīrthakara has become a Kevalin.' In the end he went to the abode of the Siddhas; so also did Ṛṣabha, and Bharata ruled as a sovereign in the invincible Ayodhyā (14).

V Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Demons (upto Devaraksas) Account of Ajita (the second Tirthankara) and Sagara (the second Cakravartin)

Gautama then told Śreṇika to listen to the origin of the lines of the Demons and Monkeys that he set out to narrate Long after this there was born in Ayodhyā venerable Ajita as a son to Vijayā and Jitasatru of the Ikṣvaku line His birth, marriage etc were celebrated exactly as in the case of Ṛṣabha Once while going to the Nandana park he saw a lake fanned by the breezes and with blooming lotuses (1) Seeing the same lake in the evening with its lotuses faded and lustreless, sombre thoughts of the evanascent character of life and worldly glory and pleasures possessed him That very moment the Lokantika gods exhorted him and together with ten thousand other persons he renounced the world (2) He broke his fast at the house of Brahmadatta, moved preaching over the earth for fourteen years, practised Sukla Dhyana and attained Kevala He had nine apostles and one lakh monks

His cousin brother Sagara was at that time the Universal Monarch Once Sagara was led away by his restive horse into a great wilderness, where at dusk, while he was removing his fatigue in a bower on the shores of a beautiful lake he was seen by Tilakakesa, daughter of Sulocana and sister of Sahasrakṣa She at once fell in love with Sagara (3-4) Somebody informed Sahasrakṣa who delighted because the forecast of the soothsayers thus proved true, went personally to invite him gave him his sister in marriage along with the gift of the Northern and Southern Ranges (of Mount Vijayardha) (5) Along with Tilakakesā, Sagara returned to Ayodhya

Here Sahasrākṣa in order to wreak revenge on Purnaghana who had killed his father, marched to the city of Rathanūpurucakravāla and destroyed him in battle Purnaghana's son Toyadavahana escaping somehow took shelter in the audience hall of Jina Ajita (6) There he was comforted by Indra to whom he related his story His enemy also pursuing him with the vow that he would kill Toyada vāhana even if all the great gods offered him protection, entered the audience-hall The Jina related to both of them the incidents of their previous births whereupon they gave up their enmity

Bhima and Subhima (the Demon chiefs who were present there) embraced Toyadavāhana (7) and Bhima said. 'As you were my son in the previous birth even now you are dear to me Accept from me the aerial car Kamuka the Demoniaccharm (rakṣasi vidya) a necklace and the impregnable and sea girded city of Lanka together with the Underground Lanka (Patala Lankā), six-yojana in extent and having only one door Toyadavāhana accepting these gifts entered Lankā in the company of his ministers and feudatories and founded a new line of Demons (8) Long after this he again went to the audience-hall of Jina Ajita who by way of reply to Sagara's question said 'Only one Tirthankara Ṛṣabha and one Universal Monarch Bharata had appeared previously, while twenty-two Tirthankaras and ten Universal Monarchs as also nine Baladevas nine Vasudevas nine Prativāsudevas and eleven Haras will appear in future Besides there will be fifty-nine Purāṇas in the Jain religion Then Toyadavahana filled with religious fervour

renounced the world together with one hunderd and ten Vidyādhars (9). Laṅkā was given to his son Mahārakṣas Ajita attained Nirvāna.

Once Sagara's sixty thousand sons went to Kailāsa and bowed down to the twenty-four Jina shrines there, constructed by Bharata with gold and jewels. On Bhagirathi's suggestion to dig out the Ganga and encircle therewith the holy places as a protective measure, they employed the Danda-ratna to excavate the earth round the Kailāsa (10). This produced such an upheaval in the region of the serpents that their lord Dharanendra threw his venomous glance on Sagara's sons and all were reduced to ashes, except two Bhima and Bhagirathi, who with heaving hearts and downcast looks returned to Sāketa city. The ministers advised them to break the sad news to the king in such a manner as would not shock him to death. At the time of holding the Darbar (assembly) Sagara was pained to see not a single son present out of the sixty thousand (11) Then entered Bhima and Bhagirathi, and the king asked them the whereabouts of their brothers The ministers in reply stressed the transitory nature of everything in the world (12). The king caught the hint and afterwards, choosing a fitting moment, Bhima and Bhagirathi related all that happened, whereupon the king swooned Recovering he lost all taste in kingship and thought of immediately renouncing (13). As Bhima refused to occupy the throne, Bhagirathi was crowned king

Here, Mahārakṣas, who had got a son Devarakṣas, once went out for water-sports surrounded by his queens, when he chanced to see a dead bee in the interior of a lotus and he reflected: 'all who are given to passion meet a similar fate' (14) While he was in such a dejected mood, there arrived a company of monks, all of whom were shining with great asceticism, learning and character and destined to attain salvation in this life (15). Delighted at this, the king requested them to introduce him into the holy Order The monks said: 'There remain only eight days for you to live, so do what you like' Thereupon, the king spent those eight days in penance, worship, scriptural recitation and charity and attained salvation His son Devarakṣas ruled over Laṅkā (16).

girls are for being given away in marriage and your daughter herself has made this choice, how then Śrīkaṇṭha is at fault?' Hearing these words Puṣpottara had no face to save. Saying: 'Girls, if not married away are a source of infamy' he returned. Thus Śrīkaṇṭha married Kamalāvatī.

After many days, seeing Śrīkaṇṭha eager to leave, Kīrtidhavala, with a view to avert separation from him, said: 'Why do you not stay near me? Choose for yourself any one of my numerous islands (3-4). (Kīrtidhavala's) minister advised Śrīkaṇṭha to select Monkey Island (Vānaradvīpa) which he describes. Śrīkaṇṭha made up his mind and started on the first day of Caitra(5). Śrīkaṇṭha's army entered Monkey Island, which is described (6). Sporting with monkeys and taking some with him, Śrīkaṇṭha went to the mountain Kisku, where he founded the city Kiṣkupura, which is described. Once seeing gods proceeding towards Nandīśvara Island, he also started in order to pay homage to the Jina (7). With his retinue he reached Mountain Manuśottara, but his further movement was checked. Resolving to practise severe austerities so that he can get qualified to enter Nandīśvara, he returned to his city, handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son, and became a recluse. Successively eight kings in his line took the same course.

Amaraprabha, the ninth king, flourished during the interval between the Jinas Vāsupūjya and Śreyāṃsa (8). On the occasion of his marriage with the princess of Laṅkā, somebody executed drawings of monkeys in his courtyard, seeing which the bride swooned through fear. The angry king ordered to execute those who drew monkeys. The ministers pacified him by telling, 'Since Śrīkaṇṭha's time they are our family deities, cause of prosperity and the emblem for our Monkey Dynasty.' The remorseful king gave orders to mark the royal crown, the royal umbrella, banners etc, with the monkey insignia (9). Since then his line became famous as the Monkey Dynasty, which held overlordship of both the Ranges. Amarprabha's son was Kapidhvaja, Kapidhvaja's Pratibala, Pratibala's Gaganānanda, Gaganānanda's Khacarānanda, Khacarānanda's Girinandana, Girinandana's Udadhirava

Udadhirava's friend was Taḍitkeśa, the king of Laṅkā, whose queen was once injured on breasts while they were bathing in the garden tank, whereupon he pierced the monkey with an arrow. The monkey went to a monk nearby He heard the *namokkāra* from him, died, was reborn as an Udadhikumāra god and recalling his previous birth descended near Taḍitkeśa (10) As Taḍitkeśa was still revengefully killing monkeys whenever he came across one, the Udadhikumāra god created a magic army of innumerable monkeys, as huge as mountains, carrying trees fire and other weapons (11). Some of them challenged the king, who, in view of their human speech and arms, regarded them as unusual phenomena and trembling with freight humbly enquired. 'Who are you? Did I offend you? Why are you armed?' The god told him everything asking in the end either to meet the challenge or fall at his feet (12). The king bowed down to the god, who led him to the monk and showed him his dead body of the previous life When that monk was requested to preach religion he took them to his Guru in a Jain shrine (13). On being requested to preach religion his Guru expounded the great merits of Dharma (14). Being asked by Taḍitkeśa, the Guru narrated, 'In your previous birth you were a monk

and this god, a hunter, who laughted at you Thereupon as you bore ill will towards him, you attained the Jyotis heaven, instead of the Kapistha Thence you were reborn as the king of Lanka, while that hunter wandering in the labyrinth of transmigrations was reborn as a monkey, who being killed by you was again born as an Udadhikumara god' Thereupon Taditkesa installed his son Sukeśa on the throne of Lankā and renounced the world (15) The god also adopted the Jain faith Now message was sent to Udadhirava that Taditkesa took to practising austerities, whereupon he handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son Praticandra and entered the Order (16)

VII Sandhi

Srimalā's Svayamvara Lost Lankā won back by Sukeśa's sons

On receiving the news that in Adityanagara on the Southern Range was to be held the Svayamvara of Śrimālā, the beautiful daughter of Vidyamandara and Vegavati Praticandra s sons Kiskindha and Andhraka went there (1) Description of the Svayamvara hall (2) Srimala entered mounted on a cow-elephant In due course she came to Kiskindha (3) She placed the garland round his neck when Vijayasimha flared up 'Who permitted the Monkeys to seat in the midst of the Vidyādharas? Snatch away the bride from the bridegroom and kill him' Thereupon Andhraka challenged Vijayasimha to a fight (4), and there ensued a battle between the two parties Sukesa, the king of Lanka, also arrived on the scene Vijayasimha was decapitated by Andhraka in the battle (5) The hostile forces being discomfited, Sukesa told his ally to return to Kiskupura with Śrimala.

Somebody informed Asanivega of his son's death He surrounded Kiskupura and along with his son Vidyudvahana challenged Kiskindha and Andhraka to a fight A terrible battle ensued wherein Asanivega with a sword struck Andhraka on the throat and the latter went the way of Vijayasimha (6 7) Here Kiskindha who had swooned owing to a javelin blow was brought back to his camp by Sukesa Recovering, he enquired about Andhraka and being informed of his death again swooned On recovery, he lamented grievously for his brother but Sukesa told him 'There is no room for crying with the sword hanging over the head' (8) On his advice he began to fly towards Patalalanka Aśanivega stopped Vidyudvāhana from pursuing the escaping foe saying that it was against the code of honour and that they had avenged the death of Vijayasimha Lankā was placed in charge of one Nirghata and other conquered cities also were entrusted to others (9) Thus usurping the cities of Kiskindha and Sukesa and bringing all other Vidyadharas also under his control Aśanivega once recalled the grief of Vijayasimha's death He gave the reins of his kingdom to Sahasrara and devoted himself to other wordly activities

After a big lapse of time Kiskindha went for pilgrimage to Mount Meru On his way back he saw the beautiful mountain Madhu He called his subjects there and founded a city called Kiskindhapura (10) Madhu mountain also was renamed Kiskindha Kiskindha got two sons Iksurava and Suryarava Sukesa s sons were Malin Sumālin and Mālyavat They once proposed 'Let us go to see king Kiskindha' Their father said 'All around

there is danger from the enemies How can we leave Pātālalankā Lankā which belonged to us since Toyadavāhana was usurped from me' Thereupon flaring up Mālin said 'With our kingdom lost, how can we live even for a moment? (11) One should be satisfied only when whatever he has or does is of the highest order I take a vow to triumphantly enter Lanka tomorrow (12) The march was ordered in the morning With a tumultous uproar Lanka was besieged Nirghata the governor of Lankā confronted Malin in the battle (13) In that formidable encounter Malin killed Nirghāta with a sword Sukesa Malin Sumalin and Malyavat entered Lanka and paid their homage at the shrine of Santi-Jina (14)

VIII Sandhi

Malin's battle with Indra Malin's fall

Malin s sway spread over all the Vidyadhara states At that time in the Rathanupura city on the Southern Range Indra the son of Sahasrara and Manasasundari established all his retinue and paraphernalia in a thorough imitation of the insignia of the celestial Indra declaring himself to be the terrestrial Indra (1) As Malin s feudatories left him and joined Indra he ordered a march against the latter Seeing ill-omens when they were setting out Sumalin grasped Malin s hand and drew his attention to them (2) Malin replied that only one s fate and steadfastness were all powerful and not the omens And they started on their march (3) The kings on both the Ranges took refuge with Indra Malin s messengers asked Indra to pay tributes and avert the struggle with Malin the invincible whereupon Indra said in rage 'You are left alive because you are a messenger Who is that king of Lanka and what is this talk of treaty? He among us who survives will become the sole lord of the earth' (4)

The messengers returned All the generals and warriors on Indra s side got armed (5) Description of the battle (6) Fight between Malin and Indra in which ultimately Malin s head was severed by Indra with the discus (7 9) Thereupon seeing the Monkey and Demon forces fleeing in stampede somebody suggested to Indra to pursue them when Sasin requested to entrust that task to him Being permitted he ran shouting after the escaping enemies But Malyavat confronted him and ridiculing him as an empty braggart struck him with a javelin Sasin swooned and when he recovered the enemies had cleared away (10 11) Indra entered Rathanupura in great triumph and fell at the feet of Sahasrāra He put Lanka in Dhan ida s charge and Kiṣku in that of Yama and honoured others also with the gift of territory (12)

IX Sandhi

Birth of Ravana Bhanukarna Vibhiṣana They acquire Vidyas

Long after this Sumālin in Patalalanka got a son Ratnaśrava who when grown up went to Puspavana for mastering Vidyas (magic charms) At this juncture there arrived Vyomabindu who seeing Ratnasrava there as was forecast by his Guru told his daughter Kaikasī that that person was destined to be her husband Stationing her there he retired to his hermitage Here Ratnasrava

succeeded in mastering the Vidyās (1). Being asked by Ratnāśrava that charming damsel said: 'I am Vyomabindu's daughter Kaikasī, as yet unmarried. He has brought me here in accordance with his Guru's words. I am offered to you in marriage.' Thereupon Ratnāśrava founded there a city, called his relatives and married her.

Long after this she dreamt that a lion, after tearing open the temples of an elephant entered into her womb (2), and that the sun and the moon sat in her lap. Ratnāśrava interpreted these dreams: 'You will give birth to three sons, the eldest of whom will be a Universal Monarch of formidable prowess.' In due course were born Rāvaṇa, Bhānukarṇa, Candranakhī and Vibhīṣana. Child Rāvaṇa was precociously adventurous (3). Once while playing he entered the treasure-house and got hold of the necklace, which was handed down in the family since Toyadavāhana, which had nine gems shaped after the nine planets and which was guarded by poisonous serpents against ordinary persons. As he put it on, there appeared nine reflections of his face in the nine gems. Thenceforth Rāvaṇa came to be known as Ten-headed (*Daśa-mukha*) (4). His parents as also Ikṣurava, Kiṣkindha, Sūryarava and others were overjoyed by this feat of Rāvaṇa and they saw in him the highest hope and promise of their lines.

Once Rāvaṇa hearing a roaring noise and seeing Vaiśravaṇa pass across the sky asked his mother about him (5). She replied with down-cast looks: 'He is your cousin-brother Vaiśravaṇa, the son of Viśvāvasu and my elder sister Kauśikī. He brought infamy to us by going over to our enemies and usurped our ancestral home Laṅka. When shall we regain it from him?' Vibhīṣaṇa turning red with anger replied: 'What is this talk of Vaiśravaṇa's fortune? Within a few days you will see even these so-called gods Yama, Kubera, Varuṇa, Indra and others as our servants' (6).

Once being permitted by their father, the three brothers went to the terrible forest Bhīmavana for mastering magic charms. The eight-syllable charm known as *Sarvakāmānnarūpā* ('yielding all desired foods') was mastered within two Praharas. Then they concentrated upon the sixteen-syllable charm to be mastered after ten thousand crore repeated recitations. At that juncture, the three brothers were seen by a Yakṣa woman (7). Smitten with love, she offered herself to Rāvaṇa but getting no response, she struck him on the chest with the ear-lotus. Another lady said, 'Know that man to be fashioned from wood'. Failing in their intent, they informed *Anāvṛtta Yakṣa that three men having cared a straw for him* were engaged in mastering magic charms (8). Full of rage he went to them and asked as to which deity was the object of their meditation. Not receiving any reply, he created numberless disturbances like serpents, lions, ghosts, fire etc. but to no avail (9). Then with the help of his magic powers he produced such an illusion that Ratnāśrava, Kaikasī, Candranakhī and other relatives, being mercilessly lashed by Mlecchas, were crying piteously for rescue and making heart-rending appeals to their sense of filial duty (10). As even then none of the three brothers was disturbed in the least, the magic forms of Ratnāśrava, Kaikasī and Candranakhī were killed and before their very eyes served to jackals and hounds. As still they were unmoved, he threw a blood-stained magic head of Rāvaṇa in front of Bhānukarṇa and Vibhīṣaṇa. Thereupon the latter two were slightly perturbed. When their magic heads were

thrown in front of Ravana he remained quite undisturbed The gods cried bravo and Ravana got the mastery over one thousand magic charms (11) The names of some of the magic charms recounted (12) Bhanukarna was the master of five charms and Vibhisana of four Ravana founded a city called Svayamprabha and got constructed a shrine called Sahasrasikhara Hearing the news of Ravana's prosperity hoards of Monkeys and Demons poured in (13) Informed by the Avalokani charm that the on-coming hoards consisted of his friends and relatives Ravana surrounded by his one thousand charms as also Bhanukarna and Vibhisana went forth to receive them Ratnasrava with his kinsmen came to the royal palace and embraced his sons with love and joy (14)

X Sandhi

Ravana's marriages Lanka is won back

Ravana came to possess the magic sword Candrahasa through five-meal fasts Once when he had been on a pilgrimage to Meru Maya and Marica along with the beautiful princess Mandodari came to Ravana's palace and being informed on inquiry by Candranakhi that after mastering Candrahasa he had gone to Meru and that he was to return shortly they waited when towards the dusk the earth began to shake darkness and light appeared to play or at once it would rain thanks to the Vidyas of Ravana who was approaching (1) Candranakhi explained these unusual phenomena as being due to Ravana's wondrous powers

On arriving Ravana saw Maya's tent and he was informed that two Vidyadharas Maya and Marica were waiting for an interview with him Then he performed worship at the shrine and of a sudden he and Mandodari happened to see each other Seeing faultless beauty pervading every of her limbs he felt unable to withdraw his glance from her (2-3) Divining Ravana's mind Marica introduced himself and Maya as two brothers coming from their Devasamgita City on the Southern Range and requested to immediately accept Mandodari in marriage it being the most auspicious moment Ravana consenting the marriage was celebrated and the bride and bridegroom entered the Svayamprabha city (4)

Once while he was passing by the Gandharva Tank on mount Meghadhara he was seen by the six thousand Gandharva princesses bathing there surrounded by guards They declared their resolve not to accept as their husband any one else except Ravana (5) The guards informed Gandharva Surasundara who together with Kamaka and Budha hastened in great rage to the scene Seeing the huge army the princesses dispaired But Ravana with a smile used the sleep-inducing charm and fettered them with serpent bonds (6) Thus marrying the six thousand girls he returned Long after this Mandodari gave birth to two sons Indrajit and Ghanavahana

In Kumbhapura Bhanukarna also was married Day and night he would make trespasses in the Lanka territory As the subjects complained messenger Vacanalankara was sent to warn Sumali He threatened In spite of your hundreds of faults Vaisravana keeps calm But if you will not check your grandson's mischief you shall have to reenter Patalalanka You remember Mali's fate and the same course of events appears to be repeating So better hand over your grandson to us as a prisoner (7) Full of rage at this Ravana

drew his Candrahāsa sword to finish the messenger on the spot, when Vibhīṣana checked him saying it was unbecoming (8). The messenger escaped with his life Rāvana and others became equipped and marched. Here on the report of the messenger the Yaksa also made preparation and flew to Mount Guñja. The Demon forces arrived and the opposite armies closed in battle (9). Description of the battle: Vaiśravaṇa challenged Rāvaṇa (10). Their battle described Ultimately Rāvana struck Vaiśravana who, as he swooned, was removed by his lieutenants The Demons declared victory but Kumbhakarna wanted to pursue the enemy (11). Vibhīsana dissuaded him. Vaiśravan's aerial car Puspavimāna was captured. Recalcitrant elements were punished. Rāvana established himself as the overlord of hundreds of states (12).

XI Sandhi

Acquisition of a wonder elephant: defeat of Yama.

From the Puspavimāna Rāvana saw the white Jina shrines, which, Sumālin told him, were erected by Hariṣeṇa (1). Sumālin related the episode of Hariṣena—how for eight successive days Hariṣena performed great exploits till in the end he came to possess the whole earth with its precious treasures (2). When Rāvaṇa halted on Mount Sammeta, a terrific noise was heard They were roars of a marvellous elephant, which is described (3-4). Rāvaṇa undertook to tame that gigantic elephant, as to him the task was a child's play (5). With wonderful skill, strength and knowledge of the elephant lore, the elephant was tamed. One and all of Rāvaṇa's kinsmen danced for joy (6-7)

He was full with the talk of the elephant, which was named Tribhuvanālankāra, when a wounded warrior arriving there gave him the news of the crushing defeat of Kiskindha's sons in a battle with Yama. Immediately Rāvana marched to Yama's city (8). There he saw numerous inhuman instruments of turture and their wretched victims Rāvaṇa released the convicts, threw Yama's guards in their place and destroyed the instruments of torture. The news reached Yama (9), who, veritably the death incarnate, came forth with his terror-striking and most destructive weapons (10). Fight between Yama and Rāvaṇa. Yama was worsted in the battle. He ran to Indra and declared his decision to resign his post (11-12). Thereupon Indra wanted to march on Rāvana, but his minister advised him first to dispatch a messenger to him and give Surasaṅgita city to Yama Rāvana gave Yamapurī to Ikṣurava and Kiṣkindhapurī to Sūryarava and started towards Laṅkā (13). Rāvaṇa reached Laṅkā where his installation ceremony was performed (14)

XII Sandhi.

Abduction of Candranakhī by Khara and Dūṣana. Rāvana's reversal at Vāli's hand. Vāli renounces the world.

On enquiry from Rāvaṇa as to which of the kings were hostile to him, some one told him of the mighty Vāli, the son of Sūryarava, who excelled in strength and speed all the persons in the

three worlds (1), who had accepted Samyaktva and had vowed not to bend his head to anyone except the Jina Hence his father Sūryarava fearing conflict with Rāvaṇa had renounced the world Another person said: 'The Monkeys are friends with us since Śrīkaṇṭha's days. Moreover, all are heroes only so long as they have not experienced onslaught of Rāvana's arms' (2).

Once when Rāvana had gone to marry Tanūdarī, Khara and Dūṣaṇa abducted Candranakhī and killing Candrodara occupied Pātālalaṅkā. The pursuing Demon forces, not finding the entrance to Pātālalaṅkā returned. When Rāvaṇa returned, he found his household wrapped in gloom (3). On receiving the news, as he was setting out to punish Khara and Dūṣaṇa, Mandodrī dissuaded him and Maya and Mārīca were sent to celebrate Candranakhī's marriage. Khara was crowned Candrodara's queen Anurādhā gave bith to a son Virādluta in the forest (4).

Rāvana sent a messenger to Vālī. He recounted to Vālī the history of their family friendship and advised him to go to Rāvana to pay regards (5). But Vāli turned away his face and did not even listen to the messenger's words The latter thus rebuffed rudely said: 'Either you come and salute Rāvana or offer battle.' Thereupon Vāli's minister gave the messenger an idea of Vālī's strength (6). Returning, the messenger gave report to Rāvaṇa, who taking a vow to cure *Vālī of his arrogance, marched against him* (7). *Vālī also* came out. The armies were on the verge of closing in battle, when minister Vipulamati advised them to stop the vast scale destruction *that was imminent and decide the issue by a personal combat* Both consenting, the combat began (8-9). Eventually Vālī with his right hand lifted up Rāvana along with his aerial car. The Monkeys roared with victory. *Thus curing Rāvaṇa of his pride,* crowning Sugrīva and advising him to serve Rāvaṇa, Vālī went to Muni Gaganacandra, practised austerities and acquired divine powers. Later on he went to Mount Aṣṭāpada and continued his austerities there (10-11). Sugrīva married his sister Śrīprabhā to Rāvana. Nala and Nīla, sons of Ikṣurava were sent to Kiṣkupura *One half of Sugīva's kingdom was given to Śaśikiraṇa, the son of* Dhruvā and Vālī To Sugrīva was married Sutārā, daughter of Jvalanaśikha, the king of the Northern Range, because though her hand was sued by Sahasragati, Jvalanaśikha's Guru was against that match. Sahasragati consumed by the fire of separation went to a forest to acquire a magic charm Sugrīva got two sons Anga and *Aṅgada* (12).

XIII Sandhi.

Lifting of Kailāsa Rāvaṇa marches against Indra.

Having married Ratnāvalī, while Rāvaṇa was returning his aerial car stopped mid-way. Though urged on, the car did not proceed owing to venerable Vālī's presence down there (1). Angrily Rāvana descended, as Mārīca informed him that below on Kailāsa was a sage practising austerities and that his ascetic power was the cause of stopping the car (2). He descended on Kailāsa, whose description follows. *Seeing Vālī there, Rāvana burned with jealous* anger, and to take revenge of his past defeat prepared to throw Vālī together with Kailāsa into the ocean (3) With the help of the excavating charm, he raised the mountain from its roots, starting

XV Sandhi

Defeat of Sahasrakiraṇa and Nalakubara

He marched against Sahasrakiraṇa As Sahasrakiraṇa was coming out from water, guards informed him of the onset of some hostile king He took his bow and stood ready to face the army (1) He comforted his highly frightened queens by telling them to fully trust the strength of his thousand arms (2) Seeing the whole army of Demons fighting from the sky with magic weapons on one side and Sahasrakirana alone fighting from the earth on the other gods denounced it as immoral Thus shamed, the Demons came down to earth and forsook the use of magic weapons Sahasrakiraṇa fought bravely (3) Hearing that Sahasrakiraṇa, though single handed had kept the whole army at bay, Ravaṇa went forth mounted upon his elephant and destroyed Sahasrakiraṇas chariot (4) Sahasrakiraṇa mounting on an elephant destroyed Ravaṇa's armour and laughed at him as a novice in archery Enraged thereby, Ravana struck him with a lance and with a jump captured him (5) Ravaṇa brought him as a captive to his residence

Some Janghacaraṇa sages informed Satakara Sahasrakiraṇas father, who was a recluse He came to Ravaṇa (6) He asked Ravana to release Sahasrakiraṇa as he was a *caramdeha* (destined to get slvation during the current existence) Ravaṇa obeyed and offered Sahasrakiraṇa his kingdom back. But the latter said 'After enjoying such water-sports and such a fight with you I find kingship tasteless I prefer to strive for emancipation' (7) He installed his son in his place and renounced the world. As these news were communicated to Anaraṇya the king of Ayodhya, he too with his son Anantaratha renounced the world, putting the reins of the kingdom in Daśaratha's charge

Ravaṇa proceeded onwards and destroying the sacrifice (of King Marutta) marched towards Magadha (8) Comforting Narada subduing Marut and marrying his daughter he stayed there for nine years and thence went to Magadha He married his daughter to Madhu the King of Mathura to whom Camaren dra had presented Śulayudha Thence he went to Kailasa Paying obeisance to the shrines of the Jinas Ravaṇa showed to his people places where Bharata and Bahubali had attained Nirvaṇa and where being pressed down by Valin s foot his body was contorted (9)

Hearing the news that Ravaṇa was nearby Nalakūbara, the governor of Durlanghya City of Surendra, on the advice of his minister planted machines for defence and put the Āsali charm round the City, which was thus rendered impregnable Ravaṇa's forces besieged the city (10) But they informed Ravaṇa that such machines were planted that nobody moving within one Yojana of their range would escape alive Ravaṇa was very much worried by this. Here Nalakubaras wife Uparambha fell in love with Ravaṇa and unable to bear separation, told her friend that only in meeting Ravaṇa lay the fulfilment of her youth and life (11) Her friend Vicitramala undertook to arrange the meeting Uparambhā told her 'In case he shows unwillingness to accept me tempt him with the offer of the secret of the Āsali charm and promise the Sudarsana Cakra' Vicitramala went to Ravaṇa and

told him that through his separation, Uparambhā was on the verge of death (12) If he accepted Uparambha he would be the master of Āsali, Sudarsana Cakra and Nalakūbara At this Ravana looked at Vibhisana The messenger went to take her bath Vibhiṣaṇa observed, 'This is the occasion for employing strategem (13) If you are bent on success, somehow acquire Asali and you can still manage not to touch Uparambha' Agreeing with this, Ravana presented garments and ornaments to the messenger and then asking for the Āsāli charm got it (14) Now the two hostile armies fell upon each other Vibhisaṇa soon captured Nalakubara The city as well as the Sudarśana were also captured Uparambhā was not accepted by Ravana Nalakubara was thus subdued, and the kingdom was given back to him (15)

XVI Sandhi

Indra's consultation with his ministers: Failure of the negotations Ravana and Indra prepare for war

Indra's spies gave him an idea of Rāvaṇa's policy and the strength of his army (1), of how he spent his day and night according to a fixed schedule, which made provision for doing justice to all the state and private duties (2-3) As Indra did not avail any of the previous opportunities of extirpating the enemy, who had grown from strength to strength, now he had become very mighty But Indra said 'To have killed a boy was below my dignity' (4) Indra then proceeding to the consultation hall, where extreme secrecy was maintained, asked his ministers 'As the enemy now appears almost invincible, what course of policy is to be followed?' Bharadvāja said 'You act according to your best lights without consulting the counsellors' Thereupon Visalacakṣu said 'Even in chess the king does not move without the help of the minister' (5) Parasara, Pisuna, Kauṭilya, Manu and others stressed the necessity of an increasingly greater number of ministers for the successful running of the state Eventually all expressed their opinion in favour of maintaining friendly relations with Ravana (6) So long as the expedients of conciliation, dissension or gift worked why should anybody resort to war? They pointed out various malcontents among Ravana's feudatories who provided a fruitful soil for sowing dissension They advised, 'With this end in view the messenger Citranga should be sent to Ravana's court' (7) Accordingly Citranga was called and while Indra was giving him instructions, Narada informed Ravaṇa of the impending arrival of extremely clever Citrañga, and of the political design underlying it He strongly advised him to reject the offer of friendship as at that moment Indra was weaker of the two This good turn was done to him by Narada remembering Ravana's help at the time of Marutta's sacrifice (8) Nārada left and Rāvana gave instructions to his commander-in-chief to guard the forces against spies

Citranga came to Marica's palace and thence was brought to Ravaṇa, who, after due ceremony inquired about the strength of Indra's forces Citranga said, 'Indra is all powerful' (9) Ravana praised him as a very clever messenger and asked the purpose of

his visit. Citranga said, 'Let friendly relations be established between Indra and you. He offers to you his daughter Rūpavatī' (10) Ravaṇa replied, 'You hand over to me all the cities on the Vijayardha and we are friends, or prepare tomorrow for war.' Thereupon Citranga gave him an idea of the strength of the various constituents and divisions of Indra's army and of his fortifications. Rāvaṇa said, 'If I fail to vanquish him in battle, I would throw myself in blazing fire' (11-12). These words were echoed by Indrajit. Citranga while leaving invited them all to the feast of battle (13). Indra was informed. He made preparations for war and came forth on Airāvata (14). Strategic arrangement of Indra's forces (15).

XVII Sandhi

War between Rāvaṇa and Indra. Indra's defeat

On Ravaṇa's arrival both the armies fell upon each other (1). Description of the battle (2). Seeing his army retreat under pressure from the enemies Mahendra's son Prasannakīrti rushed through the ranks of Indra's forces (3). As he was engulfed in a volley of arrows from the Gods, Śrīmālin first confronted Candra, who retreated. Yama took his place. He also beat a retreat and Kubera too after him met the same fate. Nobody could give him a stand (4). Then Kesarin, Kanaka and Agni together confronted him. But they also turned their back. When Indra's sons faced him he severed their heads. Thereupon as Indra himself was moving, Jayanta offered to go (5). Jayanta challenged Śrīmālin, who forthwith broke Jayanta's bow and destroyed his chariot. Jayanta, saved by a hair's breadth swooned, but coming to himself destroyed Śrīmālin's chariot. Śrīmālin fell unconscious but recovering fell upon Jayanta who struck him on the chest with a bolt. Śrīmālin fell dead (6-7).

Now Indrajit rushed forth with a challenge and in the duel destroyed Jayanta's armour. Before he can jump and catch hold of him Indra intervened (8). Several stalwarts gathered and surrounded lonely Indrajit. But he displayed the highest heroism. On being informed of this Ravaṇa rushed forth in his chariot (9). At Ravaṇa's order the charioteer brought him near Indra and the battle raged at its climax (10). Every one sought out his match and got engaged with him in a deadly struggle (11). Description of the fighting warriors (12). Description of the battle ground (13). Description of the fight between Ravaṇa and Indra. Ravaṇa mounted his elephant and again fell upon Indra (14-15). Description of the elephants of Ravaṇa and Indra (16). Young Ravaṇa's agility put aged Indra at a considerable disadvantage. Ravaṇa took a jump and bound his opponent with a garment. The Demons declared victory and all the generals of Rāvaṇa's army captured their opponents. Thus taking with him hundreds of captives Ravaṇa returned to Lankā (17). Sahasrara, Indra's father begged for his son's life. Ravaṇa released Indra along with his vassals on their agreeing to perform the menial services allotted to each. But Indra gave up his kingdom and renounced the world (18).

XVIII Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa takes vow not to commit rape: Marriage of Pavanañjaya and Añjanā: Repudiation and re-acceptance of Añjanā

After Indra's defeat, while Rāvaṇa was returning from a pilgrimage to the summits of Mandara, he heard a great hubbub which was explained by Mārīca as being due to gods proceeding to pay homage to Anantaratha, who had attained Kevala. Rāvaṇa went to the Kevalin and saw there all people taking some one or other of the religious vows (1). Sage Dharmaratha urged Rāvaṇa to take a vow. Rāvaṇa replied, 'I can accomplish all the feats of physical strength considered impossible, but cannot observe a vow' (2). Still thinking hard he took a vow, not to accept any woman against her wish. After this, he returned to Laṅkā.

Mahendra, the king of Mahendra city, seeing her daughter Añjanā coming of age, went to seek for a suitable husband for her to Mount Aṣṭāpada where hundreds of Vidyādharas were assembling on the Aṣṭāhnikā festival (3). There he became friends with Prahlāda, the king of Ravipura, to whose son, Pavanañjaya, Añjanā was betrothed and the marriage ceremony was fixed to take place after two days (4). In the meanwhile Pavanañjaya became so love-lorn that his friend Prahasita noticed his sudden emaciation and asked the cause (5). He said, 'If I do not see the face of my beloved today, I will die.' Thereupon both went at night to Añjanā's sleeping quarters and saw her from the window. Prahasita congratulated his friend for getting such a matchless beauty (6). Añjanā's friend Vasantamālā was congratulating her for getting a husband like Pavanañjaya. But another friend Miśrakeśī said, 'Before Vidyutprabha, Pavanañjaya counted for nothing.' Hearing these words Pavanañjaya raised his sword in indignation and was going to sever the heads of both the girls, when Prahasita checked him from doing anything rash. Grievous, he returned to his residence. Spending somehow that endless night, he started with his retinue in the morning. When other kings with great difficulty pursuaded him, he decided that having accepted her hand, he would desert her for twelve years (7-8).

Through this long unbearable grief Añjanā became completely worn out. In the meanwhile as his messenger returned without collecting tributes from Varuṇa, Rāvaṇa had declared war on him (9). In the battle that ensued Varuṇa's son Rājīva and Puṇḍarīka took Khara and Dūṣaṇa captive and they retired with Varuṇa to their watery castle. Lest his brothers-in-law be killed Rāvaṇa removed the siege and sent directives to the Vidyādharas of all islands. One such came to Pavanañjaya and he started forthwith with his army, when crying Añjanā came out to give him a send-off. But he spurned her. She said, 'With your going away life too will depart from me, since it was sustained by your presence only' (10). Though struck with these words, Pavanañjaya went away disregarding her.

Encamping on the banks of Mānasa lake, Pavanañjaya saw there the female Cakravāka pathetically bewailing for her dear companion from whom she was separated because of the night-time. This sight moved Pavanañjaya to imagine the plight of poor Añjanā for all these years and he resolved to shower his love on

her immediately Thereupon Prahasita and Pavanañjaya flew across the sky (11) *In a moment they arrived at Añjana's quarters* Pavana hid himself and Prahasita informed her of Pavana's arrival Vasantamalā did not believe it, but Pavana himself appeared and smothered Añjana in a passionate embrace (12)

XIX Sandhi

Añjana accused of unchastity and abandoned Birth of Hanumat Pavana's Search Their Reunion

In the last part of the night Pavana prepared to leave when Añjanā asked for some token for convincing others in case she conceived *Pavana gave his armlet and left* *In course of time* seeing Añjanā big with child her mother-in law accused her of unchastity, Vasantamalā showed Pavana's armlet and girdle as evidences of his visit and offered to pass any other ordeal (1) But Ketumati was unconvinced She got them lashed and on her orders a fierce soldier drove them away from the city and left there (2) They spent a frightful night in that wilderness Then she went to her father's city and as the news of her arrival reached him he gave orders to decorate the city and arrange for her reception (3) But coming to know that Añjanā was pregnant and had come crying with Vasantamala alone, without any escort or paraphernalla, the king suspected some blot on her character and ordered to drive her out forthwith from the city His minister advised him to make enquiries before taking any steps, for discord between mothers-in law and daughters in-law was proverbial But the king was firm in his conviction and so Añjana and Vasantamalā were driven out of the city

They entered a frightful forest, crying bitterly and blaming Fate for its cruelty (4-5) Añjanā's lament Completely exhausted, they arrived near the Paryanka cave where sage Amitagati practised austerities *Añjanā paying obeisance to the sage* asked about the wicked deeds committed by her in her previous lives on account of which she had been suffering (6) Vasantamala *attributed her sufferings to the unlucky child in her womb* But the sage said That child is destined to become a hero and get emancipation during this very existence But Añjana in her *previous existence threw away the Jina idol worshipped by her co-wife* out of ill-will, hence her present suffering Henceforth she will enjoy all blessings' With these words, the sage left.

At this juncture a terrible lion appeared before them Añjanā fell unconscious and Vasantamala flew up in the sky and began to scream and lamentingly appeal for rescue Hearing this Maṇicūḍa, a *benevolent Gandharva-chief assumed the form of* Aṣṭāpada and chased the lion. Vasantamala came down to Añjana (7-8) The Gandharva sang a charming song They became *conscious of some benevolent being residing there, who gave them* protection and comfort While they stayed there in the Paryanka cave Añjana gave birth to a son bearing all auspicious marks.

Pratisūrya passing across the sky saw them and coming down enquired about them (9) Vasantamala introduced Añjana and related their tale of woe. With tears in his eyes, the Vidyādhara introduced himself as Añjanā's maternal uncle and king of Hanuruha Shedding tears of joy they embraced each other (10) Pra-

tisūrya comforted them, took them in his car and started. The mischievous child fell out of the flying car down on the earth. The Vidyādharas brought him back to Añjanā. Coming to the city Pratisūrya celebrated the child's birth. He was named Sundara, being very beautiful, Śrīśaila, because by his fall he pounded the mountain to dust, and Hanumat, as he was reared up in the Hanuruha Island (11).

Here securing the release of Khara and Dūṣaṇa and successfully negotiating friendly treaty between Varuna and Rāvana, Pavana returned. Seeing the apartments of his wife empty, he made inquiries and coming to know what happened went with his friend to his father-in-law. Not finding Añjanā there, he went away somewhere, sending back his friends with the message to his mother that Pavana was consumed up by the fire of separation (12). His grievous friends returned. Pavana entered a wild wood and enquired the animals and birds there about his beloved. While thus roving, he saw a huge banyan (13). There he begged his elephant Kālamegha to excuse him for his past ill-treatment and took before him the vow of becoming a recluse in case no tidings of his beloved reached him. Thenceforth he observed complete silence. The elephant guarded him.

Prahasita informed Pavana's mother (14). She broke down with grief and lament. Prahlāda comforted her and made inquiries with the Vidyādharas of both the Ranges. Messages were despatched to all (15) including Pratisūrya. Hearing the bad news, Añjanā swooned. Pratisūrya comforted her and assured her of finding out Pavana (16). He went to King Prahlāda and thence wandering in search of Pavana, they came to Bhutaravā forest. There Kālamegha elephant attacked the party. He was tamed with the help of cow-elephants. Then the searching party found out Pavana. The Vidyādharas surrounded him but he was reticent and motionless (17). Then he wrote a verse on the ground, 'If Añjanā is no more, I will put an end to my life. If she is living, I would open my mouth.' Thereupon Pratisūrya related everything upto the naming of Añjanā's son. Hearing these words Pavana got up. Pratisūrya brought him to his city. Pavana and Añjanā were reunited. They talked of their tales of joys and sorrows (18).

XX Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa's war with Varuṇa: Varuṇa's Defeat

Hanumat came of age, when Rāvana declared war on Varuna. Messengers were sent to his allies and feudatories. Hanumat urged his elders to send himself to assist Rāvaṇa (1). He submitted that though he was young, he was second to none in valour. Eventually permitted, he went with his forces to Laṅkā. Rāvaṇa saw Hanumat coming (2). He received him with due honour and at once he marched against Varuna and encamped on Mount Velandhara (3). Spies informed Varuṇa. He was advised to submit to mighty Rāvana. Wrathfully Varuna told them, 'What could Rāvana do at the time of the captivity of Khara and Dūṣaṇa?' (4). Varuna armed himself. His numerous sons appeared on the battle front. The two armies fell upon each other (5). Description of the battle: Rāvaṇa was surrounded by Varuṇa's son (6). Here Varuṇa was surrounded by

Ravana's sons and generals Ravaṇa's chariot and armour were destroyed But Hanumat went to his succour and dispersed the siege (7) He was on the point of binding all the enemy forces with his magic tail, when Varuna challenged him While they were fighting Ravana intervened and threatened Varuṇa to send the way of Yama, Indra and others (8) Varuṇa retorted and both fell upon each other At this juncture Hanumat bound Varuna s sons Receiving these sad news, Varuṇa lost heart and Ravaṇa captured him Bhanukarṇa brought there the whole of Varuṇa s harem crying piteously Ravaṇa denounced his action as unbecoming (11) Ravaṇa married Varuṇa s daughter and returned to Lanka in great triumph He honoured Hanumat Sugriva and many others offered their daughters to Hanumat Thus marrying eight thousand girls, he returned to his city All other kings also were honoured

Here, Sambukumara went to a forest to acquire the Suryahasa sword (12)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Introductory colophon and prasasti stanzas, from PC and RC

From the Paumacariu

I Stanzas found in the beginning Section of Ms. 8 of the *Paumacariu*

1 चउमुह-मुहम्मि सद्दो दन्तीभद्द(द्दे) य मणहरो अत्थो ।
बिण्णि वि सयम्भु-कव्वे किं कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥

2 चउमुहएवस्स सद्दो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।
भद्दायय-गोग्गहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥

3 जलकीलाएँ सयम्भू(म्भु) चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाए ।
भद्दं च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥

4 ताव च्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवब्भंस मत्त(?त्त)-मायङ्गो ।
जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अङ्कुसो [तच्छिरे?] पडइ ॥

सच्छन्द(इ)-वियड-दाढो छन्द(न्दो)-लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ॥
वायरण-केसरड्ढो सयम्भु-पञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥

II One stanza given in the opening of the constituted text of the *Paumacariu*

6 वाहुर-णमाल-णाल सद्द-दल अत्थ-केसरुग्घविय ।
बुह-महुयर-पीय रसं सयम्भु-कव्वुप्पलं जयउ ॥

III Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the Paumacariu

Colophon of the 1 Sandhi

7 इय एत्थ पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'जिण-जम्मुप्पत्ति' इम पढमं चिय साहियं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 2. Sandhi

8. Same as 7 except बिइयं for पढमं and वारं

Colophon of the 13 Sandhi

9. इय एत्थ पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'वइ-वाणुज्जाण निव तरमय साहियं पव्वं ॥
उवयं पर्व ॥

(1) See critical notes on p. 1 of the constituted text.
(2) This stanza is found again at the end of 16 Sandhi of PC in all the three Mss. [illegible] and [illegible] are variants respectively for [illegible] and [illegible] in 2 [illegible]

Colophon of the 17. Sandhi:

10. इय राम-पउमचरिए, धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए।
जाणह 'रावणविजयं' सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं॥

Colophon of the 18. Sandhi:

11. इय रामएवचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए।
'पवणञ्जणाविवाहो' अट्ठारहमं इमं पव्वं॥

Colophon of the 20. Sandhi:

12. इय 'विज्जाहरकण्डं' वीसहिँ आसासएहि मे सिट्ठं।
एण्हि 'उज्झाकण्डं' साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह॥

13. धुवरायधोव लइल्लुअ 'पणसि णत्तो सुयाणु पाडेन(?)।
णामेण सामिअब्बा सयम्भु-घरिणी महासत्ता॥

14. तीए लिहाविय मिणं वीसहिँ आसासएहिँ पडिबद्धं।
'सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्ड' कण्ड पिवं कामएवस्स॥

Colophon of the 42. Sandhi:

15. अउज्झा-कण्डं समत्त।
आइच्चुएवि-पडिमोवमाएँ आइच्चम्बि(य णा)माए।
बीअमउज्झा-कण्डं सयम्भु-घरिणीएँ लेहवियं॥

Colophon of the 56 Sandhi:

16. सुन्दर-कण्ड समत्तं।

Colophon of the 77. Sandhi:

17. जुज्झकण्ड समाप्तं॥ उत्तरकाण्ड आरभ्यते॥
सिरि-सुणि सुव्वय-तित्थ णमामि॥ जुज्झकण्डं णिसामेह॥

Colophon of the 78. Sandhi:

18. जुज्झकण्डं समत्तं॥ ज्येष्ठ वदि १ सोमे॥

Colophon of the 83. Sandhi:

19. इय पउमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए।
तिहुयण-सयम्भु-रइय समाणिय सीय-दीव-पव्वमिणं॥

20. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुयण-सयम्भु-कइ-कहिय-पोमचरियस्स।
सेसे भुवण-पगासे तेआसीमो इमो सग्गो॥

21. कइरायस्स विजय-सेसियस्स वित्थारिओ जसो भुवणे।
तिहुयण-सयम्भुणा पोमचरिय-सेसेण णिस्सेसो॥

Colophon of the 84. Sandhi:

22. इय पउमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइए म-परियण-हणीम-मव-कहणं॥

23. इय रामएव-चरिए वन्दइ-आसिय-सयम्भु-सुअ-रइए।
बुहयण-मण-सुह-जणणो चउरासीमो इमो सग्गो॥

Colophon of the 85. Sandhi:

24. इय पोमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुयण-सयम्भु-रइयं सीया-सण्णास-पव्वमिणं ॥

25. वन्दइआसिय-महकइ-सयम्भु-लहु-अङ्गजाय-विणिबद्धो ॥
सिरि-पोमचरिय-सेसे पञ्चासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 86. Sandhi:

26. Same as 17.

27. Same as 19, except d मारुइ-णिव्वाण-पव्वमिणं ।

28. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिरइय-रामचरियस्स ।
सेसम्मि जग-पसिद्धे छायासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 87. Sandhi.

29. Same as 19, except d हरि-मरणं नाम पव्वमिणं ।

30. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-तणय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-णिम्मविय-
पोमचरियस्स सेसे सत्तासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 88 Sandhi:

31. तिहुअण-सयम्भु णवरं एक्को कइराय-चक्कि-उप्पण्णो ।
पउमचरियस्स चूडामणि व्व सेसं कयं जेण ॥

Colophon of the 88 Sandhi:

32. Same as 19, except d राहव-णिक्खमण-पव्वमिणं ॥

33. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-चक्कवइ-तणुअ-जाय-वज्जरिए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे अट्ठासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 89. Sandhi:

34. वायरण-दढ-क्खन्धो आगम-अङ्गो पमाण-वियड-पओ ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवलो जिण-तित्थे वहउ कव्व-भरं ॥

Colophon of the 89. Sandhi:

35. Same as 19 except d बल-णाणुप्पत्ति-पव्वमिणं ।

36. इय एत्थ महाकव्वे वन्दइआसिय-सयम्भु-तणय-कए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे एसो सग्गो णवासीमो ॥

Beginning of the 90 Sandhi:

37. तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवलस्स को गुणो वण्णिउं जए तरइ ।
बोलेण (बालेण) वि जेण सयम्भु-कव्व-भारो समुव्वूढो ॥

Colophon of the 90, Sandhi

38. Same as 19, except d राहव-णिव्वाण-पव्वमिणं ॥

39. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिविरइयम्मि महकव्वे ।
पोमचरियस्स सेसे संपुण्णो णवइमो सग्गो ॥

IV *Colophon at the end of the Paumacariu*

40 सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्ड सन्धीओ होन्ति वीस-परिमाणा ।
उज्झा-कण्डम्मि तहा बावीस मुणह गणणाए ॥

41 चउदह सुन्दरकण्डे एक्काहिय-वीस जुज्झ-कण्डे य ।
उत्तर-कण्डे तेरह सन्धीओ णवइ सव्वाउ ॥

42 Same as 28

43 Same as 34 with trifling variants

44 Same as 31 with trifling variants

45 चउमुह-सयम्भुएवाण वाणियत्थं अचक्खमाणेण ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु रइयं पञ्चमिचरियं महच्छरियं ॥

46 सव्वे वि सुआ पञ्जर-सुअ व्व पढियक्खराइँ सिक्खन्ति ।
कइरायस्स सुओ पुण सुय व्व सुइ-गब्भ-सम्भूओ ॥

47 जइ ण हुउ छन्दचूडामणिस्स तिहुअण-सयम्भु लहुतणओ ।
तो पद्धडिया-कव्वं सिरि-पञ्चमि को समारेउ ॥

48 सव्वो वि जणो गेण्हइ णिय-ताय-विढत्त-दव्व-सन्ताणं ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा पुणु गहियं सुकइत्त-सन्ताणं ॥

49 तिहुअण-सयम्भुमेक्कं मोत्तूण सयम्भु-कव्व-मयरहरो ।
को तरइ गन्तुमन्तं मज्झे णिस्सेस-सीसाण ॥

50 इय चारु पोमचरियं सयम्भुएवेण रइय समत्तं ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा तं समाणियं परिसमत्तमिणं ॥

51 चेष्टितमयन चरित करण चारित्रमित्यमी शब्दाः ।
पर्याया रामायणमित्युक्त तेन चेष्टित रामस्य ॥

52 वाचयति शृणोति जनस्तस्यायुर्वृद्धिरीयते पुण्यं च ।
आकृष्ट-खड्ग-हस्तो रिपुरपि न करोति वैरमुपश(म)मेति ॥

53 मारउर-सुअ-सिरिकइराय-तणय-कय-पोमचरिय-अवसेसं ।
सपुण्ण सपुण्ण वन्दइओ लहइ सपुण्ण ॥

54 गोइन्द-मयण-सुअणन्त(? त) विरइय वन्दइ पढम-तणयस्स ।
वच्छल्लदाए तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा रइय(?) महप्पयं ॥

55 वन्दइय-णाग-सिरिपाल-पहुइ-भव्वयण-गण-समूहस्स ।
आरोग्ग-समिद्धी-सन्ति-सुह होउ सव्वस्स ॥

56 सत्त-महा-सग्गङ्गी ति-रयण-भूसा सु-रामकह-कण्णा ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-जणिया परिणउ वन्दइय-मण-तणयं ॥
इति रामायणपुराणं समाप्तम् ॥

From the Riṭṭhanemicariu.[1]

I *The opening Kadavaka of the Riṭṭhanemicariu.*

57 सिरि-परमागम-णालु सयल-कला-कोमल-दलु।
करहु विहूसणु कण्णे जायव-कुरुव-कुलुप्पलु॥
चिन्तवइ सयम्भु काइँ करम्मि हरिवंस-महण्णउ के तरम्मि॥ २
गुरु-वयण-तरण्डउ लद्धु ण वि जम्महों वि ण जोइउ को वि कवि॥ ३
णउ णाइउ बाहत्तरि कलाउ एक्कु वि ण गन्थु परिमोक्कलाउ॥ ४
तहिं अवसरें सरसइ धीरवइ करि कव्वु दिण्ण मइ विमल मइ॥ ५
इन्देण समप्पिउ वायरणु रसु भरहें वासें वित्थरणु॥ ६
पिङ्गलेंण छन्द-पय-पत्थारु भम्मह-दण्डिणेहिं अलङ्कारु॥ ७
बाणेण समप्पिउ घणघणउ त अक्खर-डम्बरु अप्पणउ॥ ८
सिरि-हरिसें णिय णिउणत्तणउ अवरेहिं मि कइहिं कइत्तणउ॥ ९
छड्डणिय-दुवइ-धुवएँहिं जडिय चउमुहेंण समप्पिय पद्धडिया॥ १०
जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेरियएँ आसीसएँ सव्वहुँ केरियएँ॥ ११
पारम्भिय पुणु हरिवंस-कहा स-समय-पर-समय-वियार-सहा॥ १२
॥ घत्ता ॥
पुच्छइ मागह-णाहु भव-जर-मरण-वियारा।
थिउ जिण-सासणें केम कहि हरिवंसु भडारा॥ १३

II Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the *Riṭṭhanemicariu*.

Colophon of the 1 Sandhi

58 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए।
पढमो समुद्दविजयाहिसेय-णामो इमो सग्गो॥

Colophon of the 92 Sandhi

59 तेरह पाइवकण्ड कुरुकण्डेकूणपोम सन्धीओ।
तह सट्ठि जुज्झकण्डे एव बाणउदि सन्धीओ॥

60 सोमसुयस्स य वारे तइया-दियहम्मि फग्गुणे रिक्खे।
सिउ-णामेण य जोए समाणिय जुज्झ-कण्ड व(?)॥

61 छव्वरिसाइँ तिमासा एयारस वासरा सयम्भुस्स।
बाणवइ-सन्धि-करणे वोलीणो इत्तिओ कालो॥

62 वियहाहिवस्स वारे दस मी-वियहम्मि मूलणक्खत्ते।
एयारसम्मि चन्दे उत्तरकण्डं समाढत्तं॥

63 वर तेजस्विनो मृत्युर्न मान-परिखण्डनं।
मृत्युस्तत्क्षणकं दुःखं मान भङ्गो दिने दिने॥

Colophon of the 99 Sandhi

64 इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-कए
कविराज धवल-विनिर्मिते थो समवसरणकथन
नाम निन्याणवो सन्धि॥

Beginning of the 100 Sandhi.

65 काऊण पोमचरियं सुव्वयचरियं च गुण-गणग्घविय।
हरिवंस-मोह-हरणे सरस्सई सुढिय-देह व्व॥

(1) These passages are taken from Premi, Mahakavi Svayambhu aur Tribhuvana Svayambhu, 1942, 392-395 excepting 66, which is taken from the Poona Ms of the *Riṭṭhanemicariu*.

APPENDIX II

Citations in SC identified from Svayambhu's Epics

1 Said to be Caumuhassa

हउँ अज्जुणु तुम्हए उरणु। SC IV 3a
कुरु पच्चारिउ अज्जुणेण, तउ तुम्हइँ सो हउँ एउ रणु।
रणसहो सीसु जयद्दहहो, लइ धरहु सव्व महँ एक्कु खणु॥ RC 67 11 Ghatta

2 गअविन्धइ, जसु सिद्धइँ परसमाणु जसु अप्पओ॥
पहु एक्कहो तइलोक्कहो, सोज्ज देव परमप्पओ॥ SC V 5
हय घिघइँ जसु मिडइँ पर-समाणु जसु अप्पउ।
पहु-चक्कहो तइलोक्कहो सो जें देउ परमप्पउ॥ PC 3 3 11

3 कहवि सर्णहिरइँ णहरइ, थणसिहरोपरि मुपउत्ताइ॥
वेग्ग वलग्गहो मअणतुरगहो ण पइ छुड्डछड्डुओ रत्ताइ॥ SC V 9
कहँ वि स रुहिरइँ दिट्ठइँ णहरइँ थण सिहरोवरि सुन्दरइँ।
वेगेंण वलग्गहो मयण-तुरङ्गहो ण पायइँ छुड्छड्डु रत्तइँ॥ PC 14 7 9

4 णवफग्गुण गिरिसिहरोवरि फुल्लपलासु॥
को डड्ढु मे को ण डड्ढु जोअइ व हुआसु॥ SC VI 24.
कत्थइ अङ्गारय-सकासउ रेहइ तम्बिर फुल्ल-पलासउ॥
ण दावानलु आउ गवेसउ को महँ दड्ढु ण दड्ढु पएसउ॥ PC 71 1 12
फग्गुण फुल्लपलासु जिह लक्खिज्जइ गिरिवरे। PC 80 11 Ghatta b

व(ह)णुमन्त रणे परिवेढिज्जइ णिसिअरहिं॥
ण गअणे बालदिवाअरु जलहरहिं॥ SC VI 42
हणुवन्तु रणें परिवेढिज्जइ णिसियरहिं।
ण गयणयलें बाल-दिवायरु जलहरेंहिं॥ PC 65 1

6 णाहविओअए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु साओ
तिह तिह दुक्खेण रुअइ सह विवइ वाणर-लोओ॥ SC VI 71
णाह विओएं जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोउ।
तिह तिह दुक्खेंण रुवइ स हरि-बल-वाणर-लोउ॥ PC 71 1

सुरवरतासअरु रावण दट्ठु जासु जा णपइ॥
अण्णहिं मग्गइ चुक्कइ एवणो इमिहिं जपइ॥ SC VI 74.
सुरवर-डामरु, रावणु दट्ठु जासु जगु कम्पइ।
अण्णु वहिं महु, चुक्कइ एव पाइँ सिहि जम्पइ॥ PC. 77 13 13

वाआला फरसा विन्धणा गुणहिं विमुक्का पाणहरा॥
जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि तिह पसर ण लहन्ति सरा॥ SC VI 50
दुम्मुह मलोह वण्णुज्जला, वि घण-तीण पाणहरा।
गुण-मुक्का धम्म-विवज्जिय तो वि मोक्ख पावन्ति सरा॥ RC [illegible] 11 Ghatta

9\. ताव पडुपडहपडिपहअपहपङ्कणे।
णाइँ सुरदुन्दुही दिण्ण गअणङ्गणे॥
रसिअ सअसख गाअन्ति वरमङ्गल।
तिवलि ढड्ढन्त घुम्मन्तवरमद्दलम्॥ SC. VIII 4
ताम पडु पडह पडिपहअ पडु-पङ्कणे,
णाइँ सुर-दुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गणे॥
रसिय सय सङ्ख जाय महा गोन्दल,
टिविल-रण्टन्त घुम्मन्त वर मन्दल॥ PC. 24 2 1-2.

10 वारणहोमज्झ उम्मग्गिम करेवि॥
सीहकिसोर ठिउ, वण पइसरेवि॥ SC. VIII 6.
वारन्तहों मज्झु, उम्मग्गिम करेंवि।
रिसि-सीह किसोर(व), थिय वण पइसरेंवि॥ PC 33 3 9.

11 तिहुअणगुरु त गअ गुरु मेल्लवि खीणकसाअउ।
गउ सततविरह तउ, पुरिम तालु सपाइअउ॥ SC VIII 17.
तिहुअम-गुरु, त गयउरु, मेल्लेंवि खीण-कसाइउ॥
गय-सन्तउ, विहरन्तउ, पुरिमतालु सपाइउ॥ PC 3 1.

12\. घणधण्णसमिद्धहो, पुहविसिद्धहो जणमणणअणाणन्दणहो॥
रणवासहो एन्तहिं, रामाणेन्तेहिं किउ उम्माहु पट्टणहो॥ SC. VIII 21.
घण-घण्ण-समिद्धहों पुहइ-पसिद्धहों जण-मण-णयणाणन्दणहों।
वण-वासहों जन्तेंहिं रामाणन्तेंहिं किउ उम्माहउ पट्टणहों॥ PC. 31 1 1.

13\. खरदूसण लिलेवि। रणवि ते त्तिण आइआ॥
ण खअकाले इह। रावणहो पडवो धाइआ॥ SC. VIII 25.
खर-दूसण गिलेंवि चन्दणहिहें तित्ति ण जाइय।
ण खय-काल-छुह रावणहों पडीवी धाइय॥ PC. 41 1

14\. अक्खइ गउतमसामि। तिहुअणे लद्धपससहो॥
सुण सेणिअ उप्पत्ति। रक्खसवाणरवसहो॥ SC VIII 27.
अवखइ गोत्तम-सामि, तिहुअण-लद्ध-पससहुँ।
सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति, रक्खस-वाणर-वसहुँ॥ PC 5 1

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APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages

of the

Paumacariu (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*

and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*

(pp 1-32)

APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages of the *Paumacariu* (I–XX), Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*.

PC.	RP.[1] (and/or VP.)
1 (a) वद्धमाण-मुह-कुहर-विणिग्गय, रामकहा-णइ एह कमागय ॥ 1 2 1. (b) एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती, गणहर-देवहिँ दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥ पच्छइ इन्दभूइ-आयरिएं, पुणु धम्मेण गुणालङ्किरिए ॥ पुणु पहवें संसाराराएं, कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाएं ॥ पुणु रविसेणायरिय-पसाएं बुद्धिएँ अवगाहिय कइराएं ॥ 1 2 6-9.	1 वर्धमान जिनेन्द्रोक्तः सोऽयमर्थो गणेश्वरम् । इन्द्रभूतिं परिप्राप्तः सुधर्मं धारिणीभवम् ॥ प्रभवं क्रमतः कीर्तिं ततोऽनुत्तरवाग्मिनम् । लिखितं तस्य संप्राप्य रवेर्यत्नोऽयमुद्गतः ॥ 1 41-42.
2 जहिँ फाडिम-वयणइँ दाडिमइँ, णज्जन्ति ताइँ णं कइ-मुहाइँ ॥ 1 4 6.	2 . तथा शाखामृगाननैः । खदिरध-कुसुमैर्युक्त पृथुभिर्दाडिमीवनैः ॥ 2 16.
3 जहिँ ढक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति, पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलइँ पियन्ति ॥ 1 4 8.	3 फलस्वाद-पय पान-सुखसंसुप्त मार्गगाः । वनदेवी-प्रपाकारा द्राक्षाणां यत्र मण्डपाः ॥ 2 18.
4 तहिँ तं पट्टणु रायगिहु, × × × णं पिहिविएँ णव-जोव्वणएँ सिरे सेहरु आइद्धउ ॥ 1 4 9.	4 तत्रास्ति सर्वतः कान्तं नाम्ना राजगृहं पुरम् । कुसुमामोद-सुभग भुवनस्येव यौवनम् ॥ 2 33.
5 झुम्मइ व गएहिँ मय-भिम्भलेहिँ । वुक्कइ व तुरङ्गहिँ चञ्चलेहिँ ॥ etc. 1 5 4-8.	5 (a) हसद्भिरिव कुन्दानां पटलानां कदम्बकैः । etc. 2 21*b*-22. (b) नर्तीव सदा वा(दिता)न-पूर्णितादर. पादपैः ॥ etc. 2 104-106*a*।
6 तहिँ ओसप्पिणि-कालें गएँ, कप्पयरुच्छण्णा ॥ चउदह रयण विसेस जिह, कुलयर उप्पण्णा ॥ 1 11 9.	6 अथ कालान्तरोऽरपरया हानि प्राप्तेष्वनुक्रमात् - कल्पपादप-खण्डेषु शुश्रु कालकरी स्थितिम् ॥ 3 74.
7 चन्दहों रोहिणि व । 1 13 4*a*.	7 रोहिणीव कलावतः । 1 3 91.
8 1 13 5-9.	8 3 100-110.
(a) आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्त । 1 13 5*b*.	(a) अतितोयल-प्रायाणि केवलं भारमात्रकम् । 3 100*b*.

1. The passages in the right hand column are taken from RP. unless indicated otherwise.

(b) तहिँ णिय-लायण्णु जेँ तिण्ण-सोहु, मलु फवलु पर कुङ्कुम-रसोहु [illegible] 1 13 6	(b) निर्गुण कौङ्कुम पङ्को लावण्यस्य कलङ्कजम् । 3 106b
(c) पासेय फुलिङ्गावलि जेँ धारु, पर गरुयउ मोत्तिय-हारु भारु ॥ 1 13 7	(c) मण्डन खेत(?-)भे दब । कुचयो हार भारस्तु पृथव परिकल्पित ॥ 3 108
(d) लोयण जि सहावें दल-विसाल, आडम्बरु पर कन्दोट्ट-माल ॥ 1 13 8	(d) मण्डन मुण्डमालाया(?) यस्याश्चक्षुरभूद् वरम् असितोत्पल-दामानि केवल भारम नरम् 3 100
(e) कमलासाएँ भमन्तएण, अलिवलएँ मन्दें । गुहलीहूयउ कम-जुयलु किं णेउर-सद्दें ॥ 1 13 9	(e) भूषण भ्रमरा एव निलीना कमलाशया । पादयोरैन्द्रनीले च नूपुरे निष्प्रयोजने ॥3 110
9 1 14 4-8	[illegible] 3 114-120
(a) का वि × × गायइ वायइ ॥ 1 14 4	(a) काचित् × × उपगायति वीणया । 3 114
(b) का वि देइ तम्बोलु सहत्थें । 1 14 5a	(b) ताम्बूलदायिनी काचित् । 3 116a
(c) सव्वाहरणु का वि सहुँ वत्थें । 1 14 5b	(c) आनेत्री वाससां काचिद् भूषणानां तत परा । 3 118b
(d) पाडइ का वि चमरु । 1 14 6a	(d) चामरग्राहिणी काचित् । 3 118a
(e) उक्खय-खग्ग का [illegible] परिरक्खइ 1 14 7a	(e) मण्डलाग्रकरा काचित् रक्षत पालनोद्यता । 3 116 b
(f) का वि जक्खकद्दमेंण पसाहइ । 1 14 8a	(f) काचिद् गन्धानुलेपने । 3 119b
10 वर-पल्लङ्कें पसुत्तियएँ सुविणावलि दिट्ठी । 1 14 9a	10 (a) शयनीये स्थे सुप्ता साऽपश्यत्-स्वप्नके । 3 121b
	(b) अद्राक्षीत् × × स्वप्नान् । 3 123b
11 पुत्त तुज्झु सउ होसइ तिहुअण तिलउ सूण । 1 16 1b	11 जगाद त्वयि संभूतस्त्रैलोक्यस्य गुरु सुते 3 153b
12 (a) जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिउ । 1 16 8a	12 उदितस्य दिवाकर । 3 202b
(b) उइउ × [illegible] × दिवायरु । 1 16 9b	
13 पोहन्तु भव्व-जण-कमल-सण्डु । 1 16 8b	13 प्रबोधे यास्यतीत्नानी भव्यसत्त्वउडुपती । 3 203b
	VP जिणिन्दभाणू बोहिन्तो भविय कमलाइँ 2 36b
14 केवल-किरणायरु । 1 16 9a	14 VP केवलकिरण-दिवायर । 2 43b
15 मोहन्धार विणासयरु । 1 16 9a	15 अज्ञान-तमसावृते । 3 202a
	VP मोहन्धयार-तिमिरे । 2 43a.
16 कहु सकेय-णयरि किय जक्खें परियञ्चिय ति-वार सहसक्खें ॥ 2 [illegible] 5	16 (a) तत साकेतनगरं धनदेन विनिर्मितम् । 3 169a
	(b) पुरं प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य त्रि शक्र । [illegible] 172a
17 अमराएँ माया-बालु समप्पिणु । 2 2 7b	17 मायाबालम् । [illegible] 173a
	VP मायाबालं ठविय पासे । 3 76a

18 मढेँ चडाविउ तिहुअण-णाहउ । 2 3 1*b*.	18 तं अङ्कमारोप्य । 3 175*a*.
19 पण्डु सिलोवरि सुरवर सारउ, उड्डु सिंहासणें ठविउ भडारउ ॥ 2 3 8.	19 पाण्डुकम्बलसंज्ञायां शिलायां सिंहविष्टरे । ततो जिनः सुरेशेन स्थापितः ॥ 3 177. VP. ठविऊण पण्डुकम्बल-सिलाए सीहासणे । 2 15*a*.
20 पहयणारम्भ-भेरि अप्फालिय । 2 4 1*a*.	20 ततः समाहि(हे)ता भेर्यः । 3 178*a*.
21 2 4 1–8.	21. 3 166–168; 178–181. VP. 3 87–91.
22 वहु मङ्गल-कलसेँहिँ जिणवरु । णं णव पाउस-कालेँ, मेहहिँ अहिसित्तु महीहरु ॥ 2 5 9.	22 महीध्रमिव तं नाथं कुम्भैर्जलधरैरिव । अभिषिच्य । 3 187.
23 तेण्हँवि वज्ज-सूइ सहसक्खेँ । कण्ण-जुअलु जग-णाहहोँ विउझइ, कुण्डल-जुअलु ससि आइज्झइ ॥ 2 6 2–3.	23 कर्णयो कुण्डले क्षुप्ते । तत्क्षणं सुरनाथेन वज्रसूच्या विभिन्नयो ॥ 3 188.
24 तिहुअण तिलयहोँ तिलउ चडन्तेँ, णं भासाहिउ दससयणेत्तेँ ॥ 2 6 5.	24 (a) तिलकेन भ्रुवोर्मध्यं × × विभूषितं । तिलकस्य त्रिलोकस्य बिभ्रत. ॥ 3 200. (b) त्रैलोक्य-मण्डनस्यास्य कुतोऽ यन्मण्डन परम् । 3 196.
25 रूवालोयणें रूयासत्तहँ, तित्ति ण जन्ति सुर-वर-णेत्तहँ ॥ 2 7 2.	25 रूप पश्यन् जिनस्यासौ सहस्रनयनोऽपि सन् । तृप्तिरिन्द्रो न संप्राप ॥ 3 174. VP. पुलय तो य न तिप्पइ अच्छीण सहस्समेत्तेणं । 3 77*b*.
26 वामकरङ्गुट्ठ लिहन्तेंवि, वालहोँ तेसु अमिउ संचारेंवि ॥ 2 7 4.	26 कराङ्गुष्ठे ततो न्यस्तममृतं वज्रपाणिना । 3 221. VP. अङ्गुट्ठय-अमय-देहण-वसेण । 3 107*a*.
27 जणणिएँ जं जि दिट्ठु अहिसित्तउ, रिसहु भणेंवि पुणु रिसहु जें वुत्तउ ॥ 2 7 8.	27 सुरेन्द्र-पूजया प्राप्त प्रधानत्वं जिनो यत. । ततः तमृषभाभिख्या निन्यतु. पितरौ सुत ॥ 3 219
28 काले गलन्तएँ जाइ, सिय-देह-रिद्धि परिवड्ढइ । 2 7 9*a*.	28 कनीयसैव कालेन परां वृद्धिमवाप स. ॥ 3 224*a*. VP. (a) अणुदिवहं परिवड्ढइ । 3 107*a*. (b) पत्तो सरीरविद्धि कालेण अप्पेण । 3 108*a*.
29 अमर-कुमारेंहिँ सहुँ कीलन्तहोँ । 2 8 1*a*.	29 कुमारकैर्युक्तो वयस्यैरिन्द्रनोदितैः (तै) । चकारासौ क्रीडा ॥ 3 222. VP. सुरदारयपरिकिण्णो × × कीलन्तो । 3 107.
30 देवदेव सुअ सुक्ख-सारें । 2 8 2*b*.	30 सुधा-सन्तर्पिताः । 3 237*b*.
31 ते कप्पयरु सव्व उच्छण्णा । 2 8 1*a*.	31 नाथ याता. समस्तास्ते प्रक्षयं कल्पपादपा । 3 237*a*.
32 धिद्धि गय्य संसारु असारउ । 2 10 2*a*.	32 एवं धिगस्तु संसारम् । 3 266*a*.

33 अप्पणहों अप्पणु करइ सिक्खवणु, । जं जि हूउ वइरायहों कारणु ॥ 2 10 3b.	33 (a) अत्र कश्चित् पराधीनो लोके भृत्यत्वमागतः । 3 265a. (b) इयं तस्य समुत्पन्ना बुद्धिर्वैराग्यकारणम् । 3 263a.
34 थाह देव जं सइँ उम्मोहिउ । 2 10 4b.	34 (a) साधु नाथ विबुद्धः ते । 3 269a. (b) तस्य प्रबुद्धस्य स्वयमेव । 3 272a.
35 सिविया-जाणें सुरवरसारउ, × × × चडिउ भडारउ ॥ देवेहिं खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ ॥ 2 11 1-2.	35 सुरोपार्पितस्कन्धां × × आरूढ शिबिकां नाथः ॥ 3 278.
36 'णमह परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्तें । 2 11 4a.	36 नमः सिद्धेभ्य इत्युक्त्वा । 3 282a. VP. सिद्धाण नमुक्कारं काऊण । 3 136a
37 चामीयर-पडलोवरें थवियउ । लोयहुँ वि जण मण-णयणाणन्दें, खित्तउ खीर-समुद्दें सुरिन्दें ॥ 2 11 5b-6.	37 रत्नपटे केशान् प्रतिपद्य सुराधिपः, चिक्षेप × × क्षीरकूपारवारिणि ॥ 3 284. VP. रयणपडले × × केसे मणिपडलम्मि घेत्तूणं × × खीरसमुद्दम्मि पक्खिवइ ॥ 3 137.
38 तेण समाणु सणेहें लइया, रायहँ चउ सहास पव्वइया ॥ 2 11 7.	38 सहस्राणि च चत्वारि नृपाणां स्वामिभक्तितः । × × × × × प्रतिपन्नानि नग्नताम् ॥ 3 286. VP. चउहि सहस्सेहि समं पत्तो उसभो परमदिक्खं । 3 136b.
39 अट्ठ वरिसु थिउ काउस्सग्गें । 2 11 8b.	39 वर्षार्धमात्रं स कायोत्सर्गेण निश्चलः । 3 287a.
40 पवणुद्धुयउ जडाउ, रिसहहों रेहन्ति विसालउ, सिहिहें मलन्तहों णाइँ, धूमावलि-जालामालउ ॥ 2 11 9.	40 वातोद्धूता जटास्तस्य रेजुराकुलमूर्तयः । धूमाल्य इव सद्ध्यानवह्निस(शि)खस्य कर्मणः ॥ 3 288.
41 अचलु । 2 12 1a.	41 निश्चलः । 3 287a.
42 दारुण-दुक्खाएँ लइया । 2 12 2b	42 दुःखानिलसमाहताः । 3 290a.
43 केण वि महियलें पडिउ अप्पउ । 2 12 6b	43 कश्चिन्निपतितो भूमौ । 3 290a
44 को-वि फलइँ तोडेविणु भक्खइ । 2 12 8a	44 गतः कश्चित् फलाशने । 3 291a.
45 'ताहुँ' भणेवि । 2 12 8b	45 (a) उक्त 'त्रायस्व' । 3 302a. (b) त्रायस्व । 3 301a.
46 वइरी णामें समुट्ठिय अम्बरें । 2 13 1b	46 निवेद्यान्तरे वाणी × × × सुधामुखम् । 3 294b. VP. अन्तरतलम्मि वुत्तं । 3 142b.
47 तहिँ अवसरें धरणि-विणमि पराइय । 2 13 6b	47 VP. ताव य संपत्ता नमि-विनमि । 3 143a.
48 पुच्छिउ धरणिन्देण, विण्णि वि × × × । किय कज्जें कवडेण, तवचरण-परिपालण-सिद्धत्थणाइ ॥ 2 14 9.	48 VP. अह भणइ नागराया भो भो दुट्ठेण किं निमित्तेण अडइ तुब्भेहिं वर × × किय 3 147.
49 (a) 2 16 2-5a. (b) सोवाईँ । 2 16 5a.	49 (a) 4 8-9. (b) दक्षिणश्रेण्यां । 4 8b.

50 पइण्णु हत्थिणयरु सपत्तउ । 2 16 6b.	50 हास्तिनपुरे × × × स समागत । 4 6a. VP गयपुरनयरं कमेण संपत्तो । 4 2a
51 सयडामुहु उज्जाणु वणु । 3 1 1b	51 VP सयडामुहउज्जाणे । 4 16b.
52 थीयउ मन्दरु णाइँ समुट्ठिउ । 3 6 2b.	52 कैलासमिव चक्रभृत् । 2 115a. VP हिमगिरिसिहरस्स सरिसं । [illegible] 38b.
53 केण वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लइया । etc 3 12 2-4.	53 अणुव्रतानि सम्प्राप्ता केचित् । etc. 2 196-197.
54 उप्पण्णइँ सहास चउरुणाइँ । जहिँ तहिँ पञ्चासउ चन्दणाहुँ । × × × चउरासी लक्खइँ गयवराहुँ, अट्ठारह कोडिउ हयवराहुँ ॥ कोडीउ तिण्णि वर धेणुवाहँ, बत्तीस सहास णराहिवाहँ ॥ बत्तीस सहासइँ जणवयाहुँ, छण्णवइ कोडि पवरइँ हलाहुँ ॥ णव णिहियउ रयणइँ सत्त सत्त । 3 13 2-7a	54 अक्षता विषयस्तस्य नव × × । × × × गवां सुरभिकोटीनां हलकोटिस्त्वयोदिता । चतुर्भिरधिकाशीतिर्लक्षाणां वरदन्तिनाम् ॥ कोट्यष्टादश वाजिनां × × । द्वात्रिंशच्च सहस्राणि पार्थिवानां × × ॥ तावन्त्येव सहस्राणि देशानां × × । चतुर्दश च रत्नानि × × × ॥ पुरैर्ग्रामैः सहस्राणि नवति षड्भिरन्विता । 4 62-66a. VP (a) मत्तवारणाण चउरासीई च सयसहस्साइं । तावइया परिसंखा रहाण × × ॥ 4 59. (b) पुत्ता य पवरसया । 4 62b
55 णवणवइ सहास महागराहुँ । 4 2 3a	55 आकराणां सहस्राणि नवतिर्नवसंयुता 4 62.
56 किं पहिएण वराए, भड-सयाएँ, दिट्ठि-जुज्झु वरि मण्डहों । 4 8 8b	56 (a) किं वराकेन लोकेन निहतेनानुनायथो । 4 70b. (b) दृष्टियुद्धे प्रवर्तेताम् । 4 71b. VP किं वहेण लोयस्स । 4 43a.
57 वेढिउ × × ×, मेहो-णाहेहिँ णाविविच्छिय-वम्मीयहिँ । 4 12 9a	57 वाल्मीक-शिखरो भूतैः(?) विरुद्धैः समहोरगैः × × × वल्लीभि वेष्टित × × । 4 76
58 (a) कइलासें चडेविउ रिसहणाहु । 4 13 1a. (b) भरहु वि मिलुइ पवरु । 4 14 9b	58 कैलासशिखरे प्राप विहेति नाभिनन्दन । 4 180b.
59 उप्पण्णें णरवर-तरु-जालें । विमलेक्खुक-वंसें उप्पण्णउ, धरणीधरु सुरूव-संपण्णउ ॥ 5 1 2b-3	59 अथेक्ष्वाकुकुलेशेषु व्यतीतेषु राजसु । × × समुत्पन्नो धरणीधरनामतः ॥ 5 59
60 दसहिँ सहासहिँ सहियउ । 5 2 9b.	60 सहस्रैर्दशभिर्युक्तो सार्धं । 5 69a
61 थिउ छट्ठोववासें गुरुसारउ, पणइयण-मणें पवरु भडारउ ॥ × × × पारणउ करेप्पिणु, चउदह संवच्छर विहरेप्पिणु ॥ 5 3 1-2.	61 षष्ठोपवासयुक्ताय तस्मै नाथाय पारणं । ब्रह्मदत्तो ददौ × × × चतुर्दशसमास्तस्य ॥ 5 70-71a.
62 पुणु उप्पण्णु णाणु तहो केवलु । 5 3 3b	62 ततोऽभवत् केवलज्ञानं । 5 71.
63 अट्ठ वि पाडिहर । 5 3 4a.	63 अष्टौ च प्रातिहार्याणि । 5 72b.

64 गणहर णवइ लक्ख वर-साहुहुँ 5 3 5a.	64 नवति × गणेशाः × साधूनां × लक्षं । 5 73.
65 (a) पेक्खेंवि भागत्थल्लु जिणिन्दहों, मच्छरु माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहों (b) सो वि णमिय समसरणु पइट्ठउ, जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविट्ठउ ॥ 5 7 8–9.	65 प्रभामण्डलमेवासौ दृष्ट्वा दूरे जिनोद्भव । सर्वं गर्वं परित्यज्य प्रणनाम × × ॥ 5 94. VP पेच्छइ तमतिमिरहरं जिणस्स भामण्डलं दिव्वं । मोत्तूण नियय गव्वं × × ॥ तत्थेव सन्निविट्ठो नच्चासन्ने समोसरणे ॥ 5 79b-80.
66 सिद्धि-सि××वइरइँ परिहरियइँ । 5 7 10b.	66 मुक्तवैरो । 5 95a.
67 भीम-सुभीमेंहिं । 5 7 11a.	67 भीम सुभीमो । 5 149a.
68 (a) पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहेँ । 5 7 11b. (b) तुहुँ मइ अण्ण-भवन्तरें णन्दणु । 5 8 1b.	68 जन्मान्तरसुतप्रीत्या । 5 162a.
69 कामुकविमाणु । 5 8 3a.	69 विमानं कामगं नाम । 5 167a.
70 जइ रक्खसिय विज्ज सहुँ हारें । 5 8 3b.	70 (a) राक्षसी विद्यां । 5 167a. (b) ददावसौ हारम् । 5 161a.
71 दुप्पइसार । 5 8 4b.	71 अत्यन्तदुष्प्रवेश. । 5 155b.
72 तीस पत्र-जोयण-वित्थिण्णी, छह जोयणपरि तुङ्ग मइँ दिण्णी ॥ 5 8 5.	72 त्रिंशद्योजन-मानायः सर्वतः × × × लङ्केति नगरी ॥ 5 158.
73 अण्णु वि एक्क-वार छजोयण, जइ पायालङ्क पणवाहण ॥ 5 8 6.	73 षड्योजनवीगतं × × × अलङ्कारोदय मित्यम् ॥ 5 163a.–164. VP. पायाललङ्कपुरं × × × वि । विसे छज्जोयणमवगाढं ॥ 5 132.
74 विमलकित्ति-विमलामल-णामिहिँ परिमिउ । 5 8 8.	74 विमलामलकान्त्याधा × × । वेदिकोसौ ॥ 5 169a, 170a
75 लङ्कावरिहिँ पइट्ठु । 5 8 9a.	75 प्रविष्टो नगरी लङ्काम् ॥ 5 177a.
76 बहवेँ कालें × × ×, अजियजिणहों गउ वन्दणहत्तिएँ ॥ 5 9 1.	76 वन्दनायाम्यदा यातोऽजितं तोयदवाहन । 5 184a.
77 (a) कइ होसन्ति भवन्तें कालें । तुम्हइँ जेहा । 5 9 3b–4a (b) कइ तित्थयर देव महकन्ता । 5 9 4b.	77 भवद्विधजिनेश्वरा × × भविष्यन्त्यपरे कति । कति वा समतिक्रान्ता. ॥ 5 186–187a.
78 मागहभासएँ कहइ भडारउ । 5 9 5b.	78 भाषाऽर्धमागधी तस्य भाषमाणस्य 5 190a.
79 पइँ जेहउ छक्खण्ड-पहाणउ, भरह-णराहिउ एक्कु जि राणउ ॥ पइँ विणु दुन होसन्ति परेसर, णव बलएव णव जि णारायण, × × × × णव जि दसाणण ॥ 5 9 7–9.	79 (a) एक एवाद्य सोऽतीत चक्रचिह्नविधियः पति. । भवानेको × जनिष्यन्ति दशापरे ॥ 5 221. (b) वासुदेवा भविष्यन्ति नव शार्ङ्ग धरेश्वराः । बलदेवाश्च तावन्त. ॥ 5 225.
80 दस-हर्तेण सहुँ, भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ 5 9 11.	80 (a) प्राव्रजत स । 5 239b (b) दशभिर्दे सर्वं तेन सार्धं खेचरयोगिना × × × निष्क्रान्तं । 5 240.
81 सट्ठि सहस हूय वर-पुत्तहुँ । 5 10 4a.	81 पुत्राणां बिभ्रतो षष्टिसुतानां जाता षष्टिसहस्राणि ॥ 5 248.

82 एक्क-दिवसेँ × × ×, चन्दणहत्तिएँ गय कइलासहों ॥ 5 10 5.	82 ते कदाचिदयो याताः कैलासं वन्दनार्थिनः । 5 249a.
83 भरह-कियइँ । 5 10 6a.	83 VP. कारियाइ भरहेणं । 5 171a.
84 करहुँ किम्पि जिण भवणहों रक्खणु । 5 10 7b.	84 VP. रक्खणत्थ किंचि उवायं रहुं कुणह । 5 171b.
85 दण्डरयणु ×× समाविउ । 5 10 9a.	85 दण्डरत्नेन परिक्षेपं प्रचक्रिरे । 5 250b.
86 सयल वि भरहों पुत्तु पवत्तिय । 5 11 2b.	86 भस्मसाद्भावमायाताः सुतास्ते । 5 252b.
87 कहवि कहवि । 5 11 3a.	87 कथमपि । 5 253a.
88 दुम्मण दीण-वयण × × × सकेय-णयरि संपत्त । 5 11 4.	88 (a) दुःखितौ । 5 254b. (b) दीनवदनौ । 5 278b. VP. साएयपुरिं समणुपत्तो । 5 175b.
89 उट्ठन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों । 5 11 5b.	89 नार्यं प्राणस्त्याक्षीत् क्षणात् । 5 255a.
90 घण घडियइँ विज्जु-विप्फुरियइँ, सुविणय ×××× ॥ जलबुब्बुय-सरअ-सुर-चावइँ । 5 12 8.	90 फेनोर्मीन्द्रधनुः-सन्ध्याविद्युद्बुद्बुदसंनिभाः । 5 270a. VP. इन्दधणु-फेण-सुविणय-विज्जुलया- कुसुम-कुब्बुय-सारिच्छ । 5 185.
91 पं णिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ पडिउ । 5 13 4.	91 VP. राया तं चिय सोऊण × × मुच्छावसवेम्भलो पडिओ । 5 192.
92 किं लोएं किं खन्धावारें । 5 13 7.	92 VP. किं मज्झ बहुजणेए । 5 199a.
93 णियविय ताइँ दिट्ठि × × ×, जहिँ मुउ महुयरु कमलब्भन्तरेँ ॥ 5 14 8.	93 (a) राजीव-सम्पुटेऽपश्यद् द्विरेफं च निपीडितम् । 5 305b. (b) मृतिं मधुकरः प्राप्तः । 5 307b. VP. पेच्छइ भमरं पउम-मज्झे । 5 218b.
94 जिह छप्पगाउ, रस-लम्पडु अब्भन्तरु । तिह कामाउरु लउ, कामिणि-वयणासत्तउ ॥ 5 14 9.	94 (a) मकरन्दरसासक्तः । 5 307a. (b) यथाऽयमत्र चेत(?स)कः प्राप्तो मृत्युं मधुव्रतः । प्राप्स्यामो वयमप्येवं शक्ता स्त्री-मुख-पङ्कजे ॥ 5 308. VP. जह पउमसम्पडत्तो नहो चिय महुयरो अभिमाणी । तह जुवइ-वयण कमले, आसत्तो चेव नट्ठो हं ॥ 5 219.
95 सव्वह कव्वउ पर-भायणउ । 6 3 2b.	95 स्वभाव एष कन्यानां यत्परागार-सेवनम् । 6 44a. VP. होही पर-घरवासा ×× स-कमा । 6 20a.
96 6 4 5-9a. (Names of Islands)	96 6 67-69a. VP. 6 31-33.
97 माइव-आसाढे पढम दिणे, वहिँ तिरिकण्ठे किण्णु पयाणउ । 5 9b.	97 चैत्रस्य दिवसे प्रथमे ×× वरो ×× अहो द्वीपं वानर-भाभिधम् ॥ 6 86. VP. चेत्तस्स पढमदिवसे सिरिकण्ठो निग्गओ । 6 35a.

98 [illegible] तेण समाणु खेड्डु करेंवि । 6 7 1a.

98 (a) ततस्तैर्महती रन्तुं प्रीतिरस्य समुत्थिता । 6 111a.
(b) तैरसौ सार्कं रन्तुं प्रवृत्ते नृप । 6 114a.
Vp कीलणहेउं नरिन्देण । 6 43b.

99 भवरेहि मि धरावेवि सहुँ थोंवि । 6 7 1b.

99 ग्राहयित्वा च तान् । 6 121a.
VP. घेत्तूण ताण । 6 43a

100 गउ किक्कु-महीहर गिरि सिहरु,
चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु पवरु ।
किउ सहसा सब्बु सुवण्णमउ,
णामेण किक्कपुरु अण्णमउ ॥ 6 7 2-3.

100 (a) किष्कुमहीधरं । 6 123.
(b) पुरं तत्र ×× ख्यातं किष्कुपुराख्यया ॥ 6 123a.
(c) प्रमाणं योजनान्यस्य चतुर्दशसमन्वतः 6 124a.
VP. किक्कि त्ति एव्वओवरि सुवण्णपायारं ।
चोद्दसजोयणविउलं किक्किन्धपुरं कयं तेण 6 49.

101 जहिँ चन्दकन्तमणि-णिम्मियउ,
ससि भणेंवि कु दियहें जें वन्दियउ । 6 7 4.

101 (a) शशाङ्कसदृशाकारैर्मणिभिः ××××
रजनीष्वपि कुर्वाणा सन्देहं रजनीकरे ॥ 6 129.
(b) च द्रकान्तमणिच्छाया शशिनोद्यच्चन्द्रिका । 6 130a.

102. 6 7 6-7.

102. 6 126-128.

103 भवरोप्पर विहसन्ति व घरईं । 6 7 7b

103 हसन्त इव वेश्मानां भवनानां पुरूपताम् । 6 128b.

104 एक्क-दिवसें देवागमणु,
णियवि जन्तु णन्दीसरदीवहों ।
वन्दणहत्तिए सो वि गउ ॥ 6 7 9

104 (a) कदाचिदथ ×× प्रयान्तं वन्दनां (?ता)
भक्त्या द्वीपं नन्दीश्वरश्रुतिम् ।
पाकशासनवेश्मेष सत्रा देवैः ॥ 6 137–138b.
(b) भक्त्या गमने मतिम् । 6 142a.

105 स-पसाहणु सपरिवारु सघउ,
मणुसुत्तर मरिहरु जाम गउ ॥
पडिखलिउ ताम गमणु णरहों ।
[illegible] 8 1–2a

105 (a) खेचरैश्च समं सर्वैः । 6 142b.
(b) ततः ×× मानुषोत्तरशैलेन
निवारितागति स्तत । 6 143.

106 सईं अण्ण भवन्तरें काईं किउ,
जें सुर गय भग्गु जि विमाणु थिउ ॥
धरि घोर वीर-तउ हउँ करमि,
णन्दीसरदीवु जें पइसरमि ॥
गउ एम भणेंवि णिय घरणहों,
संताणु समप्पेंवि णन्दणहों ॥
णीसङ्गु जाउ णिविसन्तरेंण,
जिह वज्जकण्ठु कालन्तरेंण ॥
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमइ,
तिह मेरु स-मन्दरु पवणगइ ॥
तिह रविपहु × × ॥
णवमउ णामें अमरपहु,

106 (a) अतिक्रम्यालले दृष्टा ××
मीर्त्याविग्रहान ×× परिवेषयथा चके । 6 144–145a
(b) मनोरथा कथं ते कर्मभिर्भया
अशुभे पूर्वसञ्चिते ॥ 6 146.
(c) तस्मात् करोमि कर्माणि तानि येऽन्यजन्मनि ।
यातु नन्दीश्वरं द्वीपं गतिर्मे न विहन्यते ॥
इति निश्चित्य मनसा न्यस्य राज्यभरं सुते ।
अभूत् महामुनिर्धीरस्त्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः ॥
वज्रकण्ठस्ततः ॥ 6 151–153a.
(d) इन्द्रायुधप्रभोप्येतौ ××।
तत इन्द्रमतो जातो मेरुस्तस्मात् मन्दरः ।

वासुपुज्ज-सेयंस-जिणिन्दहों । अन्तरें चिहि मि परिट्ठियउ ॥ 6 8 9–9.	समीरणगतिः तस्मात्तस्मादपि रविप्रभः ॥ ततोऽमरप्रभो जात॰ । 6 161*a*–163*a*. (c) श्रेयसो देवदेवस्य वासुपूज्यस्य चान्तरे । अमरप्रभसंज्ञेन ॥ 6 216. VP. सेयंस-भयवओ जिणन्तरे तह य वासुपुज्जस्स अमरपहेण ॥ ॥ 90.
107 तहों पट्टणें केण वि कहु लिहिय । वीहलङ्गूल ॥ 6 9 1*b*–2*a*.	107. VP. तेहि तत्थ आलिहिए ××× पवङ्गमे दीहणङ्गूले । 6 70.
108 पुरयन्तेंरें कुविउ पसाहियउ, 'सं मारहु लिहिया जेण कइ' ॥ 6 9 4	108 केन चित्रिते मम चिनिना. । कपय. ×× ॥ ×××× क्रोऽन्यस्य वध स्वयम् ॥ 6 173. VP. कुमारो रुट्ठो जेणेई भरणीपिट्ठम्मि लिहिआ वाणर-अहमा ॥ 6 74*a*. तस्स कुणं निग्गहं वाहं ॥ 6 72.
109 कुल देवयई । 6 9 8*b*.	109 VP. देवभूया । 6 75.
110 मउडें चिन्धें धएं छत्तें लिहाविय । 6 9 9*b*.	110 मौलिकोटिषु । ध्वजेषु गृहशृङ्गेषु तोरणाना च मूर्धसु । शिरस्सु चातपत्राणामेतानाशु प्रयच्छत ॥ 6 190*b*–191. VP. छत्तेसु तोरणेसु य धएसु पासाय-सिहरे मउडेसु । कालम्म रयणरइए ठावेह पवङ्गमे चिन्धे ॥ 6 80.
111 चिण्णि वि सेविउ वसें करेंवि थिउ । 6 10 1*b*.	111 अधिद्वयं विजित्वा(त्वा^§)ऽसौ ××× आस्थापयद् वशे राजा । 6 195.
112 उप्पण्णु कइद्धउ तासु सुउ । ××× पडिचन्दहों वि णयणाणन्दु पुत्तु, पुत्तु खयराणन्दु विसालगुत्तु ॥ पुत्तु गिरिणन्दणु । 6 10 2–4*a*	112 (a) तस्य सुतो जात कपिकेतुः । 6 199*a*. (b) सुत प्रतिचन्द्रस्यापि नयनानन्दसंज्ञित । तस्यापि खेचरानन्दस्तस्यापि गिरिनन्दन. ॥6 206.
113 एक्कहिं दिणें उववणु पईसरिउ । 6 10 6.	113 अन्यदाऽथ ×× निष्क्रान्तो रन्तुमुद्यान । 6 228.
114 महएवि ताम तहों वज्जणेंण, थणसिहरइँ फाडिय मक्कडेंण ॥ 6 10 7.	114 देव्यास्तस्य पयोधरौ ×× कपिना नखकोटिभि विपाटितौ ॥ 6 237–238*a*. VP पवंगमो × ■ नहेहि फाडेइ थणकलसे । 6 102
115 तेण वि णाराएहिं विद्धु कइ । 6 10 8*a*.	115 निहतो बाणमाकृष्य तडित्केशेन वानर॰ । ■ 239*b*. VP. राया वि हु तडिकेसो बाणेण पवंगमं हणइ । 6 103.
116 उवहिकुमारु देउ उप्पण्णउ । 6 10 9*a*.	116 महोदधिकुमारोऽभूत् । 6 243*b*. VP. समुप्पन्नो उवहिकुमारो । 6 109.

117 हुङ्कार-घोर-घग्घर-सरइँ। 6 11 5b.	117 कृतभीषणनिःस्वनैः। 6 246b. VP. (a) महाघोरे। 6 107b. (b) हुङ्कारवं करेन्ता। 6 108b.
118 जलेँ थलेँ आयासेँ ण माइयइँ 6 11 6b.	118 VP. जलथलागासे। 6 107b.
119 अण्णइँ उम्मूलिय-तरुवरइँ, अण्णइँ संचालिय-महिहरइँ ॥ 6 11 7.-	119 उत्क्षिप्य पर्वतान् केचित् केचिदुन्मूल्य पादपान्। 6 247a. VP. के एत्थ सिलाहत्था अवरे गिरि-विभिन्न-रुक्ख-हत्था य ॥ 6 108a.
120 तिह पहउ पाउ जिह णिहउ कइ। 6 12 1b.	120 निहतस्य वानरे पाप तथाथ शरणं कृतः। 6 249b.
121 चिन्तेवि। 6 12 4a.	121 व्यचिन्तयत्। 6 251a.
122 के तुम्हइँ। 6 12 5a.	122 के यूयं। 6 253a.
123 महएवि-कज्जेँ कइ घाइयउ। 6 12 7b.	123 अपराधः खयायायां हतो योऽसौ प्लवगमः। 6 255b.
124 रिसि-पञ्चणमोक्कारहुँ फलेँण, सुरवरु उप्पण्णु तेण फलेँण ॥ 6 12 8.	124 साधुप्रसादेन सम्प्राप्तो देवतामिमा 6 256a. VP. साहु-पभावेण उवहिकुमारो अहं जाओ। 6 110b.
125 पिउ विज्जुकेसु × × × जहिँ, णिवसइ महरिसि × × × जहिँ 6 13 2.	125 तेन × × असौ गुरुर्नन्दिकमुपाहतः। 6 260.
126 पुणु पुच्छिउ महरिसि 'धम्मु कहेँ'। 6 13 7 a.	126 पप्रच्छ तुर्मुनिं धर्मम्। 6 273a VP. साहुं पुच्छन्ति जिणधम्मं। 6 112b
127 जाओ सि आसि कासीविसएँ। 6 15 2b.	127 अभूत् × × विषये काशीनामनि। 6 318 VP. वाणारसीएँ एत्थो जाओ। 6 135a
128 भवेँवि कालिय-सण्ण-गमणु, पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥ तम्हाँ वि चवेप्पिणु सुदमइ, हूओ सि एत्थ कइद्धइवइ ॥ पाणुक्किउ हिंडेवि भव-गहणेँ, उप्पण्णु पवङ्गमु एमय-वणेँ ॥ पइ हउ संमाहि-मरणेण मुअ, पुणु गम्पिणु उवहिकुमारु हुअ ॥ 6 15 5-7	128 कापिष्ठगमनं × × अस्य × × भवमुपाग- तम्। ततोऽसौ × × ज्योतिःसुरोऽभवत्।- ततः प्रच्युत्य जातस्त्वं विद्युत्केशो नभश्चरः ॥ व्याधोऽपि सुचिरं भ्रान्त्वा भवसंसारसागरे। लङ्कायां प्रमदोद्याने शाखामृगगतिं गतः ॥ ततोऽसौ निहतः कुपार्थं त्वया बाणेन पापकृत्। प्राप्य पञ्च-नमस्कारं जातोऽयं सागरामरः ॥ 6 325-328 VP. जोइसवासियणे पत्ते। तत्तो चुओ समाणो इहतडिकेसो तुमं समुप्पन्नो। वाहो वि परिभमित्ता संसारे वानरो जाओ ॥ 6 142b-143
129 एवँ सुकेसु भवेँवि। 6 15 9b.	129 सुकेश-संज्ञके पुत्रे संक्रमय्य निजं पदम्। 6 334a
130 भडइँ मोडन्ति चलन्ति हत्थ। 7 2 8b.	130 चक्रे देहस्य वहनं स्फुटत्सन्धिस्वनम्। 6 367a
131 (a) पुर उक्कोवन्तिय दीवि जेम, पच्छइ मन्थारु करिउ तेम ॥ 7 3 8 (b) ससि-जोण्हएँ विज्जुलें महिहरिन्द। 7 4 3b.	131 ततोऽसौ चन्द्रलेखेव स्वदीयाय नवधान्। पर्वता इव ते साधाः श्यामताः शोकवाहिनः ॥ 6 424

132 गणियारिएँ वाल, णिय किक्किन्धहों पासु किंद । सरि-सलिल-पहलुएँ कलहसहों कल-हंसि जिह ॥ 7 3 10	132 अभाषयदिमा बाला ततोऽन्यं व्योमचारिणम् । धात्री सद्-सरसञ्जं हंसीमुत्कलिका यथा ॥ 6 415
133 भजन्ति खम्भ विहडन्ति मञ्च । 7 9 4a.	133 मञ्चस्य स्तम्भमादाय नभश्चारे परः कपिः । 6 441a
134 कञ्चाहिउ पत्तु सुकेसु ताम । 7 5 6b.	134 सुकेशो राक्षसाधिपः × × × आयातः । 6 450a. VP. सुकेसिराया समणुपत्तो । 6 18 3b
135 किएँ पारांउट्ठएँ वल-सतुएँ । 7 6 1b.	135 हेनैकेन विना रैन्यमिसश्चेतश्च तद्गतम् । [illegible] 454a
136 जें विजयसीहु हउ सुय विसालु, सो णिउ कियन्त-दुग्गन्तरालु ॥ 7 9 7	136 निहतश्च तव भ्राता येन पापेन वैरिणा प्रापितोऽसौ महानिद्रां ॥ 6 498
137 घण-पडलइँ णिएवि । 7 10 2a.	137 दृष्ट्वा शरदि तोयदम् । 6 503a.
138 सहसारकुमारहों देवि रज्जु । 7 10 3a.	138 सहस्रारं सुतं राज्ये स्थापयित्वा । 6 505a.
139 किक्किन्धाहिवो वि । गउ वन्दणहत्तिएँ मेरु लो-वि ॥ 7 10 4b.	139 गतो मेरुं किष्किन्धो वन्दितुं जिनम् । 6 508
140 जोवइ व पईहिय-लोयणेहिँ, हसइ व कमलायर-आणणेहिँ ॥ गायइ व भमर-महुअरि-सरेहिँ, णहाइ व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्झरेहिँ॥ पीसमइ व ललिय-लयाहरेहिँ, पणवइ व फुल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिँ ॥ 7 10 1–8	140 (a) निर्झरैर्हसतीवायमट्टहासेन भासुरः । 6 513b. (b) अभ्युत्थानं करोतीव नमनं च नमद्द्रुमैः । 6 515b.
141 महु अहिहरो वि किक्किन्धु कुम्रु । 7 11 1a.	141 पर्वतोऽपि स किष्किन्धः प्रख्यात × × पूर्वं तु मधुरित्यासीत् ॥ 6 522
142 पइट्ठु लङ्क । 7 14 8b	142 प्रविष्टास्ते ततो लङ्काम् । 6 565a.
143 छव्वीस वि सहसइँ पेक्खणयहुँ । 8 1 6a	143 षड्विंशति सहस्राणि च योषिताम् । 7 25b
144 महाणाल-सहस-वरजुवइहिँ । 8 1 8b.	144 चत्वारिंशत्सहस्राणि सहस्राणि च योषितो 7 24b.
145 स मालि सुमालि करें धरइ । 8 2 9b.	145 अथ मालिनमित्यूचे सुमाली । [illegible] 41a.
146 मोक्कल-केस णारि । 8 3 1b.	146 वनिता × × मुक्तकेश्यः । 7 47b
147 विज्जु विरालें मालि णाराएं । 8 9 1b.	147 मालिनो भालदेशेऽस्य × शरं [illegible] निचखान । 7 [illegible]
148 रुहिरारुणभिउ । [illegible] 9 3a.	148 रक्ताहतिनदेहम् । 7 86a.
149 वाम-पाणि धणें देवि मसल्लिएँ, भिण्णु विडालें सुरहिउ सलिएँ ॥ 8 9 4	149 संलम्ब्य वैरतो ऋोधान्मालिनाऽप्यमरोत्तमः ललाटस्य तटे शक्त्या हत- ॥ 7 [illegible]
150 दं विसुमेवि गउ थोहड जोगीहि, ससइ कुरुड पीडिउ [illegible] ॥ 8 10 6.	150 तद् वधार्थं गतं चक्रं भद्रमार्गेण वर्त्तते । ध्वजाच भ्रमद् येनः ॥ 7 91
151 महु माउसु देहि परमेसर । 8 10 7a.	151 सदा मे यच्छ यावनम् । 7 92b.
152 इन्दीवरणिह पडम-पयणि । [illegible] 2b.	152 नीलोत्पलेक्षणं पद्मवक्त्राम् । 7 150a.

153 कसु केरी ××× सुहुँ । 9 2 3a	153 कस्याऽपि दुहिता बाले । 7 159a
154 वोमबिन्दु णिवइ । हउ तासु धूय×××कइकसि णामें××॥ गुरु-वयणेहिँ साणिय एउ वणु । तउ दिण्णी ॥ 9 4b–6	154 व्योमबिन्दोरहं सुता । कैकसीति भवत्येऽर्हां कर्तुं पित्रा निरूपिता ॥ 7 162
155 अट्ठङ्गणिमित्तइँ जाणएँण, सुणइ रयणासव-राणएँण ॥ 9 3 2	155 ततोऽष्टाङ्गनिमित्तज्ञ ×× रत्नश्रवा ××× व्यज्ञापीत । 7 185 VP अट्ठङ्गनिमित्तधरो ×× नेमित्तओ ॥ 7 80
156 होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि । 9 3 3a	156 उत्पत्स्यन्ते त्रय पुत्रा । 7 186a VP हुविन्ति तिण्णि पुत्ता । 7 81a
157 जो परिपालिज्जइ पण्णएँहिँ । 9 4 3a	157 नागेन्द्रहारक्षेण । 7 219a VP नागसहस्सेण च्चिय जो सो रक्खिज्जइ । 7 95
158 पहसुहु दहसिरु जणेण किउ । 9 4 9b	158 यानोऽसौ दशाननस ख्यातम् । 7 222b VP कय दहमुहो नाम । 7 96
159 आणन्दें कहि मि ण माइयइँ । 9 5 2b	159 VP न मायइ नियगेसु अङ्गेसु । 7 154
160 परिचिन्तिउ णउ सामण्णु णरु । 9 5 5a	160 महानेष नर कोऽपि भविवेति व्यचिन्तयत् । 7 218b VP चिन्तेइ तो मणेण होहिइ एसो महापुरिसो । 7 94
161 णहेँ जन्तउ पेक्खेंवि वइसवणु पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि एहु कवणु'। 9 5 8b	161 (a) वैश्रवण वीक्ष्याम्बके । 7 233b (b) ×× पप्रच्छेति स मातरम् । 7 234 (c) अम्ब कोऽयम् ॥ 7 235a
162 (a) स सिसुपेवि ×× वज्जरिउ । ××। 9 6 1 (b) [illegible] माइ सुहाउ वइसवणु । 9 6 3b	162 तत साऽकथयत्तस्य मातृस्वसीय एव वे । 7 236a
163 कमागय । 9 6 4b	163 कुलक्रमायाताम् । 7 238a
164 कइयहुँ माणेसहुँ राय सिय । 9 6 5b	164 त्वमेनी कदा नु त्व प्राप्स्यसि ॥ 7 241a
165 राय विष्पिउ वि भीसणु भीम-वणु। 9 7 1b	165 (a) प्राप ×× भीमं नाम महावनम् । 7 257a (b) सुभीषणम् । 7 259b
166 अहिँ पीसापन्नेहिँ अयगरेहिँ, कोहन्ति काल सहुँ वग्घेरेहिँ । 9 7 3a	166 सुप्ताजगरनि श्वासप्रेङ्खित्कोटरपादपे । 7 258a
167 जा अट्ठक्खरेहिँ पसिद्धि गय । 9 7 6a	167 विद्याष्टाक्षरी । 7 264a
168 सव्व-कामण्ण-रूव । 9 7 6b	168 सर्वकामावरा । 7 264b VP सव्वकामा । 7 107b
169 पुणु साइय सोलह-अक्खरिय, जय (?) कोडि सहास-दहोच्चरिय ॥	169 ततो जपितुमारब्धा सुचिता षोडशाक्षरम् । मन्त्र कोटि-सहस्राणि यस्याशतदशादिता 7 206 VP अविउल समाणया विज्जा वि हु सोलसक्खर निबद्धा । दह-कोडि सहस्साइ जंपे मन्त न परिवाडीए ॥ 7 108

170 वच्छत्थलें पहउ सुकोमलेंण, कण्णावयसणीलुप्पलेण ॥ 9 8 5	170 विशाले हृदये चक्रुरवतंसेन ताडनम् । 7 279b.
171 पेंडु णह ... कट्ठमउ । 9 8 7	171 काष्ठमया इमे । 7 278a.
172 जक्खहों वज्जरिउ अणाढियहों । 9 8 8b.	172 यक्षः ×× अनादृत इति ख्यातः । 7 267. VP. जक्खो आणाढिओ नामं । 7 109.
173 कं झायहों कवणु देउ थुणहों । 9 9 4b	173 आराधयत वा देव कतरम् । 7 282b VP. कयरं देवं खिचिन्तेह । 7 115b.
174 उवसग्गु घोरु पारम्भियउ । 9 9 6a.	174 VP. घोरुवसग्गं कुणइ तेसिं । 7 116b.
175 बहुरूवेंहिं । 9 9 6a	175 नानारूपधरा । 7 286b. VP विविहेहि रूवेहिं । 7 117b.
176 आसीविस-विसहर अजयरेंहिं, सद्दूल-सीह-कुञ्जर वरेंहिं ॥ गय-भूय-पिसाएंहिं रक्खसेंहिं, गिरि-पवण हुआसण-पाउसेंहिं ॥ 9 9 7-8	176 RP. 7 287–289 mention सर्प, केसरिन्, दंश, हस्तिन्, मरुत्, वात, ख, द्रुम, and VP. 7 118–120 mention वेयाल, वाणमन्तर, गह, भूया विसहर, सीह.
177 सयलु वि बन्धु-जणु कलुणउ कन्दन्तु । 9 10 2.	177 अन्त पुरं च कुर्वाणं विप्रलापं मनच्छिदम् । 7 293a. VP. अन्तेउरं विलावे कुणमाण बन्धवे य । 7 123a.
178 मेच्छहिँ पिट्टिज्जन्ताईं । 9 10 8a.	178 ताड्यमाना च चाण्डालै । 7 295a.
179 सिर-कमलईं ताव सि पेल्लाईं, रावणहों गम्पि दरिसावियईं । 9 11 7-8a.	179 पुरो दशाननस्यापि मूर्धा भ्रातोर्निपातित 7 308b.
180 सिय बलईं पडिय ×××× भाइहिं । 9 11 3a-4	180 तयोरपि पुरो मूर्धा दशग्रीवस्य पातितः । 7 309a
181 तं झाणहों चलिय मणामणउ । 9 11 6a.	181 येन तौ...भासावीषद् ध्यान-विकम्पनम् ।
182 विज्जईं सहासु उप्पण्णु । 9 11 9a.	182 VP. सहस्स विज्जाणं ×× सिद्धं । 7 130
183 PC 9 12 1-8. RP 7 324-832 and VP 7 135 142 enumerate the Vidyas several names are common.	
184. Similarly cf. PC. 9 13 1, RP 7 333 and VP. 7 144 and PC. 9 13 3, RP. 7 334 VP. and VP. 7 145.	
185 णामेण सयंपहु णयरु किउ । 9 13 6a	185 स्वयंप्रभमिति ख्यातं नगरं च विनिर्मितम् । 7 337a.
186 त रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहों, आयईं कइ-जाउहाण-बलईं । 9 13 9 6a.	186 तं रत्नश्रवसः श्रुत्वा विद्यातिशयसम्भवम् । सर्वतो रक्षसां संघा. समा. ॥ 7 347.
187 साहेप्पिणु चन्दहासु, गउ वन्दिउ मेरु महीहरासु । 9 10 16	187 संसाध्य चन्द्रहासं दोषरात्रं गतो ध्रातः, वन्दितुं जिनपुङ्गवान् ॥ 8 36.
188 एत्थिएँ अन्तरे एहउसु णाम । 10 1 7a.	188 अन्यात्र यदोऽत्रैव स्थाने कुर्वन्तु सज्जनाः । 8 38b.

189 दीसइ सुणासु ××× मं पवण-जलहों किउ सेउ-बन्धु ॥ 10 3 7	189 नेत्र-कान्ति-नदी-सेतु-बन्ध-प्रतिम-नासिकम् 8 69b.
190 दहगीव-कुमारहों जहें वि चित्तु । 10 4 1a.	190 cf. अभिप्राय-कोविदः । 8 78a.
191 तं वइवरु ××× विसइ सयंपहु पट्टणु । 10 4 9a.	191 समं तया ततो यातः स्वयंप्रभपुरं कृती । 8 81a. VP. पत्तो सयंपहपुरं तीए समं दहमुहो । 8 22a.
192 जलहरवण्ण पमें गिरि विसालु ।, 10 5 2a.	192 मान्ना मेघरवं गिरिम् । 8 90a. VP. मेहरवं पव्वयं पत्तो । 8 29b.
193 कुमारिहिं छह सहास । 10 5 3a	193 षट् सहस्राणि कन्यानाम् । 8 95b.
194 नयणाणन्द-भम्भणु ××× । सहसत्ति दिट्ठ परमेसरीहिं ॥ 10 5 5a-5a.	194 ता युगपद् दृष्ट्वा कन्या रत्नश्रवः सुतम् । 8 99a.
195 तउ अम्हहँ कारणे दुक्कु मरणु । 10 6 6a	195 अस्मत् प्रयोजनायाय प्राप्तोऽस्यन्त संशयम् 8 122a.
196 किर काइँ सियालहिँ धाइएहिं 10 6 7a	196 cf. VP. गरुडस्स किं च कीरइ बहुएहि वि वायसेहि मिलिएहि । 8 45a
197 पडा विसहर-पासेहिँ । 10 6 8a.	197 नागपाशैः × [redacted] × बद्ध्वा । 8 133b. VP. अह बन्धइ नागपासेहिं । 8 51b
198 धामेल्लेवि पुत्तेहि । 10 7 1 a.	198 मोचितास्ते ततस्ताभिः पूर्वा च परिलक्षिता । 8 136a.
199 पेच्छइ वि कुम्भपुरँ कुम्भयण्णु । 10 7 4a.	199 (a) अथ कुम्भपुरे । 8 142a. (b) भास्करश्रवणः । 8 143a. VP. तत्थेव कुम्भनयरे । 8 57a.
200 मयणालङ्कार-दूयः । 10 7 6 a	200 दूतो मयणालङ्कारसंज्ञितः । 8 165a. VP. मयणालङ्कारदूयं । 8 67a.
201 पइट्टु गम्पि । तेहि [illegible] किउ अब्भुत्थाणु किं पि । 10 7 7	201 प्रविवेश ततो दूतः ×× [redacted] । समचारं च संप्राप्त उदयेऽ लोकमार्गतः । 8 164
202 पोरुस णिवारि इउ कुम्भयण्णु । 10 7 8 a.	202 तेऽपुत्रे [redacted] × प्रशस्तैरव्यवसौ पीवं निवारणितुमात्मनः । 8 168b.
203 पएहों पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क, पइसेसउ पुणु-वि करेवि सङ्क ॥ 10 8 3	203 अलङ्कारोदयं ××× तदेव विशं भूयः प्रवेष्टुमभिवाञ्छति ॥ 8 176 VP. पुणरवि पविसिउं विवरं ×× [redacted] दविसिउं महसि ॥ 8 75b.
204 कहों छण्ड चयउ कहों चण्ड इन्दु । 10 8 7 a	204 कोऽसौ वैश्रवणो नाम को वेन्द्रः परिभाष्यते । 8 181a VP. को वेसमणो नाम को वा वि इ भण्णइ इन्दो । 8 77a.
205 पइँ पइसु करेप्पिणु बलि-विहाणु । 10 8 9 a.	205 विरचय्य पाताले बलिं कृत्वा प्रविष्ट । 8 183b

206 विणिवायण दूएण एम । परिभमइ भयसु परमण्डलेंहिँ ॥ 10 8 10 a 11a.	206 अकीर्तिरुद्धवत्युर्वी लोके दुतवधे कृते । 8 189b VP. दूएण मारिएण वि सुहडाण जसो न निव्वडइ ।
207 णीसारिउ दूउ । 10 9 1a.	207 दूत॰ × × क्षिप्र निष्कासितो । 8 192b. VP. दूओ × × निच्छूढो । 8 84b
208 गिरि-गुञ्जकहों । 10 9 8a	208 गुञ्जाख्यस्य × × × पर्वतस्य । 8 201a. VP. गुञ्ज(ञ्ज)-वरपव्वय । 8 88b.
209 सर-मण्डउ किउ तहिँ दहसिरेण । 10 11 1b.	209 तत्र मार्गदशाननः मण्डपं च वन चक्रे । 8 235b. VP. दहमुहो गयणे सरमण्डव कुणइ । 8 117b.
210 धणु पाडिउ × × ×, दहमुह-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु । 10 11 6	210 दशास्यस्याच्छिन्नचाप चक्रे नीतं रथच्युतम् । VP. चाव दुहा विणक रहो य सचुण्णिओ । 8 118b.
211 हउ धणउ भिण्डिवालेण उरत्थें । 10 11 8a.	211 हृदये × × भिण्डिमालेन × × जघान कैकसेयस्तम् । 8 239. VP. भिण्डिमालेण वच्छत्थलम्मि पहओ धणओ । 8 120.
212 जिउ णिय-सामन्तेंहिँ वइसवणु । 10 11 9a.	212 मूर्छे × × × नीतो धनदः । 8 241b. VP भिचेहि रणे वेसमणो गेण्हिऊण ह्वणुत्तो । 8 122
213 घण-विन्दइँ । 11 1b	213 सुमहान्त पयोमुच । 8 274b VP. मेहा इव । 8 136b
214 °जिणालइँ । 11 1b.	214 जिनालया । 8 276b. VP. जिणालया । 8 138b,
215 पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवेँ। 11 1 1b.	215 अथाज्ञान नवाऽपृच्छत् सुमालिनम् । 8 272a VP. पुच्छइ दसाणणो × × य सुमालि । 8 135b.
216 (a) कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहों। 11 1 9a. (b) जिणभवणइँ × × × एयइँ हरिसेणहों केराइँ । 11 1 9b	216 सुमाली तमथाऽगदत् । × × अमृति × × × विराजन्ते जिणालया कारिता हरिषेणेन ॥ 8 275–277a. VP. भणइ सुमाली दसाणण । तेण इमे × × जिणालया करिया ॥ 8 137
217 एयइँ तेण वि णिम्मियाइँ × × × °कुन्दुज्जलइँ । 11 2 9a	217 तेनामी कारिता । 8 399a VP. तेण इमे × × कारिया धवलतुङ्गा । 8 209a.

218 गउ सुणन्तुं हरिसेण-कहाणउ, सम्मेय-इरिहिं मुक्कु पयाणउ। 11 3 1	218 (a) हरिषेणस्य चरितं श्रुत्वा ××× प्रस्थत पुन । 8 401 (b) सम्मेदभूधरस्यान्ते ××× चकार शिबिरम्। 8 405 VP (a) हरिसेण-कहं सोऊण ××× पत्थिओ सहसा। 8 211 (b) अवइण्णो ××× सम्मेय-पव्वय नियम्ब। 8 212a
219 इन्दु वि चवइ ण सक्कियउ खन्धावारेँ पुयहोँ वारणहोँ। 11 3 9a	219 (a) इन्द्रोऽप्युत्पत्तो धर्तुमसमर्थेन वारण। 8 412b (b) मन्ये पुरन्दरस्यापि दुर्ग्रहोऽयम्। 8 413a
220 सव्वङ्गिय-सुन्दरु। 11 4 2a	220 VP सुपइट्ठिय सव्वङ्गं। 8 215b
221 (a) सत्त समुत्तुङ्गउ णव दीहरु। 11 4 3a (b) महु-पिङ्गल-लोयणु। 11 4 4a (c) वह° ×× °कुम्भत्थलु। 11 4 6a (d) गलिय-गण्डत्थलु। 11 4 6b	221 (a) हस्तानां सप्त [illegible] दशकं परिणाहत। 8 418a VP समुस्सेह नव हत्थं आययं। 8 215a (b) मधुपिङ्गललोचन। 8 418b VP महुपिङ्गललोयण। 8 215b (c) वृत्त महाकुम्भम्। 8 420a (d) गलद्गण्ड°। 8 421a
222 (a) विज्जुल विलसिय-कालेँ, सावेहिँ पण्फलेँ चडिउ। 11 6 5-6 (b) अप्फालिउ। 11 6 6b	222 (a) विद्युद्विलसितेन ×× कर(?)पीन ततो ×× उरस्य ××× आरुक्षन् सतम्रम। 8 339 VP विज्जुलविलसिएण ×× चडिओ। 8 176a (c) आस्फालने। 8 315a VP अप्फालणेहिं। 8 177b
223 मेल्लिउ कुसुम-वासु सुर विन्दें 11 7 6b	223 सकुसुमा मुक्ता साधुवादा ×× सुरै। 8 431a
224 तिजगविहूसणु णामु पगासिउ 11 8 1a	224 त्रिलोकमण्डनाभिख्यां प्रापाय दयवत। 8 432a VP भुवणालङ्कारनामधेयं। 8 225
225 थिउ महसा-करि-कह-मणुराइउ, तहिं अवसरें मद्दु पवणु पराइउ 11 8 2	225 स्थिते दशमुखे रतिकथया ××× सहसा ×× प्राप्त पुरुष। 8 436b 437a VP एयकहासत्तो ताव य सम्पाओ खेयरो॥ 8 226b 227a
226 पहर-विहुरु। 11 8 3a	226 शस्त्रप्रहारमग्न ×× दर्शयञ्(स)जर्जरं तनुं। 8 433 VP पहरणजज्जरियतणू। 8 227b
227 भिविरेँ ××× पराइउ। 11 9 1b	VP गओ सिग्घ। 8 236b
228 विद्दविउ असिपत्तवणु। 11 9	228 VP विद्दविया य नरया। 8 237a

229 एम भणेवि णीसरिउ ससाहणु 11 10 6b.	229 VP. निग्गओ जमो ×× रहगयतुरङ्गसहिओ। 8 238.
230 तं णिसुणेवि ××× किर णिग्गइ सण्णहेवि पुरन्दरु, भणइ ताम मन्ति थिउ 11 13 1–2a	230 इति श्रुत्वा सुराधीशः समाभाय कृतोद्यतिः निरुद्धो मन्त्रिवर्गेण। 8 487. VP. एय जमस्स वयणं सुणिऊण रणारम्भं कुणन्तो ×× मन्तीहि निवारिओ। 8 252.
231 सुरसंगीयणयरु जमरायहों। 11 13 6b.	231 प्राप्य वा सुरसंगीतपुरस्य पतिता यमः। 8 494a.
232 वहमुहो वि जमउरि उप्पुरयहों किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूररयहों। 11 13 8.	232 ममरं सूर्यरजसे दत्वो किष्किन्धपर्वतकं तयर्क्षरजसे किष्कुपुरम्। 8 497b–498a. VP. अह रावणो-वि पत्तो आइच्चरयस्स देइ किक्किन्धी। रिक्खरयस्स वि दिन्नं रिक्खपुरं। 255.
233 गउ लङ्कहें सयलंसुहउ णहें जाण विमाणें मणोहरेण। 11 13 9	233 आरुह्य पुष्पकं चारुविमानम्। 8 502b. त्रिकूटशिखरं × × × प्रस्थित.। 8 503. VP. पुप्फविमाणारूढो सव्वड्ढी दहमुहो पयर्ण, वयइ लङ्काभिमुहो। 256b–257a.
234 °भीसण°। 11 14 1a.	234 °भीषणम्। 8 509a.
235 किं तमालवण-मण्डिउ। 11 14 3a.	235 तमालवनसच्छायम्। 8 508b.
236 (a) इन्दणील। 11 14 3b.	236 नाना-रत्न-करव्याप्तम्। 8 509b.
(b) मरगय°। 11 14 4b.	
(c) सूरकन्ति-मणि°। 11 14 5b.	
237 °जल-कल्लोलउ। 11 14 6b.	237 °ऊर्मिसद्धिम्। 8 508b.
238 परिभमभि ××× अजयर। 11 14 7b.	238 महाग्राहसमाकुलम्। 8 508a.
239 जहु णीसरिउ सम्बु परिमोसें। 11 14 9a.	239 सर्वे पौराः समागत्य × × × आनर्दुः। 8 521. VP. सव्वे नायर-जणो विनियओ महिड्ढी। 8 271b.
240 णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सद्द-पढन्तेहिं 11 14 10a.	240 जय नन्द चिरंजीव वर्धस्व देहि मङ्गलम्। इति मङ्गलवाक्यानि प्रयुञ्जानाः। 8 505.
241 °आयरउ°। 11 14 10.	241 °र्घनार्घ्यम्। 8 519.
242 (a) पइसरिउ पट्टणु पुरें। 11 14 11a.	242 (a) प्रविवेश निजावासं महान्। 8 518b.
(b) थिउ पुरवइ। 11 14 11b.	VP. लङ्कापुरिं पविट्ठो दहवयणो। 8 201b. (b) त्रिदशेश इव। 8 518b. VP. इन्द-सम-विभवो। 8 201b.
243 तो सेयहें भणेवि, किक्किन्ध पठेवि, वरिहें वि पर्सारेउ णावइ। 12 1 9b.	243 VP. अन्नुहेउ पवणङ्गं चाई नलिणिउर किक्किन्धउरं × × × उचिय रए। 9 3.
244 पर पुक्करिहें सुर-सुन्दरिहें ॥ जा अवहरणिय सव्वाईरिहें ॥	244 कन्ती रयणा अनुरासी मउने नड्डि नगर. अन्धिभिरायर × × पत्तय्यमा गहे ॥ 9 24–25.

ता ××× चन्दणहि हरिय खर-दूसणेंहिं ॥ 12 3 2-3.	VP. जावच्चिय दहवयणो विवरीओ ××× तणुकब्बु कारणत्थं ताव खरदूसणेणं ××× हरिया चन्दणही । 9 11–12.
245 जिह कण्ण लेवि पर-भायणिय । 12 4 4.	245 कन्या नाम ×× देया परस्मायैव निश्चयात् । 9 32. VP. अवस्स होइ ××× कन्ना । 9 15.
246 चउदह सहास विज्जाहरहुँ । 12 4 5.	246 VP. विज्जाहराण ××× चोद्दस सहस्सा । 9 16.
247 वणें णियसन्तियहें ××× सुउ उप्पण्णु विराहिउ । 12 4 9.	247 अस्त च सुतं ××× विपिनवासया । ×× विराधिताभिख्या ख्यातः । 9 42–44. VP. सा दारयं पसूया नामेण विराहियकुमारं । 9 21.
248 एत्थन्तरें जम-जूरावणेंण ××× रावणेंण ॥ पट्ठविउ महामइ दूउ तहिं ××× वालि जहिं ॥ 12 5 1–2.	248 (a) यमस्य परिमर्दकः । (b) दशास्येन ततो दूतः प्रेषितोऽसौ महामतिः । 9 51a. VP. अह रावणेण तइया वालि-नरिन्दस्स पेसिओ दूओ । 9 24.
249 ××× सुणु सुराउ, जसु भऍं वि तहों पइसारु कउ । 12 5 12.	249 यमाराति समुद्रास ××× अर्कत्वोः स्थापितः । 9 54. VP. किक्कन्धाइपुरया ××× निय-रज्जे ठविया मए ×× जिणिऊण जमं । 9 27.
250 आउ ××× णमहि तहुँ । 12 5 14a.	250 एहि प्रणामं मे कुरु । 9 56. VP. (a) लहुं एहि । 9 26. (b) कुणह पणामं । 9 28.
251 सव्वेंवि थिउ अण्णमणु । 12 6 1.	251 विमुक्तं ज्ञात्वा । 9 58.
252 सीहविकम्पियएण । 12 6 6.	252 नाना व्याघ्रविलम्बीति । 9 64. VP. वग्घविलम्बी । 9 31.
253 मेरें वालि देउ किं पईं ण सुउ ××× ॥ जो णिविसद्धेण णिहिलि कमइ, चत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ 12 6 8.	253 चतु:समुद्रपर्यन्तं जम्बूद्वीपं क्षणेन यः । त्रिः परीत्य ××× पुनरागमत् ॥ 9 6. VP. (a) रे दूय किं न-याणसि वालिं । 9 32. (b) चउसागरपेरन्तं जम्बुद्दीवं पयाहिणं काउं । 9 3.
254 पणवेप्पिणु तिहुअणाहिवइ, सामण्णहों अण्णहों णउ णवइ 12 11 2.	254 अन्यं न प्रणमामीति जिनपादाब्जयुग्मतः । 9 84. VP. मोत्तूण जिणवरिन्दं न पणइ चलणेसु अन्नस्स । 9 29.
255 गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिं । 12 11 6.	255 गगनचन्द्रस्य गुरोः । 9 90. VP. सुमिणगयणचन्दस्स । 9 46.
256 महावल-सिलहें । 12 11 9b.	256 VP. आयावन्तं सिलावट्टे । 9 61.

257 सिरिप्पह भइणि तहों,
सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाणणहों । 12 12 1

257 दशग्रीवाय सुग्रीवो वितीर्य श्रीप्रभाम् ।
9 100.

VP. सुग्गीवो वि हु तस्स सिरिप्पभ
देइ रक्खसिन्दस्स । 9 50

258 विज्जाहरु णामें जलणसिहु ।
तहों धीय सुतार-णाम णेहेंण,
मग्गिज्जइ दससयगइ-चेंएण ॥
गुरु-वयणे तहु ण पडुविय,
सुग्गीवहों णवर परिट्ठविय ॥
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु,
दससयगइहें वि विरहग्गि गुरु ॥
पज्जलइ ॥ 12 12 4b–8a.

258 (a) हुताशनशिखस्यासीत् सुता × × × ।
सुतारेति मता ख्याति × × तां
साहसगतिर्नाम्ना × × दूतैरयाचत ॥
10 2-6
(b) ततो मुनिगिरं ज्ञात्वा × × ×
सुग्रीवाय सुता दत्ता × × × ।
कृत्वा पाणिगृहीतां तां सुग्रीव पुण्यसंचय ।
इयाय ॥ 10 10-11.
(c) चक्राङ्कस्य शरीरजः × × ×
कामाग्निदग्ध ॥ 10 13-14.

VP (a) जलणसिह खेयर सुया
× × × तारा नामेण ।
साहसगई × × अहिलसइ परिणेउ ॥ 10 2-3.
(b) सुग्गीवस्स वरतणू दत्ता ।
परिणेऊण सुतारा सुग्गीवो ॥ 10 8-9.

259 विज्जाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि
णिहालोयपुरवरे ।
परिणेवि पलइ जाम ता थम्भिउ
पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ 13 1 1

259 (a) विद्याधरकुमार्यं । 9 101.
(b) नित्यालोकेऽथ नगरे
× × रत्नावली सुता ।
उपयम्य पुरीं यातो निजां
× × नभसा × × × ।
सहसा पुष्पकं स्तम्भमाप ॥ 9 102–104

VP निच्चालोए नयरे × ×
रयणावलि त्ति दुहिया × × × ।
तीए विवाहहेउ पुप्फविमाणट्ठियस्स गयणयले
अह तस्स निरुद्ध आण ॥ 9 52–53

260 णं कइलास-सेलें पवण-गमणु । 13 1 5

260 मेरोरिव तट प्राप्य सुमहद् वायुमण्डलम् ।
9 104

261 णीसरइ हूयउ किङ्किणीउ । 13 1 6

261 स्खलद्भमे घण्टादिजध्वनि । 9 105

262 मारिचें वुच्चइ देव देव,
स भुअङ्गमु चन्दण रुक्खु जेम ॥
उब्भिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-बाहु,
अच्छइ कइलासहों उवरि साहु ॥
मेरु व अकम्पु ॥ 13 2 5–7a.

262 (a) मारीचस्तम आचख्यौ × × × ।
'शृणु देवैष कैलाशे स्थित प्रतिमया मुनि ॥
9 107
(b) आघाकारिकराकारप्रलम्बितभुजद्वय ।
पद्मगाभ्यामिवाश्लिष्ट महाचन्दनपादपम् ॥ 9 127
(c) मुनिबलम् । 9 128

VP. (a) साहिउ पयत्तो मारीई । 9 55.
(b) पलम्बभुयजुयलो । 9 62a
(c) मेरु पिव निच्चलो । 9 62b,

263 मोसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव, फुट्टइ ण जाव। 13 2 9.	263 निवर्तयाम्यतो देशाद् विमानं निर्विलम्बितम्। ×× [illegible] यावद्यायाति खण्डशः ॥ 9 110.
264 त माम-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु। 13 2 10	264 श्रुत्वा मारीच-वचनम्। 9 111.
265 किं थम्भिउ विमाणु। 13 3 9.	265 विमानं स्तम्भ्यते मम। 9 131.
266 उम्मूलेंवि कइलासु जें सायरें घिवमि। 13 3 10b.	266 कैलासमगमुन्मूल्य क्षिपाम्यब्धौ। 9 133. VP. एवं चिय पव्वयं ××× उम्मूलि-ऊण सयलं घत्तामि लहुं सलिलनाहे। 9 66.
267 तहु सिन्देवि पइट्टु। 13 4 1b.	267 प्रविष्टो धरणी भित्त्वा। 9 135. VP. भूमी भेत्तु पविट्ठो। 9 67.
268 आसण-कम्पु जाउ पायालयले धरणिन्दरायहों। 13 6 1b.	268 चलितं नागराजस्य विष्टरं धरणश्रुतेः। 9 191.
269 रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति ॥ 13 6 9.	269 स्फुरत्फणामणि°। 9 192.
270 दहमुहु कुम्मागारु किउ। 13 6 10b.	270 बभूव सङ्कुचद्गात्रो कूर्माकारो दशाननः। 9 151.
271 घोराराउ मेल्लिओ। 13 7 1b.	271 रवं च सर्वयत्नेन कृत्वा रावितवान् जगत्। 9 152. VP. रवो कओ चेव तएण अइघोरो। 9 78.
272 भत्तार-भिक्ख महु देहि। 13 7 9.	272 भर्तृभिक्षां मे प्रयच्छ। 9 157.
273 अच्छइ अत्तावण-सिलऍं वालि 13 8 6.	273 आतापन-शिलापीठ-मस्तकस्थम्। 9 128.
274 परिममेंवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण, पुणु किय गरहण णाणर-गिरेण। 13 8 7.	274 प्रणम्य त्रिः प्रदक्षिणं। नितान्तं सं च निन्दित्वा सुरकारसुखराननः ॥ 9 172.
275 ण तिहुवण-णाहु मुएप्पिणु, अण्णहों णविउ ण सिरकमलु। तं सम्मत्त-महदुमहों, लहु देव पई परम-फलु ॥ 13 8 10.	275 जिनेन्द्र-चरणौ मुक्त्वा करोमि न नमस्कृतिं। अन्यस्येति त्वयोक्तं यत् सामर्थ्यस्यास्य तत्फलम्। 9 160. VP. मोत्तूण जिणवरिन्दं अन्नस्स न पणमिओ तुमे जं सो तस्सेय फलमउलं। 9 8.
276 कय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहों। 13 9 2	276 चक्रे जिनवरार्चनम्। [illegible] 174. VP. एयइ पूयं। [illegible] 87b.
277 सत्ति अमोहविजय। 13 10 4.	277 अमोघविजयानाम शक्तिम्। [illegible] 209. VP. सत्ती अमोहविजया। 9 101.
278 अत्थवणहों दुक्कु पयङ्गु ताम। 13 12 5.	278 ततो [illegible] ×× जगामास्तं दिवाकरः। 10 52 VP. कमेण अत्थं चिय दिवसयरे समल्लीणे 10 27.
279. 14 9 3–10.	279 ददर्श नर्मदां फेनपटले. हसितामिव दूरतः स्फटिकसच्चाससच्छिन्नां द्विरभूषिता ॥ तरंगभूर्विलासाक्ष्यानावर्तोत्तमनाभिका विस्फुरच्छफरीनेत्रा पुलिनोदरश्रोणिका ॥ नानापुष्पसमाकीर्णा विमलोदकवाससम्। 10 60–62a. VP. 10 30–32.

280 मोहुप्पाइउ।	14 3 12*b*.	280 महाप्रीतिमुपागतः।	10 62.
281 जलु जन्तिर्वेहिं णिरुद्धउ णिम्मलु।	14 4 8.	281 यन्त्रसवाद्दनाभद्दे × × × जले यंत्रप्रयोगेण क्षणेन विधृते सति।	10 68–69.
		VP. विविह-जलजन्त-निरुद्धय-निरुद्धजलº।	10 36.
282 माहेसरपुर-परमेसरु।	14 4 9*a*.	282 माहिष्मतीपुरेशः।	10 65.
283 कहिं मि × × × धवलिउ जलु etc.	14 6 2–8.	283 काचिच्चंदनलेपेन चकार धवलं जलम्। अन्या कुंकुमपंकेन द्रुतचामीकरप्रभम्॥ धौतताम्बूलरागाणामधराणां छुयोपितम्। चक्षुषा अंजनानां च लक्ष्मीरभवदुत्तमा॥	10 81–82.
284 पइणइ कोमल-कुवलय-चार्दु।	14 7 1.	284 VP. घेत्तुं इन्दीवरं इमइ भत्ता।	10 89.
285 दिट्ठइँ णहरइँ थण-सिहरोवरि सुपहुत्तइँ।	14 7 9*a*.	285 कुचौ नखपदाङ्कितौ।	10 71.
		VP. दरे नहक्खयं दट्ठूण।	10 40.
286 सिसुभणेँ सहसकिरणु पर घणउ। उवइ-सहासु जासु॥	14 8 2–3.	286 प्रथितो भुवि × × × सहस्ररश्मिरैवेष सर्वं परमसुन्दरः॥ सहस्रं यस्य दाराणाम्॥	10 65–66.
287 रावणो जल-कील करेप्पिणु, सुन्दर लियय-देह विहूसेप्पिणु॥ उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेँवि, विविह-विलाण-णिवद्धु बन्धावेँवि॥ × × × × × × × × × पाणाविह हिँ विलेवण-भेर्पाँहिँ, दीव-धूव-बलि-पुप्फ-णिवेर्पाँहिँ॥ पुज्ज करेँवि किर गायइ जावेँहिँ॥	14 9 1–5*a*.	287 (a) रावणोऽपि सुखं स्नात्वा।	10 86.
		(b) विकटानर्घितोत्तुङ्गपीठबन्धº।	10 87.
		(c) प्रतिमार्हत.।	10 86.
		(d) स्थापयित्वा।	10 89.
		(e) ºवितानके।	10 88.
		(f) धूपैरालेपनैः पुष्पैर्मनोज्ञैर्बहुमक्तिभिः। विधाय महतीं पूजाम्॥	10 89–90.
		VP. (a) वरवालुया पुलीणे।	10 47.
		(b) कणयपीढे ठावेइ पडिमाओ जिणवरिन्दाणं।	10 46.
		(c) धरिय-वियाणº।	10 47.
		(d) काऊण महापूयं सयुणइ × × × तस्स थुणन्तस्स तओ॥	*10 47–48.*
288 वहन्तुहु पडिम लेवि णिहरप्पदु।	14 9 8.	288 दशाननः क्षिप्रं गृहीत्वा प्रतिमात्वनाम्।	10 92.
289 हरिउ गवेसहोँ।	14 9 9*a*.	289 विज्ञायतामरम्।	10 92.
		VP. गवेसेह।	10 49.
290 'ठेट्ठु' भणेप्पिणु।	14 13 9*a*.	290 आज्ञाप्यत × × । त्वरितं दृश्यतामेव-।	10 99.
291 सलिलहोँ णीसरिउ।	15 1 6.	291 निर्गम्य जलाशयात्।	10 102.
292 थिउ सलुहण्णसु।	15 1 9*b*.	292 VP. कडिसुरं।	10 59.
293 मरुभीसिउ।	15 2 2	293 दृत्वाऽम्सरम्।	10 102.

294 चविउ परोप्परु सुर-पवरु ॥ 'अहो अहो मणीहि रक्खेहिं किय, एहु पँ वहु अण्णु वि गयणें थिय । ॥ × × × × × × × × × ए णिसुर्णेवि णिसियर उज्जियइँ, थिय महियलें ॥ 15 3 3–6	294 (a) विद्याधरेवरे वाच सुराणाम् × × × । अहो महानय वीरैरन्याय कर्तुमीप्सित । 10 108–109 (b) वहनय नभश्चरा । 10 110 (c) इति श्रुत्वा × × × त्रपायुक्ता भुव याता खेचरा । 10 111
295 पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों, परमेसर × × × । 15 4 1	295 प्रतीहारेण चाख्यातमिति कैलासकम्पिने । 'देव × × × । 10 120 VP पडिहारेणक्खाए । 10 6
296 तिजगविहूसणें आरुहिउ । 15 4 6	296 आरुह्य त्रिजगद्भूषणमाख्यं मत्तवारणम् । 10 122 VP आरूढो × × × भुवणालङ्कारमत्तगय । 10 61
297 माहेसर-पुरवइ विरुद्ध किउ, णिविसद्धें मत्त-गइन्दें थिउ ॥ 15 5 1	297 सहस्रकिरण चक्रे विरथ × × × तत सहस्रकिरण समारुह्य द्विपोत्तमम् । 10 123–124 VP विरहो सहस्सकिरणो कओ खयरेण समाणे । × × × आरूढो गयवरं ॥ 10 63
298 सण्णाहु सुरम्मे कप्परिउ । 15 5 3	298 मुक्ता बाणा निर्भिद्य कङ्कटम् । 10 125 VP. मुयइ मुनिसियबाणे दहमुह-सण्णाहमेयकरे । 10 64
299 कहिँ धणु सिक्खियउ ॥ जाहि ताम अब्भासु करें, पच्छले जुज्झहि पुणु समरें ॥ 15 5 5 6	299 कुतस्तव उपदेशोऽयमायात × × × । तावद्धनुर्वेदमधीष्व कुरु च श्रम ततो मया सम युद्ध करिष्यसि ॥ 10 127–128 VP सिक्खाहि ताव रावण धणुवेय × ताहे मए समाण जुज्झसु । 10 65
300 णारवइ णिडालें कोन्तेण हउ । 15 5 8	300 बिभेद × × स कुन्तेनालिकपट्टके 10 129
301 ताम दसासेंण आयासेंण, उप्पएवि पहु धरियउ । 15 5 9b	301 तावदुत्पत्य × × × दशग्रीवस्त्वमुं । × × × गृहीतवान् । 10 131
302 णिउ णिय-णिलयहों × × × णियलियउ । 15 6 1	302 नीत स्वनिलय बद्ध्वा । 10 132 VP बन्धिऊण नीओ नियया वासं । 10 68
303 × अइयएँ रवि गउ अत्थवणु । 15 6 ×	303 इन नी(ऽगी)तिमुपायस्त सहस्ररश्मिरेदरस्वम् । 10 133
304 जङ्घचारण-रिसिहे × × × सयकरहो × × × गय यत्त । 15 6 6 7	304 शतबाहुरथ श्रुत्वा × × × जङ्घाचारण लब्धीश । 10 139
305 गुरु वन्दिय दिण्णइँ आसणइँ 15 7 1	305 प्रणाम च चक्रे । वरासनोपविष्टे यतौ ॥ 10 142–143 VP कयपणामो × × दिण्णासण" । 10 72
306 सुर्ए सहसकिरणु । 15 7 2	306 सहस्रकिरण ततो सुत । 10 147 VP सुमसु इय सुय मे । 10 76
307 पणवेप्पिणु पुच्छइ रावणण । 15 7 4	307 उवाच कैकसीपुत्र प्रणत । 10 148

308 णिय-णन्दणु पियम-थामें थवेवि 15 8 2	308 VP ठविऊण नियमरज्जे पुत्तं । 10 83
309 चमरें चमरें दिण्णु वरु सूलाउहु 15 9 4	309 असुरेन्द्रेण दत्तं शूलरत्नं महागुणम् । 12 12 VP एयस्स सूलरयणं दिन्नं असुरेण । 12 6
310 थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धरें 15 9 5	310 चिरेण × × प्रापाष्टापदभूधरम् । 12 72 VP अट्ठावयपव्वयं पत्तो । 12 36
311 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर भवणाइँ । 15 9 8	311 नमस्कृतजिनालयः । 12 78
312 णलकुव्वरहों दुल्लङ्घ-णयर-परमेसरहों । 15 10 2	312 नलकूबर × × पुरे दुर्लङ्घ्यसञ्ज्ञके 12 79 VP नलकुब्बरो त्ति नामं दुल्लङ्घपुरे परिवसइ । 12 38
313 पवरत्थाइँ जन्ताइँ । 15 10 6	313 उदारयन्त्राणि । 12 92
314 महँ होन्तिएँ । 15 12 1	314 मयि सत्याम् । 12 104
315 तहिँ तुमुलें जुज्झें × × ×, जिह सहसकिरणु रणें रावणेण ॥ तवसएँण, णलकुव्वरु धरिउ विहीसणेंण ॥ 15 15 6–7	315 ततो महति सङ्ग्रामे × × विभीषणेन वेगेन × × × नलकूबर गृहीत × × × । सहस्रकिरणे कर्म दशवक्त्रेण यत्कृतं । विभीषणेन × × तत्कृतं नलकूबरे ॥ 12 142–144 VP. गहिओ विहीसणेण नलकुब्बरपत्थिवो समरे । 12 68
316 वाणर चिन्धु × × × महिन्दहों णन्दणु । 17 3 9	316 सुतमहेन्द्रस्य कपिकेतो । 12 205 VP कइधओ महिन्दसुओ । 12 96
317 महँ ताव जियन्तें । 17 5 10	317 सत्येव मयि देवेन्द्र । 12 225
318 सिरिमालि पहरिसिउ । 17 6 8	318 श्रीमाली × × × हृष्ट । 12 231 VP सिरिमाली य सहरिसं । 12 103
319 वइसुह-विसियण × × × । धुधुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेण 17 7 1	319 कनकेन ततो भित्त्वा जयन्तो विरथीकृत । श्रीमालिना ॥ 12 234 VP सिरिमालीण × × × कणएण विरहो कओ जयन्तो । 12 103
320 मुच्छा विहलङ्घलु अट्ठिउ । 17 7 3	320 मूर्च्छांवाप्य परित्याज्याद्युत्थिते । 12 235 VP मुच्छानस-चेम्भलो जाओ । 12 103
321 भीसण भिण्डिवाल-पहरण-धरु, णाउद्दाण-दड्डु किउ सय-सक्करु । 17 7 4	321 आहत्य भिण्डिमालेन जयन्तेन तत कृत श्रीमालिर्निरथा रोपात प्रहरणेन । 12 236
322 सुरवइ-णन्दणेण × × × गय भमेंवि ॥ आहउ वच्छत्थलें, पडिउ रसायलें ॥ 17 7 9–10	322 सुरराजस्य सूनुना स्तनान्तरे हतो गाढ गदया पतितो भुवि । 12 240 VP जयन्तेण × × × पहओ पगन्त रोसं सिरिमालि गयप्पहारेण । 12 104
323 सन्दण सन्दणेण सचूरइ, गयवर गयवरेण मुसुमूरइ । तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ, णरवर णरवर-धाएं घायइ ॥ 17 9 4–5	323 हन्यते वाजिना वाजी वारणेन मतङ्गज । वरस्थेन च रथस्थो रथेन ध्वस्यते रथ ॥ 12 264

324 सारहि थाहि थाहि रहु तेचहिं ××× जेचहिं सुरवइ। 17 10 1–3.	324 उवाच सारथि ××× तस्यैव यकुंडस्य संमुखो नाम्यतां रथः ॥ 12 305–306 VP. वाहेहि रहवरं मे तुरिय इन्दस्स अहिमुहं। 12 120
325 सर मल्लेउ मुक्कु सहसक्खें। 17 14 6.	325 निक्षिप्तमस्त्रमाग्नेयं नाथेन स्वर्गवासिनाम्। 12 322 VP. अग्गेय पहरण सुरिन्देण × ■ विसज्जियं। 12 126
326 सरवरसिंहा उल्हाविउ ××× धूमलगच्छ। 17 14 9.	326 धूमलस्त्रायं(? मार्ग) विध्यापितम्। 12 327
327 पहरु-अग्गेउ-पहरणें पेसियं सुरेणं ॥ किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणङ्गणु ॥ 17 15 1–2.	327 सुरेन्द्रेण ततोऽसर्जि तामसास्त्रं स्मन्दितः। तेनान्धकारिता चक्रे ककुभाम्। 12 328. VP. इन्देण पुणरवि लहु विसज्जियं तामस महासत्थं। 12 128.
328 पेक्खेवि णिय-बलु मोणछुन्तउ। मेल्लिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ 17 15 4.	328 ततो निज-बलं मूढं दृष्ट्वा रत्नश्रवः सुतः। प्रभास्त्रममुचत् ॥ 12 330.
329 णागपासु सर मुमइ दसाणणु ॥ 17 15 5.	329 नागविमर्दन ××× नागास्त्रमुज्झितम्। 12 332. VP. नाग-सरा ××× लङ्काहिवेण मुक्का 12 129.
330 गारुडत्थु वासवेण विसज्जिउ। 17 15 7.	330 गारुडास्त्रं ततो दध्यौ सुरेन्द्रः। 12 336.
331 अगाडक पवणन्दोलिय मेइणि, दोलारूढी णं वरकामिणी। 17 15 8.	331 पक्षवातेन तस्याभूत् ××× दोलारूढमिवाशेष ××× बलम्। 12 337.
332 तिजगविहूसणें गएँ चडिउ। 17 15 10a	332 आरूढस्त्रिजगद्भूषणम्। 12 340 VP. आरुहइ × ■ × भुवणालङ्कार-मत्तगय। 12 131.
333 हस्थ देवि अंगुर्पुण णिवडइ। 17 17 4.	333 तत उत्पत्य ××× बद्धाग्रद्धेन देवेन्द्रम्। 12 346–347. VP. विम्बंपुएण बद्धो। 12 137.
334 ताव अमन्तु दसाणण-जाएं आणिउ बन्धेवि। 17 17 6.	334 राक्षसाधिपपुत्रोऽपि दृष्ट्वा वासवात्मजम्। 12 348.
335 ण परिवण्णु मज्झु सहसारें। 17 18 9.	335 VP. सहस्साये इच्छइ सम्पनेयं तु। 12 137.
336 गउ पव्वज्जेवि। 17 18 10a.	336 दीक्षां जैनेश्वरीं प्राप। 13 106. VP. गिहइ ××× पव्वज्जं। 13 51.
337 एवं माणु मलेवि पुरन्दरहों परिभमेवि सिहरइं मन्दरहो। आवइ पडीवउ जाव पहु ॥ 18 1.	337 असौ देवाधिपमदो याती मन्दिर(न्द्र)मेन्मदः। जिनेन्द्रवन्दनां कृत्वा प्रत्यागच्छत् ॥ 14 2. VP. सो ××× मेरु गन्तूण चेइयहराइं थोऊण पडिनियत्तो आगच्छइ। 14 1.

338 मारराय पयुष्ठिइ रायगेस । 18 1 2.	338 पत्त्र × × है नारीचर्म् । 14 5. VP. परिपुच्छइ नारीं । 14 3.
339 वहु फलयलु मुम्मइ काइँ माम । 18 1 3.	339 अपि नारीच नारीच कुतोऽयं निनदो महान् 14 6. VP. कलेसो वेपवसिनिग्घोसो । 14 3.
340 जइ णाहेण वयम्मतीव । 18 1 4.	340 अनन्तबल-संज्ञा कथितो मुनिः । 14 10.
341 देवागमु । 18 1 6.	341 देवागमः । 14 7.
342 परियंचेवि णवेवि थुणेवि णिविट्ठु 18 1 8.	342 नमस्कृत्य स्तुत्वा × × × स्थितः समुचितासने । 14 11.
343 महवयइँ को वि को वि अणुवयइँ × × × । को वि सम्मत्तु लएवि थिउ ॥ 18 1 9.	343 सम्यग्दर्शनमापन्नाः केचित् केचिदणुव्रतं । महाव्रतधराः केचिज्जाता । 14 354.
344 धम्मरहु महारिसि भणइ तेण्हु × × × । × × रयणायरें रयणु ण लेहि 18 2 1–2.	344 अथ धर्मरथाख्येन मुनिनाऽभाणि × × × । द्वीपेऽस्मिन् धर्मरत्नानां × × × [illegible] मप्रसादाम् ॥ 14 355–356. VP. [illegible] धम्मरयणं मुणिवर × × × [illegible] । 14 151.
345. 18 2 5–7.	345 cf. [illegible] [illegible] । 14 363.
346 जइ सक्कमि णउ घेत्तुं । 18 2 9b.	346 न शक्नोमि [illegible] । 14 364. VP. [illegible] । 14 152.
347 पडिवज्जेवि । 18 3 1.	347 [illegible] । 14 370.
348 जं मइँ ण मणिच्छइ णारिहि, तं अणवरउ कवणि ण परिहरमि । 18 3 3	348 न मया नारी, परित्यक्ता [illegible] । [illegible] ॥ 14 371
349 महिन्दु महिन्दहमाणें युत्तउ । 18 3 4	349 [illegible] × × × महेन्द्र [illegible] । 15 13–14 VP. [illegible] । 15 10
350 कहो दिवसहो मासेण भत्त, कहो दुहिय [illegible] । 18 3 5	350 (a) [illegible] । 15 15 (b) [illegible] 15 16 VP. (a) [illegible] 15 11 (b) [illegible] । 15 12
351 [illegible] । 18 3 6	351 [illegible] । 15 21 VP. [illegible] । 15 13
352 [illegible] । 18 3 7	352 [illegible] । 15 [illegible]
353 [illegible] × × × [illegible] । 18 3 9	353 [illegible] । 15 [illegible]
354 [illegible] । 18 4 1	354 [illegible] । 15 [illegible] VP [illegible] 15 [illegible]
355 [illegible] । [illegible] । 18 5 1–2	355 [illegible] । [illegible] 15 [illegible] VP. [illegible] [illegible] । 15 [illegible]

356 णउ विसहउँ वइयउ विवसु । 18 6 2.	356 अविवाहयितुं नाहं प्रभवामि दिनत्रयम् । 15 125
357 जइ अज्जु ण कलिलउ पियहें वयणु, तो कइएँ महु णिच्छउ मरणु ॥ 18 6 3.	357 VP. जइ तं महिन्दतणयं अज्ज । न पेच्छामि × × × तो विगयजीविओ हं होहामि न एत्थ संदेहो ॥ 15 54.
358 तं णिसुणेवि सुयइ पहसिएण, × × × वयणें पहसिएण । 18 6 4	358 एवमुक्तस्ततोऽवोचदाशु प्रहसितो हसन् । 15 128.
359 थिय जाम-गयवरलएँ रिद्ध जाम । 18 6 7	359 तातावस्थितौ गुप्तावासविशेषानास्तां तामपश्यताम् । 15 139.
360 एत्थन्तरें × × × चवइ वसन्तमाल । 18 7 1	360 अत्रान्तरे × × × वसन्ततिलकाभिधा । अभाषत ॥ 15 147. VP. एयन्तरम्मि सहिया वसन्ततिलयत्ति नामओ भणइ । 15 65.
361 सहलउ वउ माणुस-जम्मु माएँ भत्तारु पहञ्जणु जहु जाएँ ॥ 18 7 2	361 अहो परमधन्यासि सुभगे भर्तृदारिके । पिता वायुकुमारस्य यद् दत्ताऽसि । 15 148. VP. धन्नासि तुमं बाले जा दिन्ना पवणवेगस्स । 15 65.
362 तिरु णिसुणेवि भणइ वि मीसकेस । सोदामणिपहु महु परिहरेवि, थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥ 18 7 3-4	362 मिश्रकेशीति × × × अवदत् × × × पूर्व-पक्षिकृतवाक्यम् । विद्युत्प्रभं परित्यज्य यायो-देशि यद् गुणम् ॥ 15 155. VP. विज्जुप्पहं पमोत्तुं पवणंजयं वणेसि × × × पवणं है । 15 68.
363 (a) जे अत्थइ गोप्पय-सायराइँ 18 7 5 (b) जे विज्जुप्पह-पयमराइँ ।18 7 6	363 भेदो वायोर्विद्युत्प्रभस्य च × × × गोष्पदसागरयोरिव च । 15 160.
364 आएँहिँ आलावेंहिँ कुविउ णह । थिउ × × × उक्खय खग्ग-हत्थु ॥ 'हिउ एयहउ विहि-मि छेमि सिरइँ ॥ 18 7 9.	364 (a) इत्युक्ते कोपाक्रान्तचित्ता । 15 163. (b) कृपाणं स्व उत्खाय । 15 164. (c) हन्म्यहं × × × दुर्भा-षिते । [illegible] 15 166. VP. सोऊण वयणमेयं पवणगई [illegible] 15 71. (b) [illegible] × × × [illegible] 15 72.
365 कमे-णियर-वसप्पुसडेण । 18 8 2.	365 [illegible] 15 173 VP [illegible] 15 75.
366 णिव-कामकारी । 18 8 3.	366 [illegible] 15 177. VP. [illegible] 15 77.
367 गय एक्के वासु । 18 8 4.	367 [illegible] 15 185. VP. [illegible] 15 80.

368 रवि उग्गउ।	18 8 4.	368 उदियाय च हिमांशुः।	15 181.
		VP. दिवसयरो उदिओ।	15 83.
369 उम्माहउ लाइउ जन्तएण।	18 8 6.	369 तेन नितान्तं तु खिताऽभवत्।	15 193.
		VP. सोऊण गमणं तिस्स बाला चिन्तेइ	15 85.
370 कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिँ।	18 8 8.	370 श्वशुरेण धृतः पाणौ जनके च।	15 215.
371 परिचिन्तियउ।	18 8 9a.	371 दध्यौ।	15 216.
372 एक्क-वार करयलें धरेवि पुणु × × × परिहरेवि।	18 8 9b.	372 सकृद्ग्राहितपाणिस्तु तेनासृजन्मना।	15 217.
373 दूउ विसज्जियउ।	18 9 9.	373 दूतः प्रेषितः।	16 35.
374 वरुणहों णन्दणेहिँ। × × राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिँ ×× खरदूसण × × धरिय णवर॥	18 10 1–2.	374 (a) राजीवपौण्डरीकाख्याः × × × वरुणनन्दनाः।	16 43.
		(b) गृहीत खरदूषण।	16 51.
		VP. (a) राईवपुण्डरीया पुत्ता।	16 19.
		(b) वरुणसुएहि गहिओ खरदूसणो।	16 24.
375 साउग्गहुँ म होसइ कहि-मि घाउ।	18 10 4.	375 खरदूषणभद्रस्य × × × मा भून्मरणसंप्राप्तिः	16 53.
376 ओसरु दुट्ठ-मणें।	18 10 8.	376 भवसर्पाक्षु × × × दुरीक्षणे।	16 87.
377 अच्छिउ अप्पाणें जीउ महु, जन्तें जाएसइ पइँ वि सहुँ॥	18 10 9.	377 (a) तिष्ठताऽपि त्वया × × × जीविताहिम। जीविष्याम्यधुना स्वामिन् कथं दूरगते त्वयि॥	16 91-92.
		(b) मरणं भवेत्।	16 95.
		VP. जीये मरण वि तुमे आयत्तं मज्झ।	16 43.
378 माणस-सरवरें आवासु मुक्कु, अप्पणहों ताम पयट्टु ढुक्कु॥	18 11 2.	378 तत्रासी मानसं सरः। आवासयत्तटे तस्य॥	16 98.
		VP उवडिओ माणससरम्मि × × × रइओ तस्स निवेसो। ताव चिय अत्थगिरिं कमेण सूरो समल्लीणो।	16 44-45
379 चक्की वि दिट्ठ विणु चक्कएण, वाहिज्जमाण मयरद्धएण॥	18 11 4.	379 (a) एकाकिनीमेकामाकुलां चक्रवाकिकां वियोगानलसन्तप्ताम्।	16 107.
		(b) ददर्श।	16 113.
		VP. तत्थेक्का चक्काई दिट्ठा × × विरहग्गिसंतवियङ्गी।	16 51.
380 पक्खाहणन्ति × × चक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति॥	18 11 5.	380 (a) धुन्वाना पक्षती वेगात्।	16 109.
		(b) नानाचेष्टितधारिणीम्।	16 107.
		VP. विहुणइ पक्खउवन्ति उड्डाइ चलइ नेवइ।	16 52.
381 जाउ तहें करुण-भाउ, मइँ मरिसु अण्णु ण को वि पाउ	18 11 6.	381 (a) कृपार्द्रः।	16 113.
		(b) पापचेतस।	[illegible] 122.

382 उग्गएवि पहञ्जणें पे वि गय । 18 11 9.	382 पुरः प्रहसितं कृत्वा वायुर्गगनमुद्ययौ । 16 149.
	VP. दोण्णि [redacted] गयणङ्गणेण वच्चन्ता । 16 63.
383 पच्च मञ्जणहेँ भवणु पच्छण्णु होवि थिउ कहि-मि पवणु ॥ गउ पहसिउ अब्भन्तरेँ पइट्ठु, × × × आगमणु सिट्ठु ॥ 18 12 1–2.	383 (a) प्रासादाञ्जनसुन्दर्याः गृहे प्रग्रीवकोदरे । वायुरस्थात्प्रविष्टस्तु तस्याः प्रहसितोऽन्तिकं ॥ 16 151. (b) अकथयत्तस्यै पवनस्य समागतम् । 16 154. VP. पहसिओ × × × अब्भिन्तरं पविट्ठो । 16 64.
384 पवड्ढु पुण्णु जइ । 18 12 5.	384 अपुण्याम् । 16 156.
385 पड्ढें चडिउ करेँ लेवि देवि । 18 13 8.	385 गृहीत्वा दयितं पाणौ शयने समुपाविशत् । 16 171.
386 वं महसेजाहि णिग्गमणि । 19 1b.	386 देवि मा कार्षीद्वेगं त्वम् । 16 229. VP. मा उव्वेयस्स देहि अत्ताणं । 16 84.
387 कर मउलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवइ, दयसलहेँ गब्भु जइ संभवइ । तो उत्तर काइँ देमि जणहों ॥ 19 1 2–3.	387 कृत्वा करयुगाम्भोजं अगादाञ्जनसुन्दरी × × ऋतुमती × × × ततस्तव चिरहे गर्भो ममावाच्यो भविष्यति ॥ 16 231–232. VP. भज्जं निय उदुसमओ × × × गब्भो क्याइ उयरम्मि होही वयणिज्जयरो । 16 86.
388 कड्ढणु × × × समप्पेवि । 19 1 4.	388 वलयं दत्वा । 16 238
389 पुउ काइँ कम्मु पइँ मायरिउ । 19 1 7.	389 वत्स केनेदं कृतं कर्म । 17 4
390 भग्गाउरउ सज्जायउ पे वि णिरुत्तरउ । 19 2 4.	390 सीला निरुत्तरीभूताम् । 17 16
391 हक्कारेँवि पभणिउ कूर-भडु । 'पुयउ × × × माहेन्दपुरहों दूरन्तरेँण । परिघिवहि णाउ लहुँ रहवरेँण ॥ 19 2 5–7	391 क्रूरनामानं क्रूरमाहूय किङ्करं × × × इत्यूचे । × × × नीत्वमां महेन्द्रपुरगोचरं यानेन सहितो शव्या निक्षिप्येहि । 17 12–13.
392 गउ पे वि चडावेँवि । 19 2 9	392 तस्याः समं समारोप्य यानम् । 17 18. VP. सयवं सहियाएँ अञ्जणा × × × जाणम्मि समारूढा । 17 8.
393 अञ्जण × × × ओआरिया । 19 2 10	393 अवतार्यैताम् । 17 21.
394 रवि अत्थन्तओ, अञ्जणाएँ केरउ दुक्खु वि असहन्तओ । 19 3 1	394 ततोऽञ्जना समालोक्य दुःखभारादिवोन्मी × × × रविरस्तमुपागमत् । 17 22. VP ताव य अत्थंगओ सूरो । 17 9.
395 सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय णिसि 19 3 5.	395 निर्गतं [redacted] मे कृच्छ्रेणार्धौ । 17 29.
396 पइण्ण हट्ट-सोह करहों । 19 3 8.	396 पुरस्य क्रियतां शोभा । 17 36
397 जे × × × सिरेँ वंसण हुउ । 19 4 5.	397 वज्रेणेवाहते श्रुती । 17 39.
398 दुस्सील दुट्ठ × × × विणु सेव णयरहों णीसरउ । 19 4 6.	398 निर्वासयतां पुरादस्मादरं सा पापकारिणी । 17 39. VP. (a) धाडेह पावकम्मा बाला × × एत्ता । 17 20. (b) धाडेह लहु पुरवराओ । 17 24.

399 पभणइ भाणन्दु मन्ति सुचवि। 19 4 7.	399 ततो नाम्ना महोत्साह- सामन्तोऽस्याति- वक्रम अवाद। 17 40. VP. नमेण महुच्छाहो सामन्तो भणइ। 17 21.
400 घणु मणिय पइट्टउ। 19 5 8	400 सर्वं सख्या × × प्रविश्य वनम्। 17 65.
401 भाहाविउ। 19 5 8.	401 सा चक्र परिदेवनम्। 17 66. VP करेइ परिदेवण बाला ॥ 17 30.
402 विहि मि कलुणु कन्दन्तियहिं 19 5 10	402 अत्यन्तदीनयेतस्यां रुदन्त्याम्। 17 79.
403 हरिणेहिं वि दोवउ मेल्लियउ। 19 5 10	403 मृगीभिरपि निर्मुक्ता° सुस्थूला बाष्पबिन्दव। 17 79. दर्भाङ्कुमात्तान् विजहुर्हरिण्यः। Raghuvams'a 14 37.
404 पलियङ्क-गुह। 19 6 6.	404 पर्यङ्कगुहाख्याम्। 17 213. VP. पलियङ्कगुहा°। 17 75.
405 णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ। 19 6 7.	405 अमितगत्याख्य°। 17 139. VP. अमियगई। 17 47.
406 जिण पडिम सवर्णाहें मच्छरेण, परिचित्त पत्त तं एहु दुहु। 19 7 4-5	406 (a) सपत्न्यै क्रुद्धया तया चक्रे बाह्याव- काशतो जिनेन्द्रप्रतिमासना ॥ 17 168. (b) तस्यातिदु स्ख समागमत्। 17 198. VP. (a) °सवत्तीए × × रुट्ठाए जिणपडिमा ठविया घरबाहिरुद्देसे। 17 62. (b) तं एस-महादुक्खं अणुहूय। 17 70.
407 एयहिं पावेसहि सयल-सुह। 19 7 5.	407 अल्पैरेव च वेऽहोभि। प्रियसङ्गो भविष्यति। 17 210.
408 कीलाल सित्त-केसर-पसरु। 19 7 8.	408 °कीलालशोणकेसरसंचय°। 17 224. VP. केसराहणिओ। 17 77.
409 °गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु। 19 7 9	409 गुञ्जाक्ष। 7 235.
410 उप्पएँवि आयासें वसन्तमाल। 19 7 11	410 उत्पत्य त्वरिता व्योम्नि वसन्तस्था। 17 240.
411. 19 8 1-6	411. 17 255-257.
412 रक्खहीं लहिय। 19 8 6.	412 कुहठ प्राप्यमस्याः। 17 257. VP रक्खसु। 17 81.
413 गन्धव्वाहिवइ × × × पत्त-जवयारु मइ। 19 8 7	413 गन्धर्वं × × × कारुण्यात्स्वेपमीयिवान्। 17 242.
414 मणिचूडु रयणचूडहें दइउ।	414 मणिचूडाख्य रत्नचूला निजाङ्गना 17 243
415 गीउ गीउ × × × मणोहरु। 19 9 1	415 गीतं येनाप्येतन्मनोहरम्। 17 284. VP गाइउ पवत्तो × × × मणहरं। 17 85.
416 को वि सुहि वसइ वणें। 19 9 2	416 (a) कोऽप्यनुकम्पक। 17 285. (b) महारण्येऽपि × × सुहृदो जन. 17 287.
417 कहीं धीयउ कहीं कुलउत्तियउ, कसु केरउ पवइ दुहु, वणें अच्छहीं जेण। 19 9 10.	417 इयं का दुहिता कस्य वा शुभा। पत्नी वा कस्य कस्मात् वा महारण्यमिदं श्रिता। 17 328.
418 माहवमासहीं बहुलट्ठमिएँ। 19 9 5.	418 चैत्रस्य बहुलाष्टमी। 17 364. VP. बहुलट्ठमी य चेत्तस्स। 7 107

419 णक्खत्तें सवणें। 19 9 6	419 नक्षत्र श्रवण। 17 364 VP सवणो चिय नक्खत्त। 17 107
420 रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरें थिऍं ××× जम्मणु सुउ। 19 [illegible] 5-6	420 अर्धयामावशेषायां रजन्यामथ बालक प्रजात। 17 361 VP रयणीए अद्धपच्छिमे जामे वरदारय पसूया। 17 101
421 अञ्जणसुन्दरि णामेण दुहिय ××× महिन्दु णेण जणिय। 19 10 2-3	421 सुता महेन्द्रराजस्य नामत प्रथिताञ्जना। 17 335 VP महिन्दनिवधूया नामेण अञ्जणा। 17 97
422 पवणञ्जयहों घरिणि। 19 10 4	422 पत्नी पवनवेगस्य। 17 336 VP महिला पवणञ्जयभडस्स 17 97
423 पभणइ वाहम्भ मरिय-णयणु। 19 10 5	423 पवनञ्जयनन्दनसमवादयत्। 17 347
424 पडिसूरु हणुरुह राउलउ। 19 10 7	424 प्रतिसूर्योऽहं द्वीपे हनूरुहाभिधे। 17 346
425 णं णहु णवीयउ कलसु णिहि। 19 11 6	425 प्रदत्तं रत्नसंपूर्णं निधानं हरता। 17 389
426 थिय पुरु पइसरवि णरवरेंण, जम्मोच्छउ किउ पडिदिणयरेंण॥ 19 11 7	426 (a) प्रतिसूर्यो निज स्थानम्। 17 399 (b) स विवेश पुरम्। 17 400 (c) तत्र जन्मोत्सवस्तस्य ××× विद्याधरैः कृत। 17 401 VP पवेसिओ हणुरुहं नयरं। 17 118 (d) जम्मूसवो तस्स महन्तो कओ खेयरेहिं। 17 119
427 सिरिसइलु सिलायलु चुण्णु किउ। 19 11 8	427 शैलश्चाचूर्णितस्तात पीडितस्तव। 17 402 VP सेलो आचुण्णिओ ××× तेणं जिय सिरिसेलो नाम ××× कय। 17 120
428 हणुरुह-दीवें पवड्ढियउ, हणुवन्तु णामु तें तासु किउ। 19 11 8	428 (a) पुरे हनूरुहे यस्माज्जात संस्कारमाप्तवान् हनुमानिति तेनायं प्रसिद्धिम्। 17 403 (b) नामास्य चक्रे। 17 402 VP (c) हणुरुहनयरम्मि जहा सक्कारो पाविओ ××× हणुओत्ति तेण नाम 17 121 (c) हणुरुहपुरे जेण वड्ढिओ ××× हणुओ त्ति तेण नामं। 18 51
429 खर-दूसण मेल्लावेप्पिणु, वरुणहों रावणहों वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु। 19 12 1	429 (a) प्रविश्य पुरम्। 18 6 (b) गृहमेतत्तया शून्यम्। 18 [illegible] 18 5 VP पविसइ नियनयरं। 18 15
430 पिय-भवणु पईसइ। णीसुण्णु ताम पिय परिमिय-घरु। 19 12 2	430 सम मित्रेण।
431 पवणेहिं परियरिउ।	431 भूतस्वनाभिख्यं वन प्राप्य। 18 48 VP भूयरव नाम वण संपत्तो। 18 20
432 काणणु पइसरइ पिसायहउ। 19 [illegible] 2	432 महेन्द्रतन ×× दुयस्य च पराभवम्। 18 51 VP स समगु मज्झ समरं। 18 22
433 तें समउ समेअन्तेहिं कुम्मि मडु। 19 14 4	433 मृत्कृतेन्ता स्वामिशासस्य दर्शन न मुमोचान्तकम्। 18 53

434 सामिय-सम्माणु ण वीसरइ । ××× पासु ण मुअइ ॥ 19 14 8-9	434 रावणस्यापि सन्धियेन रणे कृतः । 18 68 VP. कारेइ सन्धिसमयं ×× दूसणं मुयइ । 18 3
435 ण पुच्छ पुत्त कहिँ गयउँ तुहु । 19 15 3	435 ण वत्स ××× क्वासि गतः । 18 69
436 पल्हाएँ धीरिय । 19 15 8.	436 सान्त्वयन्वनितां ××× प्रह्लादः । 18 71. VP. संठाविऊण महिलं पल्हाओ । 18 31.
437 उभय-सेढि-विणिवासियहुँ । 19 15 10.	437 द्विश्रेणिवासिनः । 18 73. VP उभयसेढि वत्थव्वा । 18 32.
438 विवरीय माहुतेँण । 19 16 10.	438 प्रतिसूर्यः समाश्वास्य । 18 85. VP. पडिसुज्जओ आसासेऊण अञ्जणा । 18 36.
439 णिय-विमाणेँ आरूढु । 19 17 1.	439 समारो(रो)प्य स्वयानम् । 19 86.
440 (a) भूभरवाहइ दुक्काईँ । 19 17 4. (b) ते कालमेहु पणेँ दिट्ठु गउ । 19 17 5	440 (a) भूतरवाटव्यां ददृशे ते महाद्विपम् । 8 88. (b) कालमेघाख्यपवनद्विपः । 18 89. VP. भूयारण्णं वणं समणुपत्ता पेच्छन्ति तत्थ हत्थिं । 18 37.
441 गणियारिउ ढोइय वसिकियउ । 19 17 8.	441 करिणीभिरथास्य द्विप ××× वशीकृत्य । 18 98. VP. काऊण वसे हत्थिं । 18 41.
442 मउणु लएवि परिट्ठियउ ××× कट्टमउ किंपण णिम्मविउ गउ । 19 17 11.	442 पुस्तकर्मसमाकारं वाचयमतया स्थितम् । 18 10. VP. कयमोणं । 18 43.
443 णाहेँ विमाणहु पडिउ सिलहेँ सिरिसइलु णाउँ हणुवन्तु जिह । 19 18 7-8.	443 (a) विमाने स्थाप्यमानः सन् पतितः शैलगह्वरे । 18 118. (b) श्रीशैल इति ×× स्तुतः । 18 122. (c) हनूमानिति तेनास्य द्वितीयं नाम निर्मितम् । 18 124. VP. (a) विमाणाओ विवडन्तो महिहरे पडिओ । 18 47. (b) सिरिसेलो नामं से कयं । 18 49. (c) हणुओ त्ति तेण नामं । 18 51.
444 पवि-विजयर पवणहु । 20 1 4.	444 पवनवेगस्य प्रतिसूर्यस्य । 19 4 VP. पडिसूरपवणाणं । 19 3.
445 वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि । अम्हेहिँ रावण णाणु करेवी ॥ 20 1 6-7.	445 राज्यं हनूरुहद्वीपे वत्स त्वं पालय ××× शत्रु कर्तव्य सीतावाभ्यां यथोचितम् । 19 7-8. VP. अम्हेहि सामिकज्जं ×× कायव्वं । 19 7.
446 पवण णवेप्पिणु पभणइ पावणि, किं ××× कप्पुणु कुमइहोँ, महूँ हणुवन्ते हुन्तएँण । 20 1 9-10.	446 हनूमान् ××× विनयेनेदमब्रवीत् । मयि स्थिते न युक्तं वां गन्तुमायोधनम् । 19 10. VP. हणुमन्तो भणइ विणयनमियङ्गो सन्तेण मए तुज्झ न य जुत्तं रणमुहे गन्तुं । 19 9.
447 अज्जु वि पुत्त ण पेक्खिउ आहउ । 20 2 1	447 अद्यापि समरास्वादो वत्स त्वम् । 19 11. VP. अज्ज वि तुमं भणन्ति वच्छ न पेच्छसि । 19 10.
448 बालु सीहु किं करि ण विहाडइ । 20 2 4.	448 VP. बालो वि हु पयसुरो मायङ्गम्मि अयं नेइ । 19 11.

449 तामीरवि आलिङ्गिउ । 20 3 2.
450 ताव दसाणणु वरुणहों पुत्तेंहिं,
पेल्लिउ चन्दु जेम जीमूतेंहिं ॥ 20 6 7.

451 दुव्वाएं णवि मेहउं मेल्लावियउ । 20 7 9
452 संवेढेवि विज्जा-लङ्गूलें । 20 8 1-2

453 ताम पधाइउ वरुणु । 20 8 2
454 एहिं अवसरें पवणञ्जय-सारें ×××
××× सिय-लङ्गूलें वेढेंवि धरिय कुमार ।
20 9 8-9

455 सिय-गन्धण-बन्धणेण सकरुणहों,
पहरणु हत्थें ण लग्गइ वरुणहों,
रावणेण ××× धरिउ एक्कणें ।
20 10 1-2

456 कोक्काविय्यिणु वरुणु दसासें । 26 11 3
457 मरणु गहणु वउ सव्वहों वीरहों ।
णवर पलायणेण लज्जिज्जइ । 20 11 4-5
458 तासु मिलइ जो सो जि अयाणउ ।
20 11 8

459 तुहुँ पहु राणउ ।
460 पहु सुय णामें सच्चवइ,
करि ताएं समाणउ पाणिग्गहणु । 20 11 9

461 विज्जाइ पउमराय सुग्गीवें,
सरेंण अणङ्गकुसुम × × ×,
णल-णीलेहिं धीय सिरिमालिणि,
अट्ठ सहास दुम परिणेप्पिणु ।
20 12 8-10.

449 परिष्वज्य हनूमन्तम् । 19 24.
450 ततोऽसौ युगपत् पुत्रैः वरुणस्य समावृतः ।
आदित्य इव गर्जद्भिः प्रावृषेण्यबलाहकैः । 19 47.
VP. दहवयणो वरुणस्स सुएहिं वेढिओ
मेहेहि व दिवसयरो पाउसकाले । 19 24
451 महारयसमीरेण घनवृन्दा इव । 19 53.
452 कपिलाङ्गूलपाशेन विधारयितमूर्तिना
आकर्षत् । 19 55.
453 तं दृष्ट्वा × × अभ्याजगाम वरुणः । 19 57.
454 तावत् पुनश्चैतं तस्य बद्धं पवनसूनुना ।
19 60.

VP. गिण्हइ वरुणस्स नन्दणा हणुओ । 19 28.
455 श्रुत्वा पुत्रशतं बद्धं वरुणः शोकविह्वलः ।
विद्यास्मरणनिर्मुक्तो बभूव श्लथविक्रमः × ×
रावणः × × इमं क्षिप्रं जग्राह रणकोविदः । 19 62.
VP. रावणो वि बन्धइ वरुणं । 19 28.
456 आनाय्य वरुणोऽवाचि रावणेन । 19 89.
457 द्वयमेव रणे वीरैः प्राप्यते × × × ।
ग्रहणं मरणं वाऽपि कातरैश्च पलायितुम् । 19 91.
458 तथात्र लोके मूढो जनो तिष्ठति वैरभावे ।
19 93.
[illegible] 97.
459 स्वामी त्वमस्माकम् ।
460 गृहाण तन्मे सुतां × × ×
सत्यवतीति नाम्ना । 19 99.
VP. हणुयस्स देइ धूयं सच्चमई नाम नामेणं ।
19 32.

461 (a) सुग्रीवतनयस्य × × × तनूजा
× × × पद्मरागा । 19 108-119.
(b) विवाहः × × × विनिर्मितः । 19 126
(c) ददौ नलोऽथ नीलश्च कन्यां अनङ्गपुष्पेति
× × × नाम्ना प्रसिद्धिम् । 19 102-103.
(d) अनन्तः × × × हरिमालिनी
× × × ददौ × × × हनूमते । 19 105.
(e) इति क्रमेणास्य बभूव स पितां
परं सहस्राद् गणनम् । 19 106.
VP. (a) हणुवस्स × × × दिन्ना
कन्ना अणङ्गकुसुमा नामेण । नलेण दिन्ना
कन्ना हरिमालिणी नामेणं । 19 34-36.
(b) दुहिया × × सुग्गीवो नामेण पउमरागं
1 37.
(c) हणुयस्स वरतणू सा परिणीया । 19 41
(d) एवं सहस्समेग जायं
हणुयस्स पवरमहिलाणं । 19 42.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

p.	l.	*Correct*
4	28	-vimaddiẽṇa *for* -vammiyahiṃ
6	41	Orthography
8	4	emphasizes
8	39	Mūla
13	40	अट्ठ
13	44	पयट्टइ
16	44	Kirti
17	31	*jivantahuṃ*
19	30	omit this line.
19	54	*-Jasakitti*
27	45	also
28	33	mëtre
29	17	Apabhraṁśa
42	8	*Sirimuṇisuvvaya*
48	32	composing *for* coming
50	2	Ghātaka *for* Bhātaka
51	26	portions
51	27	are somewhat
51	42	omit 'quotations from which are found in SC'
53	36	पुप्फ
56	5	*karaviṃ*
58	47	Loss of *ya*-
58	50	vowel
60	26	*bhiccattaṇa-*
60	27	from *Surinda-*
60	35	—*iya*-
61	50	Foot-note figure 1 should be placed on 'form in *-a* or *-ā*' and foot-note (1) on p. 62 should be on p. 61.
62	18	omit the foot-note figure from *-aiṃ*[1].
63	32	the one-moraic -ẽṇ.
63	32	the one-moraic -ẽṇ.
64	53	foot-note (3) is misplaced here.
65	7	Tagare *for* Tagore
68	46	(*-viṃ*)
69	40	put superscript 1 on 'suggestion'.
73	30	Introduction, p
76	52	Gandhodaka', 'vaśād, 'sañjñām
78	10	Scansion.
79	20	vakrah

p.	l.	*Correct*
85	26	Mahuaravanda
85	43	u u —
86	47	Duvahaya
90	1-2	Transpose first and second lines.
91	40	6 + 4 + u u.
94	18	predicated
94	40	for *Pādhaḍī*
94	41	Apalisaṁghiyaḥ
95	8	manner. On
95	13	eighth
95	39	u — u
96	18	4 + 4 + 4 + u — (or u u) u
96	19	1., 3. Gaṇa.
97	*23*	*u u u/ — u instead of u — u/u,uuu*
98	14	(— u —)
98	15	u — —, u — uu, — — u, uu — u
99	34	+ 4 + 4+ 4 + u —)
101	48	unbecom-
106	48	fright
107	1	laughed
110	41	Kanaka
110	47	Bhānukarṇa
112	12	Mandodarī
112	13	Candranakhī's
112	35	Sugrīva
116	33	destroyed
"	"	he could jump.

TEXT

p.	l.	Correct
३	13	तिण्ण मि (A.'s reading)
४	6	कल्लोला-णिट्ठिय
५	f. n 42	ऽ के
१०	9	जम्बुदीउ
,,	15	कुलयर उप्पण्णा
११	18	चन्दप्पहों
१३	8	–महागिरि पहवणवीढु
१६	16	ण्हविउ[1]
१७	17	जें[11] वुत्तउ
१८	6	णिसुणेवि
२०	9	–मुक्खहिं (P.'s reading)
,,	16	'आमेल्लेंवि
,,	17	drop the inverted coma
२१	6	वोल्लइ[13]
,,	7	अम्हेहिं
२३	17	मडारउ ज जें
२४	2	सपाइउ[1] ॥१
,,	11	जम्बीरि–
,,	20	–जंपियहें उप्परि[14]
,,	f. n. 2	मेल्लिवि
२५	f. n. 3·3	P चउतीसाइसय०
३२	2	–वाहणहिं चडेप्पिणु[11]
३३	2	सट्ठिहिं (A.'s reading)
३८	19	पइठ (P.'s reading)
३९	4	पर विय उरें तोय-तुसार धवल
,,	2	आवीलवि कच्छउ
४०	9	गिरि-मेरु-सरिसु
४५	2	रहणेउरचक्कवाल-णयरें
४८	f. n. 11·8	P दिट्ठिहे
४९	7	अणुहुत्तउ (A.'s reading)
५०	22	रिसि-सहयु
५१	11	उव्वेल्लेंवि (based on A.'s reading)
,,	f. n. 12	add 'S उव्वेल्लिवि'
५४	4	उप्पज्जेंवि
,,	9	छेय-काले
५५	16	परेंण
५६	7	करेंवि
५७	f. n. 29	P S A
५८	14	अच्चुवि
५९	7	पाउ (A' reading)
६०	End	add. [१३]. १. कपिसरीरेण, मुनिना वा.
६२	14	वेयमइ-चमा-

p.	l.	Correct
६३	19	–सामिसालु
६४	9	वण्णराहुँ
७३	21	मुण्डेंहिँ
७५	*10* 14	drop this foot-note
७६	10	भणेंवि
७८	5	चोमविन्दु
"	14	णिमुणेंवि
८०	19	°कामण्ण
८७	21	सोयवेंवि for सो यवेवि
९१	6	मुएवि
"	20	सीमुप्परि
९३	19	चउद्दह–
"	22	असिवर
९४	1	विरेल्लिय–
"	13	–घाए
९५	2	दुवारहु
"	19	एक्केण
९८	22	–पायालोल्लिउ (P 's reading)
१००	15	समर-सउ
"	22	तम्वार for त वार
१०२	9	तुहुँ
	18	पई
१०४	2	सगहुँ
१०५	25	विपइँ
"	*11* 10	*PS* णहुवरी°
१०८	3	तणय गावेंण*
	4	पहावेंण
	f n 12	°तुसियाह
११४	16	drop the query
११५	last	विलसंति
११६	8	उल्लुक्कहाँ
	10	उप्परि करयरु–
	11	करउल्ला-वगद
	12	कामिणि भिंगिणि
	14	मल्लि–
	21	चन्दिहु–कप्पूरहिँ
		मुरहिँ–मिगमउ–
	24	रिच्छाउँडहिँ
११७	20	तल्लिक्कउ**
११८	8	रयणेंहिँ
"	24	कणइ-ट्टणेंहिँ
११९	14	–गइँ°
१२०	9	पडुक्कउँ
	"	भुवण णक्कडउ
१२४	20	गय-पय-णह-मइंयय–

p.	l	*Correct*
१२५	17	मज्झ॑
१२६	12	एत्तिउ 'दाहेण
१२८	2	घुट्ठ॑
१३०	14	पच्चुत्तरु
	20	मच्चु वि सारवन्तु॑
१३१	2	विहि॑
,,	21	–भरु णरिन्द
,,	last	भो इन्द्र
१३२	22	वल्हुं
१३४	5	भिच्चहुं
,,	8	णाहि॑
१३६	f n fourth line	लीलोद्धूते॰
१३७	15	मुर-वगलामुहें॑
१४०	11	भरें॑
१४१	8	कि सक्कइ
,	f n 1	P तेण
१४३	2	पडिल्पिउ (S 's reading)
१४४	5	–वण्णु परत्तउ
१४९	3	तुई
,	10	तप्प-वेमु
,	14	परितोसिएण, पहसिएण
,	24	विज्जुप्पह–
१५०	15	करयलें॑, घरे वि॑, परिहरें वि॑,
,,	26	विसज्जियउ
,	last but one	addy '४ वृथा'
१५२	17	भन्ताएँण
१५६	f n 8 1	A पहजण
१५७	3	drop the query
१५९	12	पिसायरउ
१६०	22	कन्तें॑
१६२	17 11	A कित

INDEX VERBORUM

p.	l.	*Correct*
2	after अडइ,	enter 'मडयणा 13 12 5 कुलटा
3	heading	(D 1 18)'
5	"	Index
6	under आण	"
,,	" आणन्तय	opponent
,,	after आगाढ	drop आणवडंतय etc.
		enter 'आराहण 5 16 8 (आराधना) the Bhagavati Ārādhanā'
7	heading	Index
11	under एल्यु	add 'एल्य 6 15 6'
16	under सुरुप	drop '15 5 3'
,,	,, सुरुप	add '15 5 3'
20	after चन्दिणय	enter 'चन्दुज्जय 18 7 8 (D. 3 4) कुमुद'
		drop the entry चाउल
,, 22	after जन्तिय	enter 'जन्ती 14 10 2 यन्त्रिता'
23	under जा	drop '14 13 1' under जत्त and 'cnl जन्तिय 14 4 8'
		correct जिह निह, यथा . तथा
,, 27	after पहझाण	drop the entry पहमणि
31	,, तलप	enter "तल्लिच्छय 14 8 4 [तल्लिप्स] आसक्त (D. 5 3)'
39		for √ परीयड्ढ read √ परियड्ढ
42	after पायालय	enter '√पाड [पाटय्] pres 3.s. पाडइ 5 4 2'
63	after सिरि	enter मिरि' 14 13 7 (corrupt for मिर°?) शिरस् or शिरा'
64	after सुम्म	enter 'मुर' 6 6 3 मुरा'
66	after अणुतरवाइ	enter 'अणुराह 12 4 9a अनुराधा'
71	after पायालल्लक	enter पिनायरव 19 13 2 पिनाचरव (वन)'

सयम्भुएवकिउ

पउमचरिउ

(पढमो विज्जाहरकण्डो)

कइराय-सयम्भुएव-किउ

पउमचरिउ



णमह[1] णव[2]-कमल-कोमल-मणहर-वर-वहल-कन्ति-सोहिल्लं ।
उसहस्स पाय-कमलं स-सुरासुर-वन्दियं सिरसा ॥ १ ॥
दीहर-समास-णालं[3] सद्द-दलं अत्थ-केसरुग्घवियं[4] ।
बुह-महुयर-पीय-रसं सयम्भु-कव्वुप्पलं जयउ[5] ॥ २ ॥

*

1 P. A, begins; ॐ । ॐ नमो वीतरागाय; s' begins: ॐ । णमो वीतरागाय नमः. 2 S A नमह. 3 S A नव°. 4 After this Gāthā s. gives the following seven stanzas of a *Jinendra-rudrāṣṭaka* and five laudatory stanzas:

पापान्धकनिर्णाशं मकरध्वजलोभमोहपुरदहनं । तपोभस्मभूषिताङ्गं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ १ ॥
संयमवृषभारूढं तपउग्रमहन्त(?)तीक्ष्णशूलधरं । संसारकरिविदारं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ २ ॥
विमलमतिचन्द्ररेखं विरचितसित(?)शुद्धभावकपालं । व्रतावलशैलनिलयं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ३ ॥
गुणगणनरशिर(?)माल दशावजोद्भूतविहितखट्वाङ्गं ।
तप(?)कीर्तिगौरिरचितं(?)जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ४ ॥
सप्तभयडाम(?)डमरुकवाद्यं अनवरतप्रकटमहोहं । मनवद्धसर्पपरिकर जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥५॥
अनवरतसत्यवाचाविकटजटामुकुटकृतशोभं । हुङ्कारभयविनाशं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ६ ॥
ईशानशयनरचितं जिनेन्द्ररुद्राष्टकं ललितमे(भा?)तं च ।
यः पठति भावशुद्धस्तस्य भवेज्जगति संसिद्धिः ॥ ७॥

चउमुह-मुहम्मि सद्दो दन्तभद्दं(?दे) च मणहरो अत्थो ।
विण्णि वि सयम्भुकव्वे किं कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥ १ ॥
चउमुहएवस्स सद्दो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।
भद्दासय-गोग्गहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ २ ॥
जलकीलाए सयम्भू(भुं) चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाए ।
भद्दं च मच्छवेहे(मच्छवेहे?) अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ ३ ॥
तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवब्भंस-मच(?त्त)-मायङ्गो ।
जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण अङ्कुसो[?तिष्टिर्]पडइ ॥ ४ ॥
सच्छन्द(इ)-वियड-दाढो छन्द(न्दो)लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ।
वायरण-केसरड्ढो सयम्भुपञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥ ५ ॥

5 P A णाडं, s णाड. 6 s °रुग्घविव. 7 P जयउं.

[पंहिलउ जयकारेंवि[9] परम-मुणि मुणि-वयणें[10] जाहँ सिद्धन्त-झुणि ॥ १
झुणि जाहँ[11] अणिंद्विय रत्तिदिणु जिणु हियएँ[12] ण फिट्टइ एक्कु[13] खणु ॥ २
खणु खणु वि जाहँ[14] ण विचलइ मणु मणु मग्गइ जाहँ मोक्खें-गमणु ॥ ३
गमणु वि जहि णउँ[16] जम्मणुं[17] मरणु ॥ ४
मरणु वि कह होइ मुणीवरहँ[18] मुणिवर[19] जे लग्गा जिणवरहँ ॥ ५
जिणवरें जें[20] लीय माणें[21] परहों(?) परु केव[22] ढुक्कु जें[23] परियणहों ॥ ६
परियणु मणें मण्णिउं[24] जेहिं तिणु तिण-समउ णाहि[25] लहु णरय-रिणुं[26] ॥ ७
रिणुं[27] केम होइ भव-भय-रहियँ[28] भव-रहिय धम्मं[29]-संजम-सहियँ[30] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जे काय-वाय-मणें[31] णिच्छिरियँ[32] (जे)[33] काम-कोह दुण्णय-तरियँ[34] ।
ते[35] एक्क-मणेण सयंभुएँण[36] वन्दिय गुरु परमायरियँ[37] ॥ ९][38]

*

[१. पढमो संधि]

तिहुअणलग्गण खम्भुं[39] गुरु परमेट्ठि[40] णवेप्पिणु[41] ।
पुणु आरम्भिय रामकहँ[42] आरिसु जोएप्पिणु ॥ १ ॥

[१]

पणवेप्पिणु आइ भडाराहों संसार-समुद्दुत्ताराहों[1] ॥ १
पणवेप्पिणु[2] अजिय जिणेसरहों दुज्जय-कन्दप्प-दप्प हरहों ॥ २

8 This whole Kadavaka is missing in P 9 S A जयकारिवि 10 S °वयणि, A °वयण 11 S जाह 12 S A हियइ 13 इक्कु 14 S जाव 15 A सुण्ह°, 16 S ण 17 A जम्मण 18 S मुणासराह 19 S मुणिवर 20 S A ज 21 S पाण 22 S किव 23 S जि, A जे 24 A मण्णिउ 25 A नाहि 26 S णाइ रिणु 27 S रइ. 28 S °रहिया 29 S मम्म° 30 S °सहिया 31 S मणि 32 S णिच्छरया, A णिच्छिरया 33 Metrically redundant 34 S °तरिया 35 S ते 36 S गुण 37 S परमायरिया 38 After this Kadavaka, S A read the following Sanskrit stanza

भवति किल विनाशो दुर्नैः सगतानामिति यदात जनोऽय सममेवहि मिथ्या ।
उरगफणिमणीना किं निमित्तन राजन भवति विषदोषो (S विपदायो) निर्विषो वा भुजङ्ग ॥

39 S खंभु 40 A परमेट्ठि 41 P णवेप्पिणु 42 P S °कहा

1. 1 P समुद्द° 2 A पणविप्पिणु

१ आर्षं च रामायणम्

पणवेप्पिणु संभवसामियहों तइलोक्क-सिहर-पुर-गामियहों ॥ ३
पणवेप्पिणु अहिणन्दण-जिणहों कम्मट्ठ-दुट्ठ-रिउ-णिज्जिणहों[3] ॥ ४
पणवेवि[4] सुमइ-तित्थङ्करहों वय-पञ्च-महादुद्धर-धरहों ॥ ५
पणवेप्पिणु पउमप्पह-जिणहों सोहियं[5]-भय[6]-लक्ख-दुक्ख-रिणहों ॥ ६
पणवेप्पिणु सुरवर-साराहों जिणवरहों[7] सुपास-भडाराहों ॥ ७
पणवेप्पिणु चन्दप्पह-गुरुहों भवियायण-संउण-कप्पतरुहों[8] ॥ ८
पणवेप्पिणु पुप्फयन्त-मुणिहें[9] सुरभवणुच्छलिय दिव्व-झुणिहें[10] ॥ ९
पणवेप्पिणु सीयल-पुङ्गमहों[11] कल्लाण-झाण[12]-णाणुग्गमहों ॥ १०
पणवेप्पिणु सेयंसाहिवहों अक्खन्तें[13]-महन्त-पत्त सिवहों ॥ ११
पणवेप्पिणु वासुपुज्ज मुणिहें[14] विप्फुरिय-णाण-चूडामणिहें[15] ॥ १२
पणवेप्पिणु विमल-महारिसिहें[16] सदरिसिय-परमागम-दिसिहें[17] ॥ १३
पणवेप्पिणु मङ्गलगाराहों सांणन्तहों[18] धम्म-भडाराहों ॥ १४
पणवेप्पिणु सन्तिं[19]-कुन्थुं[20]-अरहँ[21] [22]तिण्णि मि तिहुअणं[23]-परमेसरहँ ॥ १५
पणवेवि मल्लि-तित्थङ्करहों तइलोक्क-महारिसि-कुलहरहों[24] ॥ १६
पणवेप्पिणु मुणि-सुव्वय-जिणहों देवासुर-विण्णं[25]-पयाहिणहों ॥ १७
पणवेप्पिणु णमि-णेमीसरहँ[26] पुणु पास-वीर-तित्थङ्करहँ[27] ॥ १८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चउवीस वि परम-जिण पणवेप्पिणु भावें ।
पुंणु[28] अप्पाणउ पायडमि रामायण-कायँ[29] ॥ १९

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3 P S णिज्जिणहो 4 P S पणवेप्पिणु 5 P S सोहिय°. 6 A भयदुक्खलक्ख° 7 P जिणवर-हहो. 8 P °कप्पतरुहो. 9 P पुप्फयन्तमुणिहे, S पुप्फयन्तमुणिहो, A पुप्फयन्तमुणिहो 10 S °झुणिहे 11 P S पुङ्गवहो 12 A णाणज्झाणागमहो 13 A अक्खय 14 P °मुणिहो, S °मुणिहिं, A °मणिहो corrected to मु° 15 P S A °चूडामणिहो 16 P °महामिरिहे, S °महागिरिहो A °महारिसहो 17 S °दिसिहो A °दिसिहो 18 S साणन्तहो 19 P सन्ति. 20 P S कुंथु 21 A °अरह 22 P marginally 'तीहिम्मि' पाठे, A तिण्ण वि. 23 P तिहुअण°. 24 A °कुलहरहो 25 P °दिण्ण° 26 P S °णेमीसरहो 27 P S तित्थ-करहो 28 A पुणु आरम्भिय रामकह. 29 A °कायें

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[१] १ जयनशीलस्य. २ पङ्क्तिधाम्. ३ मार्गस्य. ४ सह अनन्त-महनायमहारकस्य ५ काव्येन.

[२]

वद्धमाण[1]-मुह-कुहर-विणिग्गय रामकहा-णइ[2] एह[3] कमागय ॥ १
अक्खर-वास[4]-जलोह-मणोहर[5] सु-अलङ्कार[6]-छन्द-मच्छोहर[7] ॥ २
दीह-समास-पवाहावङ्किय[8] सक्कय-पायय-पुलिणालङ्किय ॥ ३
देसीभासा-उभय-तडुज्जल क वि दुक्कर-घण-सद्द-सिलायल ॥ ४
अत्थ[9]-बहल-कल्लोलाणिट्ठिय आसासय-सम-तूह-परिट्ठिय ॥ ५
एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती गणहर-देवहिँ[10] दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥ ६
पच्छइ[11] इन्दभूइ[12]-आयरिएं[13] पुणु धम्मेण गुणालङ्किएं[14] ॥ ७
पुणु पहवें[15] संसाराराएं कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाएं[16] ॥ ८
पुणु [17]रविसेणायरिय-पसाएं[17] [18]बुद्धिएँ अवगाहिय कइराएं ॥ ९
पउमिणि-जणणि-गब्भ-संभूएं[19] मारुयएव[20]-रूव-अणुराएं[21] ॥ १०
अइ-तणुएण पईहर-गत्तें छिव्वर[22]-णासें पविरल-दन्तें[23] ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिम्मल-पुण्ण-पवित्त-कह- कित्तणु आढप्पइ ।
[24]जेण[24] समाणिज्जन्तएण थिर कित्ति विढप्पइ ॥ १२

[३]

बुहयण सयम्भु पइँ[1] विण्णवइ मइँ[2] सरिसउ[3] अण्णु णाहिँ[4] कुकइ ॥ १
वायरणु कयावि[5] ण[6] जाणियउ[7] णउ[8] वित्ति-सुत्तु वक्खाणियउ[9] ॥ २
णउ[10] पच्चाहारहो तत्ति किय णउ संधिहें[11] उप्परि[12] बुद्धि थिय[13] ॥ ३
णउ णिसुअउ[14] सत्त विहत्तियउ[15] छव्विहउ समास-पउत्तियउ[16] ॥ ४

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2. 1 A वद्धमाण°. 2 S णइ. 3 S ऐह. 4 A °वास°. 5 P °मनोहर 6 P S सुय-लकार°. 7 A °सद्दमच्छोह 8 S °पहावा°. 9 A अथ°. 10 S °देवह, A °देविहिं. 11 S सजय°. 12 P इंदभूअ°. 13 S °आयरिय. 14 P S गुणालंकरिय. 15 P पवहिं, S पवहि. 16 S अणुत्तरवाय. 17 S °पसाय 18 S बुद्धिइ णियइ जणिय कयराए 19 S सभूय. 20 P मारुएयव°, S मारुयवेव, A मारुएयव. 21 S A °अणुराय. 22 A छिव्विर°. 23 P P दंते, S A दंते. 24 P अइ corrected to जण, S जण.

3. 1 S A पइ. 2 P S मइ 3 A सरिसउ 4 P णाहिं, S णाहि, A णत्थि. 5 P S कयाइ. 6 P न 7 P जाणिअउ, A जाणियउ 8 A नवि 9 P A वक्खाणियउ 10 A णउ. 11 P S संधिए. 12 P S उपरि 13 S ठिय, S ठिय. 14 S णिसुयउ, A निसुयउ. 15 S विहत्तियाउ. 16 P °पउत्तियाउ, S °पउत्तियउ.

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[२] १ पवनात्. २ नदी. ३ निक्षेप, न्यास ४ प्रवाह ५ तट. ६ दीर्घम्. ७ गौतमस्वामिना. ८ कविराजेन स्वयम्भुदेवेन संसारविषये अतीव भीरुणा(?) ९ अनुत्तरवादि(?)ना भट्टारकेण. १० रविषेणाचार्यप्रसादेन. ११ धर्मार्थकाममोक्षपदार्थं पुण्यम्. १२ लोकमान्यतादिभिः.

[३] १ हे. २ प्रत्याहारस्य. ३ बहुव्रीहि–तत्पुरुष° पद

छक्कारय दस लयार ण सुय[17] वीसोवसग्ग पंचय बहुय[18] ॥ ५
ण बलाबल धाउ णिवाय-गणु णउ लिङ्गु उणाइ वक्कु वयणु ॥ ६
णउ णिसुणिउ पञ्च-महाय-कव्वु(?) णउ भरहु गेउ लक्खणु वि सव्वु ॥ ७
णउ बुज्झिउ पिङ्गल-पत्थारु णउ भम्मह-दण्डि-अलङ्कारु ॥ ८
ववसाउ तो वि णउ परिहरमि वरि रड्डावद्धु कव्वु करमि ॥ ९
सामण्णे भास छुडु सावडउ छुडु आगम-जुत्ति कावि घडउ ॥ १०
छुडु होन्तु सुहासिय-वयणाइँ गामिल्ल-भास-परिहरणाइँ ॥ ११
एहु सज्जण-लोयहो[35] किउ विणउ जं अबुहु पदरिसिउ अप्पणउ ॥ १२
जइ एम्व विरूसइ को वि खलु तहो[37] हत्थुत्थल्लिउ लेउ[40] छलु ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

पिसुणे[41] किं[42] अब्भत्थिएँण जसु को वि ण रुच्चइ ।
किं छण-चन्दु महागहेँण[44] कम्पन्तु वि मुच्चइ ॥ १४

[४]

अवहत्थेवि[1] खलयणु णिरवसेसु पहिलउ[2] णिरु वण्णमि मगहदेसु ॥ १
जहिँ[3] पुक्क-कलमे[4] कमलिणि णिसण्ण अलहन्त तरणि[5] थेर व विसण्ण ॥ २
जहिँ[6] सुय-पन्तिउ सुपरिट्ठियाउ णं वणसिरि-मरगय-कण्ठियाउ ॥ ३
जहिँ[7] उच्छु-वणइँ[11] पवणाहयाइँ कम्पन्ति व पीलण-भय-गयाइँ ॥ ४
जहिँ[8] णन्दणवणइँ[12] मणोहराइँ णच्चन्ति व चल-पल्लव-कराइँ ॥ ५
जहिँ[13] फाडिमे-वयणइँ दाडिमाइँ णज्जन्ति[14] ताइँ णं कइ-मुहाइँ ॥ ६

17 B पया. 18 B बहुवा. 19 A निसुणिउं. 20 s महा वि काबु. 21 A भरह. 22 P S ण लक्खणु छंदु. 23 A सावु, s कव्वु. 24 A °पत्थारु. 25 B भम्मह°. 26 P S °अलंकारु, A °अर्लकारु. 27 P S रड्डाबद्धु. 28 P S सामाण, A सामण. 29 P म विहडउ, S महिविहडउ. 30 P S किंपि. 31 P S होंति. 32 P सुहासुह. 33 B S मामिल्ल°. 34 P इहु, S यहु. 35 P सज्जणु लोयहु, S सज्जणलोयहु. 36 P S अप्पणउ. 37 P S जे. 38 P S एव. 39 S तहु. 40 S लेवि. 41 S पिसुणिं. 42 कें. 43 P °इंदु. 44 P S महग्गहेण.

4. 1 P A अवहत्थिवि. 2 P पहु पण्णमि, A मिरवण्णमि. 3 P S जहिं. 4 P S कलमि, A °कउव. 5 P S णिसण्णु, A णिसमण्ण. 6 S वरणि. 7 S वि. 8 P S विसण्णु. 9 P S सुपरिट्ठियाउ. 10 s कंठियाउ. 11 P उच्छुवणइं, S उच्छुवणइ. 12 S °वणइ. 13 S जहिं. 14 A फाडिम°. 15 P पजम्म. 16 S कइ.

४ महत्ताए, पया मिय. ५ अदर्शितध्वनिपात्रप्रकारे. ६ नारि. ७ बलाबलादय: प्रत्ययानि. ८ उरुण्णा° निपाता:. ९ उणादिप्रोक्ता:. १० वक्रोक्ति:. ११ एक-द्वि-बहुवचनानि. १२ पुनाणग्रंथरूप १, मेघदूत २, रघु ३, किरात ४, माघ ५. १३ प्रस्तार:. १४ ...अलङ्कार. १५ राढबद्धेन. १६ एवम्.

[४] १ अवमन्य, दूरीकृत्य. २ प्राग्मये.

जहि[17] महुयर-पन्तिउ सुन्दराउ केयइँ-केसर-रयँ-धूसराउ ॥ ७
जहिँ दक्ख-मण्डव परियलन्ति पुणु पन्थियँ रस-सलिलइँ पियन्ति ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहिँ[22] तं पट्टणु रायगिहु धण-कणय-समिद्धउ ।
णं पिहिविएँ णव-जोव्वणएँ[23] सिरें[24] सेहरु आइद्धउँ ॥ ९

[५]

चउ-गोउर-चउ-पायार-वन्तु[1] हसइ व मुत्ताहल-धवल-दन्तु ॥ १
णच्चइ व मरुद्धुय-धय-करग्गु धरइ व णिवडन्तउ गयण-मग्गु ॥ २
मूलग्ग-भिण्ण-देवउल-सिहरु कणइ व पारावय-सद्द-गहिरु ॥ ३
घुम्मइ व गऍहिँ[10] मय-भिम्भलेहिँ उड्डुइ व तुरङ्गहिँ[11] चञ्चलेहिँ ॥ ४
ण्हाइ व ससिकन्त-जलोहरेहिँ[12] पणवइ व हार-मेहल-भरेहिँ[13] ॥ ५
पक्खलइ व णेउर-णियलएहिँ विप्फुरइ व कुण्डल-जुयलएहिँ[14] ॥ ६
किलिकिलइ व सयजणुच्छवेण[16] गज्जइ व मुरव-भेरी-रवेण ॥ ७
गायइ व आलाविणि[17]-मुच्छणेहिँ[18] पुरवइ[19] व धण्णं-धण कञ्चणेहिँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिवडिय-पण्णेहिँ[21] फोप्फलेँहिँ[22] छुह-चुण्णावड्डें ।
जणें-चलणग्ग-विमद्दिऍणें महि रङ्गिय रड्डें ॥ ९

17 P A जहि 18 S मुहराउ 19 S केयइ 20 S रइ 21 P पंथिअ 22 P S तहि पट्टणु णाम रायगिहु 23 S °जो-वणइ 24 P S सिरि, A सिर 25 S आइद्धउ

5 1 P S चउगोवर सि. 2 A °त्तु 3 S मरुदुयकरग्गु 4 S पूलग्ग° 5 P S भिण्णु 6 P S देउर° 7 A थुणइ corrected to क° 8 S पारायय°. 9 A घुम्मइ 10 S गएहिं, A गयहि 11 S तुरगहि, A तुरयहिं 12 P S °जलोयरेहिं. 13 P S °हरेहि 14 S °जुयलएहिं, A °जुयलएहि 15 A किलिकिलइ corrected to किलिकि° 16 P S °जणोच्छवेण 17 P S व आलावणि 18 S °मुच्छणेहिं 19 P पुरइ corrected to पुरवइ, S फुरवइ 20 P धम्मु, S धम्म 21 S °पण्णेहं 22 P फोंफलेहिं, S फोप्फलिहि, A फोप्फलिहि 23 S जल°. 24 P S °विमद्दिएण.

३ मुकुट बद्ध (?).

[५] १ [ना]रस मुख्य २ केउमय (?) ३ श्रेणी रूप

[६]

तहिं[1] सेणिउं[2] णामें णय-णिवासु   उवमिज्जइ णरवइ कवणु तासु ॥ १
किं तिणयणु णं णं विसम-चक्खु   किं सहसक्खु णं णं एक्क[3]-पक्खु ॥ २
किं दिणयरु णं[4] णं दहण[5]-सीलु   किं हरि णं णं कस-भुअण[6]-लीलु ॥ ३
किं कुञ्जरु णं[4] णं णिच्च-मत्तु   किं गिरि णं णं ववसाय-चत्तु ॥ ४
किं सायरु णं[4] णं खार-णीरु[7]   किं वम्महु णं णं हय-सरीरु ॥ ५
किं फणिवइ णं णं कूर-भाउ   किं मारुउ णं णं चल-सहाउ ॥ ६
किं महुमहु णं णं कुडिल-चक्कु[8]   किं सुरवइ णं णं सहस-अक्खु[9] ॥ ७
अणुहरइ पुणु वि जइ सो जें[10] तासु   वामद्धु वे दाहिण-अद्धु जासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव सुरासुर-वाहणेंहिं   गयणङ्गणु छाइउं[12] ।
वीर-जिणिन्दहो[13] समसरणुं[14]   विउलइरि पराइउ ॥ ९

[७]

परमेसरु पच्छिम-जिणवरिन्दु   चलणग्गें चालिय[1]-महिहरिन्दु ॥ १
णाणुज्जलु[2] चउ-कल्लाण-पिण्डु   चउ-कम्म[3]-डहणु कलि-काल-दण्डु ॥ २
चउतीसातिसय-विसुद्ध-गत्तु   भुवणत्तय-वल्लहु धवल-छत्तु ॥ ३
पण्णारह-कमलायत्त-पाउ   अट्ठल-कुल-मण्डव-सहाउ ॥ ४
चउसट्ठि-चामरुद्धुअमाणु[4]   चउ-सुरणिकाय-संथुव्वमाणु[5] ॥ ५
थिउ[7] विउलें-महीहरें वड्ढमाणु[8]   समसरणु वि जसु[9] जोयण[10]-पमाणु[11] ॥ ६
पायार तिण्णि चउ गोउराइं[12]   वारह गण वारह मन्दिराइं ॥ ७
उब्भिय चउ माणव-थम्भ जामें   तुरमाणें[16] केण वि णरेण तामें ॥ ८

6. 1 P वहिं. 2 P S सेणिउ. 3 P एक्कु, S इक्क°. 4 A अ. 5 A दहण°. 6 P S °भुवण°. 7 S °णीर. 8 P चक्कु marginally corrected to चक्कु. 9 S सो वि तसु marginally corrected to सहसक्खु. 10 S A वि. 11 P S अ. 12 S A छायउ. 13 S °जिणिन्दहु, A जिणिन्द°. 14 S समोसरणु, S समवसरणु. 15 S विउलइरि पराइउ.

7. 1 A चलणग्गुचालिय°. 2 P णाणुज्जल 3 A °कम्म°. 4 P S °रुद्धुअमाणु, A °रुद्धुअमाणु. 5 P S transpose this hemistich and the first hemistich of the next line. 6 S °संथुव्वमाणु. 7 S थिउ. 8 P विउलु, S पउड. 9 A वड्ढमाणु. 10 S A missing. 11 S जोयण 12 A परिमाणु. 13 P S गोपुराइं. 14 P S जाव. 15 P तुरमाणि. 16 P S ताव.

[६] १ श्रेणिकः. २ लिङ्ग.
[७] १ मेरुः. २ चरणः, तस्य कमलस्य. ३ गोपुरः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु विण्णविउ सेणिउ[17] महराओ[18] ।
'जं झायहि[19] जं [20]संभरहि[20] सो जग-गुरु आओ'[21] ॥ ९

[८]

जण[1]-णयणइँ[2] कण्णुप्पलिकरेवि सिंहासण-सिहरहों ओयरेवि[4] ॥ १
गउ पयइँ[5] सत्त रोमञ्चियङ्गु पुणु महियलेँ[6] णाविउ[7] उत्तमङ्गु ॥ २
देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि थरहरिय वसुन्धरि जग-जणेरि ॥ ३
स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-पिण्डवासु स-परियणु स-साहणु सट्टहासु ॥ ४
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिऍ[8] जिणवरासु आसण्णीहूउ[9] महीहरासु ॥ ५
समसरणु दिट्ठु हरिसिय-मणेण परिवेढिउ बारह-विह-गणेण ॥ ६
पहिलऍ[10] कोट्ठऍ रिसि-संघु दिट्ठु बीयऍ कप्पङ्गण-जणु[11] णिविट्ठु ॥ ७
तइयऍ[12] अज्जिय[13]-गणु साणुराउ चउथऍ[14] जोइस-वर-अच्छराउ ॥ ८
पञ्चमेँ विन्तरि[15] सुहासिणीउ[17] छट्ठऍ[18] पुणु भवण-णिवासिणीउ ॥ ९
सत्तमेँ[20] भावण गिव्वाण साव अट्ठमेँ[21] विन्तर संमुद्ध-भाव ॥ १०
णवमऍ[23] जोइस णमिअँत्तमङ्ग दहमऍ[25] कप्पामर पुलइयङ्ग ॥ ११
एयारहमऍ[26] णरवर णिविट्ठ बारहमऍ[27] तिरिय णमन्त दिट्ठ ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु सिंहासणेँ-संठिउ ।
तिहुयणेँ-मत्थऍ[29] सुह-णिलऍ णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिउ ॥ १३

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17 A सेणिउं. 18 P S महराउ, A महाराउ. 19 S झावहि. 20 S संभारहि° 21 P S A आउ.

8. 1 P S जिण°. A जिण corrected to जण°. 2 P S णयणइं. 3 P S कण्णु.° प्पलेहि. 4 P S उववरेवि. 5 P S A पयइं. 6 P महिमले, S महियलि 7 P नामिय, S णामिय. 8 P वदणभत्तिए 9 P आसण्णीहूअ S आसण्णीहूय. 10 S पहिलइ कोट्ठइ. 11 P S °जण. 12 P S तइअइ 13 P अज्जिअ° 14 P S चउथइ, A चाउत्थए. 15 A missing. 16 P वेतरेउ, S विंतरेउ. 17 P S सुहासिणिउ 18 P S छट्ठमि. 19 P S भवणि. 20 P S सत्तमि 21 P S अट्ठमि. 22 P S वेंतर. 23 P S णवमइ, A णववमइं. 24 P णमिउ°. 25 S दहमइ, A दहमइं. 26 S एयारहमइ. 27 S बारहमइ, A बारहमइ. 28 P S दिट्ठ भारण°. 29 P तिहुअण°, S तिहुयण°. 30 S °मत्थइ.

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४ आराधयामि (?).

[८] १ अवतीर्य: (?). २ दासीजन°. ३ सानन्द°: ४ सर्वाणि (?).

[९]

सिर-सिहरें[1] चडाविय-करयलग्गु　　मगहाहिउ पुणु वन्दणहँ[2] लग्गु ॥ १
'जय णाहँ[3] सव्व-देवाहिदेव　　किय-णाग-णरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ २
जय तिहुवणं[4]-सामिय तिविह-छत्तं[5]　　अट्ठविह-परम-गुण-रिद्धि-पत्त ॥ ३
जय केवल-णाणुब्भिण्णं[6]-देह　　[7]वम्मह-णिम्महण पणट्ठ-णेह ॥ ४
जय जाइ-जरा-मरणारि-छेय　　वत्तीस-सुरिन्द-कियाहिसेय ॥ ५
जय परम परम्पर वीयराय　　सुर-मउडं[8]-कोडि-मणि-घिट्ठ-पाय ॥ ६
जय सव्व-जीव-कारुण्ण-भाव　　अक्खय अणन्त णहयलँ[9]-सहावँ[10]' ॥ ७
पणवेप्पिणु जिणु तग्गय-मणेण　　पुणु पुच्छिउ गोत्तमँसामि[11] तेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'परमेसर पर-सासणेंहिँ[12]　　सुव्वइ वियरेरी ।
कहेँ[14] जिण-सासणें[15] केम थियँ[16]　　कह राहव-केरी ॥ ९

[१०]

जगें[1] लोएँहिँ ढंकरियन्तएहिँ　　उप्पाइउ भन्तिउं भॅन्तएहिँ[3] ॥ १
जइँ[4] कुम्में[5] धरियउ धरणि-वीढु　　तो कुम्मु पडन्तउ केण [1]गीढु ॥ २
जइ रामहों तिहुअणुं[6] उवरें[7] माइ　　तो रावणु कहिँ[8] तिय लेवि जाइँ[9] ॥ ३
अण्णु वि खरदूसणँ-समरें[10] देव　　[2]पहु जुज्झइँ[11] सुज्झइ भिच्चु केँव[12] ॥ ४
किह [3]तियमईँ-कारणें[16] कविवरेण[17]　　घाइज्जइ वालि[18] सहोयरेण ॥ ५
किह वाणर गिरिवर उव्वहन्ति　　वन्धेवि[19] मयरहरु समुत्तरन्ति ॥ ६
किह रावणुँ[20] दह-मुहु वीस-हत्थु　　अमराहिव-भुव-वन्धण-समत्थु ॥ ७
[4]परिसक्कु सुअइँ[21] किह कुम्भयण्णु　　महिसा-कोडिहिँ[22] मि ण थाइँ[23] अण्णु ॥ ८

9. 1 P S सिरि सिहरि. 2 P वदणहि, S वदणहि. 3 P णाह. 4 S A तिहुयण°. 5 P °छत्त. 6 P °णाणुब्भिण्ण°. 7 S जय वम्महणिम्महणपणट्ठणेह. 8 P S °मउडि°. 9 S णहयलि 10 P S °सभाव 11 P गउतम, S गउतमु. 12 A सासिएण. 13 P S °सासणेहि, A सासणेहिं 14 P S A कहि 15 A °सासणि. 16 P ठिआ, S ठिआ.

10. 1 P S जगि. 2 P भंति. 3 P S भंतिएहि. 4 P S जय. 5 P S कुम्म. 6 S A तिहुयणु 7 P उवरि, A उयरि. 8 P S A कहि. 9 S जाइ 10 P खरदूसण. 11 P सेविण, S मरिम A समरि. 12 P जुज्झइ. 13 P S कम. 14 P S कह. 15 A तीमइ. 16 S कारणि. 17 A कइवरेण 18 S वाले 19 S A वधिवि. 20 P रावणु 21 P S सुयइ. 22 S A कोडिहि मि 23 A S थाइ

[१०] १ हस्तेकियुके. २ भ्रान्तय. ३ यत्त्नयुकचिते. ४ धृत, न्यास. ५ रामाव-तार-विष्णो. ६ राम. ७ सीतानिमित्तं ८ सुग्रीवेन. ९ अभिरूपपरीस.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जें[24] परिसेसिउ दहवयणु　　पर-णारीहिं[25] सेमणुं ।
सो[27] मन्दोवरि[28] जणणि-सम　　किह लेइ विहीसणु[26] ॥ ९

[११]

तं णिसुणेंवि[1] वुच्चइ गणहरेण　　सुणें[2] सेणिय किं बहु-वित्थरेण ॥ १
पहिलउ आयासु[3] अणन्तु[4] साउ　　[5]णिरवेक्खु[6] णिरञ्जणु[7] पलय-भाउ ॥ २
तइलोक्कु परिट्ठिउ[8] मज्झें[9] तासु　　चउदह रज्जुय[10] आयामु जासु[11] ॥ ३
तेत्थु[12] वि झल्लरि-मज्झाणुमाणु　　थिउ तिरिय[13]-लोउ रज्जुय[14]-पमाणु ॥ ४
तहिं[15] जम्बूदीउ[16] महा-पहाणु[17]　　वित्थरेंण[18] लक्खु[19] जोयण-पमाणु ॥ ५
चउ-खेत्त-चउद्दहं-सरि[20]-णिवासु　　छहिं-कुलपव्वय-सइं[21]-पयासु ॥ ६
तासु वि अब्भन्तरें[23] कणय-सेलु　　णवणवइ-उवरें[24] सहसेक्क-मूलु ॥ ७
तहों[25] दाहिण-भाएं[27] भरहु थक्कु　　छक्खण्डालङ्किउ एक्क-चक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहिं[29] ओसप्पि[30]णि-कालें[31] गऍ[32]　　कप्पयरु[33]च्छण्णा[34] ।
चउदहं-रयणविसेस　　जिहं　　कुलयर-उप्पण्णा ॥ ९

[१२]

पहिलउ पहु पडिसुइ[1] सुयवन्तउ　　बीयउ सम्मइ[3] सम्मइवन्तउ[4] ॥ १
तइयउ खेमङ्करु खेमङ्करु　　चउथउ खेमन्धरु रणें[5] दुद्धरु ॥ २
पञ्चमु सीमङ्करु दीहर-करु　　छट्ठउ सीमन्धरु धरणीधरु ॥ ३

24 P S [illegible]　25 P S °णारीहि　26 A [illegible] marginally corrected to [illegible].
27 P S सा　28 A मन्दोयरि

11. 1 S णिसुणिवि, A णिसुणेवि. 2 P S A सुणि　3 S आयास. 4 P S अणंतु. 5 णिरवेक्खु　6 S णिरञ्जणु　7 A परिट्ठिउ　8 P S A मज्झि　9 P रज्जु, A रज्जुय　10 S जासु　11 P तें थ, S तित्थ　12 P तिरिलोय, S तिरियलोय　13 S रज्जुय　14 P S A तहि. 15 P S जंबूदीव. 16 S °पमाणु　17 S वित्थरेण　18 S लक्ख　19 P चउदह.
20 P सर.　21 A सि superscribed between छविह and कुल°　22 S °सइ, A सइ with marks of deletion　23 S अब्भन्तर, A अब्भन्तरि　24 P S उवरि.　25 S सहसिक्कु　26 S तहु　27 S भाएंहि, A भाएं　28 P A छक्खंड°. 29 P तहु, A तहु.
30 P A तहि.　31 P S ओसप्पिणि　32 P °काले, S काल　A °कालि　33 P S गए
34 P °च्छण्णा, S °च्छण्णो　35 P कुलयर　36 P S जिम　37 P S उप्पण्णो

12. 1 A पडिसुइ पडिसुयवन्तउ. marginally °पहु सुयवन्तउ° पाठ　2 P पडिसुइ
3 S सुमइ　4 S सम्मइवन्तउ.　5 P रणदुद्धरु.　6 P S रण

[११] १ [illegible]. २ [illegible]. ३ [illegible]. ४ [illegible]. ५ [illegible] ८
एव चडु सेनस्स.

सत्तमु चारु[7]-चक्खु चक्खुब्भउँ[8] तासु कालें उप्पज्जइ विब्भउ ॥ ४
सहसा चन्द-दिवायर[9]-दंसणें सयलु वि जणु आसङ्किउ णिय-मणें[10] ॥ ५
'अहों परमेसर कुलयर-सारा कोउहल्लु[11] महु[12] एउ भडारा' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेवि णराहिउ घोसइ '[13]कम्म-भूमि लइ एवहिँ[14] होसइ[15] ॥ ७
पुव्व-विदेहेँ[16] तिलोआणन्दें[17] कहिउ आसि महु[18] परम-जिणिन्दें[19] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णव[20]-सञ्झारुण-पल्लवहों तारायण-पुप्फहों[21] ।
आयइँ चन्द-सूर-फलइँ[22] अवसप्पिणि-रुक्खहों[23] ॥ ९

[१३]

पुणु जाउ जसुब्भउ अतुल-थामु[1] पुणु विमलवाहणु उच्छलिय-णामु[2] ॥ १
पुणु साहिचन्दु[3] चन्दाहि जाउ मरुएउ पसेणइ[4] णाहिराउ[5] ॥ २
तहों णाहिहें[6] पच्छिम-कुलयरासु मरुएवि सइ[7] व पुरन्दरासु ॥ ३
चन्दहों रोहिणि व मणोहिराम कन्दप्पहो रइ व पसण्ण-णाम ॥ ४
सा णिरलङ्कार जि चारु-गत्त आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्त[8] ॥ ५
तहें णिय-लायण्णु जें[9] दिण्ण[10]-सोहु मलु केवलु पर कुङ्कुम-रसोहु ॥ ६
पासेय[11]-फुलिङ्गावलि[12] जें[13] चारु पर गरुयउ मोत्तिय-हारु[14] भारु ॥ ७
लोयण जि सहावें दल-विसाल आडम्बरु[15] पर कन्दोट्ट-माल ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कमलासाएँ[16] भमन्तएँण अलि-वलएँ[17] मन्दें ।
मुहलीहूयउ[18] कम-जुयलु किं णेउर[19]-सद्दें ॥ ९

7 P चारु°. 8 P S चक्खुभउ 9 S दिवायर दसणे 10 P S °मणि 11 S कोअोहल्लु, A कोउहल्लु 12 A इउ काइं भडारा 13 A कम्म° 14 P S एवहि 15 S घोसइ 16 S °विदेहि. 17 S A तिलोया°. 18 P महुं 19 P °जिणेंद, A जिणिंदे 20 S नव°. 21 P S °पुप्फहो. 22 P °फलइ. 23 P °रुक्खहे, S रुक्खहे

13. 1 P °थाउ. 2 S °णाउ. 3 P साहिचंद. 4 P पसेणे. 5 S णाहेराउ. 6 P S णाहिहि. 7 P सइ व. 8 S आरमत्त, S आभमित्त. 9 P S जि. 10 P दिण्णु, S missing. 11 P पासेय 12 A फुडिंगा° corrected marginally to फुलिंगा°. 13 S जि 14 P S °हार 15 S आडवर. 16 P कमलासाइ. 17 P S अलिवलए, A अलिवलएं, with the Anusvāra of °ए rubbed out 18 P °हूयउ. 19 P नेउर°.

[१३] १ सितिदेन.

[१४]

तो एत्थन्तरें माणव-वेसें आइउ देविउ इन्दाएसें[1] ॥ १
ससि-वयणिउ कन्दोट्ट-दलच्छिउ कित्ति-बुद्धि-सिरि-हिरि-दिहि-लच्छिउ ॥२
सपरिवारउ ढुकउ तेत्तहें सा मरुएवि भडारी जेत्तहें ॥ ३
का वि विणोउ किं पि उप्पायइ पढइ पणच्चइ गायइ वायइ ॥ ४
का वि देइ तम्बोलु स-हत्थें सधाहरणु का वि सहुँ वत्थें ॥ ५
पाडइ का वि चमरु कमें धोवइ का वि समुज्जलु दप्पणु ढोवइ ॥ ६
उक्खय-खग्ग का वि परिरक्खइ का वि किं पि अक्खाणउ अक्खइ ॥ ७
का वि जक्खकद्दमेण पसाहइ काँ वि सरीरु ताहें संवाहइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वर-पलङ्कें पसुत्तियएँ सुविणावलि दिट्ठी ।
तीस पक्ख पहु-पङ्गणएँ वसुहार वरिट्ठी ॥ ९

[१५]

दीसइ मयगलु मय-गिलि-गण्डु दीसइ वसहुक्खय-कमल-सण्डु ॥ १
दीसइ पञ्चमुहु पईहरच्छि दीसइ णव-कमलारूढ लच्छि ॥ २
दीसइ गन्धुक्कड-कुसुम-दामु दीसइ छण-यन्दु मणोहिरामु ॥ ३
दीसइ दिणयरु कर-पज्जलन्तु दीसइ झस-जुयलु परिब्भमन्तु ॥ ४
दीसइ जल-मङ्गल-कलसु वण्णु दीसइ कमलायरु कमल-छण्णु ॥ ५
दीसइ जलणिहि गज्जिय-जलोहु दीसइ सिंहासणु दिण्ण-सोहु ॥ ६
दीसइ विमाणु घण्टालि-मुहलु दीसइ णागालउ सव्वु धवलु ॥ ७
दीसइ मणि णियरु परिप्फुरन्तु दीसइ धूमद्धउ धगधगन्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय सुविणावलि सुन्दरिएँ मरुदेविएँ दीसइ ।
गम्पिणु णाहि-णराहिवहों सुविहाणएँ सीसइ ॥ ९

14. 1 P S इत्थन्तरि 2 S आइ 3 S missing. 4 S इन्दाणेसे 5 P S ससियवणउ, A ससियवणिउ. 6 S कन्दुलदलच्छिउ 7 P तेत्तहि, S तेत्तहिं 8 P जेत्तहिं, S जेत्तहि. 9 S वयइ. 10 P S तमोलु 11 S सव्वाहरण. 12 P S सहु 13 S वत्थे 14 P कंप, S पय. 15 P विरयइ 16 A खोयइ 17 P उक्खय° 18 P S परिरक्खइ 19 A अक्खाणउ अक्खइ. 20 S क 21 P S देविहे 22 P S °पलङ्क 23 P पसुत्तियइ, S पसुत्तियइ 24 A सुइणावलि.

15 1 P °गिलु 2 S वसुहुक्खय°, A वसहु उक्खय° 3 P पचमुहु, A पंचमुह. 4 P S गंधकुड. 5 P °इदु 6 P परिभमतु, A प्परिभमतु 7 S कलस 8 S corrected to वसु. 9 S °छणु 10 P णागालउ 11 A सव्व 12 S परिफुरन्तु 13 P S धगधगतु. 14 A सिविणावलि 15 P S मरुएविए 16 A दीसइ 17 P S सुविहाणइ, A सुविहाणइ.

[१४] 1 (P's reading) कव विणोग्गि (?)

[१६]

तेण वि विहसेविणु[1] एमं वुत्तु　‘तउ होसइ तिहुअणं[3]-तिलउ पुत्तु ॥ १
जसु मेरु-महागिरि-ण्हवणवीढु[4]　णह-मण्डउ महिहरु[5]-खम्भ-गीढु ॥ २
जसु मङ्गल कलसं[6] महा-समुद्द　मज्जणयं[7]-कालें[8] वत्तीस इन्द’ ॥ ३
तहों दिवसहों लग्गेंवि अद्धु वरिसु　गिव्वाण पवरिसिय रयण-वरिसु ॥ ४
लहु णाहि-णरिन्दहों[9] तणय[10] गेहुं[11]　अवइण्णुं[12] भडारउ णाण-देहु ॥ ५
थिउ गब्भब्भिन्तरें[13] जिणवरिन्दु　णव-णलिणि-पत्तें[14] णं सलिल-बिन्दु ॥ ६
वसुहार पवरिसिय पुणु वि ताम　अण्णु वि अट्ठारह पक्ख जाम ॥ ७
जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिउ तेय-पिण्डु　बोहन्तु भव-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मोहन्धारं[15]-विणासयरु　केवल-किरणायरु ।
उइउ भडारउ रिसह-जिणु　सइँ[16] भुवण-दिवायरु ॥ ९

*　*　*　*

इय[17] एत्थें पउमचरिए　धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
‘जिण-जम्मुप्पत्ति’ इमं[18]　पढमं च्चिय साहियं[19] पव्वं ॥ १०

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[२. विईओ संधि]

जगं[1]-गुरु पुण्ण-पवित्तु　तइलोक्कहों मङ्गलगारउ[2] ।
सहसा णेवि सुरेहिं[3]　मेरुहिं[4] अहिसित्तु भडारउ ॥ १

[१]

उप्पण्णएँ तिहुअण-परमेसरें　अट्ठोत्तर-सहास-लक्खण-धरें ॥ १
भावण-भवणेंहिं[5] सङ्ख पवज्जिय　णं पाव-पाउसें[6] णवं[7] घण गज्जिय ॥ २
विन्तरं[8]-भवणेंहिं[9] पडह-सहासइँ[10]　दसं[11]-दिसिवह-णिग्गयं[12]-णिग्घोसइँ[13] ॥ ३

16. 1 P S विहसेप्पिणु　2 P S एव　3 S A तिहुअण°　4 P ण्हवणपीढु　5 P S A महीहर　6 P कलसु　7 P मज्जणए, S मज्जणइ　8 S कालि.　9 णारेंदहु　10 S तणइ.　11 A गेहि corrected to गेहु　12 A अवयण्णु　13 P गब्भब्भवरे, S गब्भब्भतरि.　14 P S A °पत्ति　15 A मोहधारे　16 P ण सइ, S ण सइ, A सइ　17 P इत्थ　18 S missing　19 A साहिअं.

1. 1 S जय.　2 S मंगलगारउ.　3 P S सुरेहि　4 P A मेरुहि.　5 A °भवणिहिं.　6 P °पायसे, S पाउस　7 P ण　8 P वेतर°.　9 S भवणेहि.　10 P S °सहासइ.　11 S दस°.　12 S °णिगय°.　13 P णिग्घोसइ, S णिग्घोसइ.

जोइस-भवणन्तरॅहिं[14] अहिट्ठियँ[15] भीसणॅं[16]-सीहॅणिणाय[17] समुट्ठियँ[18] ॥ ४
कप्पामर-भवणहिँ[19] जय-घण्टउ सइँ[20] जि गरुअ[21]-टङ्कार-विसट्टउ ॥ ५
आसण-कम्पु जाउ अमरिन्दहों[22] जाणेंवि[23] जम्मुप्पत्ति जिणिन्दहों[24] ॥ ६
चडिउ तुरन्तु सक्कु अइरावएँ कण्ण-चमर-उड्डाविय-छप्पएँ ॥ ७
मेरु-सिहरि-सण्णिह-कुम्भ-त्थलें [25]मय-सरि-सोत्त-सित्त-गण्ड-त्थलें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुरवइ दस-सय-णेत्तु[26] रेहइ आरूढउ गयवरें ।
विहसियँ[27]-कोमल-कमलु[28] कमलायरु णाइँ[29] महीहरें ॥ ९

[२]

अमर-राउ संचलिउ जावेंहिं[1] धणएँ[2] किउ कञ्चणमउ तावेंहिं[3] ॥ १
पट्टणु चउ-गोउर-संपुण्णउ[4] सत्तहिँ[5] पायारेंहिँ[6] रवण्णउ[7] ॥ २
दीहिय-मढ-विहार-देवउलेंहिँ[8] सर-पोक्खरिणि[9]-तलायॅहिँ[10] विउलेंहिँ[11] ३
कच्छाराम-सीम-उज्जाणेंहिँ कञ्चण-तोरणेहिँ[12] अपमाणेंहिँ[13] ॥ ४
लहु सकेयँ-णयरि[14] किय जक्खें परियञ्चियँ[15] ति-चार सहसक्खें ॥ ५
पीण-पओहराएँ[16] ससि-सोमएँ[17] इन्द-महाएविएँ पउलोमएँ ॥ ६
सव्व-जणहों उवसोयणि देप्पिणु अग्गएँ[18] माया-बालु थवेप्पिणु[19] ॥ ७
णिउ तिहुअणॅ[20]-परमेसरु तेत्तहें[21] सप्परिवारु[22] पुरन्दरु[23] जेत्तहें[24] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

झत्ति सुरेहिँ[25] विमुक्क चरणोवरि दिट्ठि विसालेँ[26] ।
भत्तिएँ अञ्चणॅ[27]-जोग्गुँ[28] णावइ णीलुप्पल-मालें[29] ॥ ९

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14 S A भवणन्तरेहिं 15 P A अहिट्ठिअ, S अहिट्ठिया 16 S भीसणि 17 S सिंह°. 18 S समुट्ठिया, A समुट्ठिअ. 19 S भवणई 20 P सइ 21 S गरुय 22 S अमरेंदहों. 23 S A जाणिवि 24 P जिणंदहों. 25 P S °सिरि° 26 P °नेत्तु 27 P विहसिअ°. 28 A °कलु 29 P A णाइ

2. 1 S जावेहि, A जाविहिं 2 S धणय 3 P तावेहि, S ताविहिं 4 P संपुण्णउ, A संपुन्नउ 5 P S सत्तहि 6 P पायरेहि, S पायारेहि 7 P रवण्णउ, A रवनउ 8 P S देवउलहिं, A देवउलिहिं 9 P पोक्खरिणि, S पोक्खरणि 10 P तलावहिं, S तलायहि 11 P S विउलहिं, A विउलेहि 12 S तोरणेहि 13 P अपमाणहि 14 A साकेय° 15 P परिअंचिअ. 16 P पउहराए 17 S °सोमए 18 S अग्गए 19 A ठवेप्पिणु 20 S A तिहुयण. 21 P तेत्तहि 22 P सपरिवारु, S सपरवरु 23 P पुरंदरो 24 S जेत्तहि 25 S सुरेहि. 26 S विसालऍ. 27 P अंचण°. 28 A °जोग्गु corrected to °जोग्ग 29 P A °मालए.

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[१] १ हर्षित.
[२] १ अयोध्यानगरी.

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बाल-कमल-दल-कोमल-बाहउ अङ्कें[1] चडाविउँ तिहुअण-णाहउ[4] ॥ १
सुरवइणाऽरुण-बाल-दिवायरु संचालिउ तं मेरु-महीहरु ॥ २
सत्तहिँ[6] जोयण-सयहिँ[7] तहिँतिउँ सण्णवइहिँ[9] तारायण-पन्तिउ ॥ ३
उप्परि दस-जोयणेंहिँ[10] दिवायरु पुणु असीहिँ[11] लक्खिज्जइ ससहरु ॥ ४
पुणु चउहिँ[12] णक्खत्तहँ पन्तिउँ[13] बुह-मण्डलु वि चउहिँ[14] तहिँतिउँ ॥ ५
असुर-मन्ति[16] तिहिँ[17] तिहिँ संवच्छरु तिहिँ[18] अङ्गारउ तिहिँ जि सणिच्छरु ॥ ६
अट्ठाणवइ सहास कमेप्पिणु अण्णु वि जोयण-सउ लङ्घेप्पिणु ॥ ७
पण्डु-सिलोवरि सुरवर-सारउ लहु सिंहासणेँ[19] ठविउ भडारउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णायइँ सिरेंण लएवि मन्दरु दरिसावइँ लोयहों ।
'एहउ तिहुअणे-णाहु किं होइ ण होइ व जोयहों' ॥ ९

[४]

पहवणारम्भ-भेरि अप्फालिय पडहाऽमर-किङ्कर-कर-ताडिय ॥ १
पूरिय धवल सङ्ख किउ कलयलु [2]केहि [1]मि घोसिउ चउविहु मङ्गलु ॥ २
केहिँ[4] मि आढत्तइँ[5] गेयाइ मि[6] सरगय-पयगय-तालगयाइ मि[7] ॥ ३
केहि मि[8] वाइउ वज्जु मणोहरु बारहे-तालउ सोलहे-अक्खरु ॥ ४
केहिँ[13] मि उवेल्लिउँ भरहुत्तउँ णव-रस-अट्ठ-भाव-संजुत्तउ ॥ ५
केहिँ[3] मि उब्भियाइँ धय-चिन्धइँ[15] केहि मि गुरु-थोत्तइँ पारद्धइँ[16] ॥ ६
केहिँ[3] मि लइयउ मालइ-मालउ परिमल-बहलउ भसल-वमालउँ ॥ ७
केहिँ[3] मि[18] वेणु केहिँ[19] वर-वीणउँ केहि मि [1]तिसरियाउ सर-झीणउँ ॥ ८

3. 1 A °बाहु. 2 S अंकि 3 P S चडाविवि. 4 A तिहुयणणाहु. 5 A मरुणे. 6 P S ? P सयहि, S सय. 8 P S तहितिउ, A तहिंतउ 9 P णुण सणवइ, सत्तहि, S सण्णावइ. 10 P °जोयणहि, S जोयणिहि. 11 S असीहि. 12 P चउहु, S चउदहमि. 13 P पत्तिउ. 14 P चउहु, S चरहु. 15 P S तहतिउ, A तहिंतिउँ. 16 P मंति°. 17 P S तिहि. 18 P कमेप्पिणु. 19 S सिंहासणि. 20 P नावइ. 21 S दरसावइ. 22 B A तिहुयण. 23 णाहु.
4. 1 P S पूरिय. 2 A घोसिउ चउव्वाह जिणमंगलु 3 A केहिं. 4 P A केहिं°. 5 S आरद्धइ. 6 P S गेयाइं, A गेयाइं मि. 7 P S गयाइ, A गयाइं मि. 8 A केहि वि. 9 P S A वाइउ. 10 P S वज्ज. 11 S बारहि. 12 P सोलहि, S सोलहि. 13 P S उव्वेल्लिउ. 14 S भरहुयउ. 15 S °चिंधइ. 16 P S पारद्धइ. 17 A °वमालउ. 18 A वि. 19 P S केहि, A कहिं वि. 20 S वेणीवीणाउ, A वरवीणउ°. 21 P A °झीणउ.

[३] १ उत्सङ्गे. २ उद्दर्शितं. ३ मङ्गलं. ४ दृष्टान्तेन पूरणं.
[४] १ वीणा. २ इन्द्राः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

ज परियाणिउ[23] जेहिं — तं[24] तेहिं सव्वुं[25] विण्णासिउ ।
तिहुअर्णं[26]-सामि भणेवि — णियँ-णिय-विण्णार्णुं[27] पयासिउ ॥ ९

[५]

पहिलउ कलसु लइउ[1] अमरिन्दें[2] — बीयउं[3] हुववहेंण[4] साणन्दें[5] ॥ १
तइयउ[6] सरहसेण[7] अमराए[8] — चउथर्उ[9] णेरिय देवें आए ॥ २
पञ्चमु वरुणें समेरें[10] समत्थें — छट्ठउ मारुएण सइं[11] हत्थें ॥ ३
सत्तमउ[12] वि[13] कुबेर[14]-अहिहाणें — अट्ठमु कलसु लइउ[15] ईसाणें ॥ ४
णवमउ सभाविउँ[16] धरणिन्दें[17] — दसमउँ[18] कलसु लइज्जइ चन्दें ५
अण्ण कलस उच्चाइयं[19] अण्णेंहि[20] — लक्ख-कोडि-अक्खोहणि-गण्णेंहि[21] ॥ ६
सुरवर-वेढि अछिण्ण[22] रएप्पिणु — चत्तारि वि समुद्द लङ्घेप्पिणु ॥ ७
खीर[23]-महण्णवें खीरु[24] भरेप्पिणु — अण्णहों अण्णु समप्पइ लेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ण्हाविउ एम सुरेहिं[25] — बहु-मङ्गल-कलसेंहिं[26] जिणवरु ।
णं णव पाउस कालें — मेहेंहि[27] अहिसित्तु महीहरु[28] ॥ ९

[६]

मङ्गल-कलसेंहिं[1] सुरवर-सारउ — जय-जय-सद्दें[2] ण्हविउ[3] भडारउ ॥ १
तो[4] एत्थन्तरें[5] हय-पडिवक्खें — गेण्हेंवि[6] वज्ज-सूइ सहसक्खें ॥ २
कण्ण-जुअलु[7] जग णाहहों विज्झइ — कुण्डल जुअलु[8] झत्ति ओइज्झइ[9] ॥ ३
सेहरु सीसें[10] हारु वच्छत्थलें — करें[11] कङ्कणु[12] कडिसुत्तउ कडियलें[13] ॥ ४

23 P परिनाणिउ, A परियाणिउ 23 I वत्तहि, S वत्तहि, A व वहिं 24 S सव्व 25 S A तिहुयण 26 P णिअ° 27 S °विणाणु

5. 1 S कियउ, A कयउ 2 S अमरद A अमरिंद 3 I वीयउ 4 A हुयवहेण 5 P S आणद A आणद 6 P तइअउ 7 I सरहसणु 8 S अमराए 9 P चउत्थउ 10 I S समर°, A समरि 11 S A सइ 12 I A सत्तमउ 13 I S missing 14 P कुबेर 15 I S A लयउ 16 P समासिउ 17 S धरणद 18 S दहमउ, A दसमउं 19 P उच्चाइअ 20 S अण्णेहि, A अवहिं 21 A गण्णहिं 22 P S A अछिण्ण 23 P खीर°. 24 S खीर 25 P S सुरेहि 26 S कलसहि, A कलसहिं 27 S मेहिहि 28 S महारुह

6 1 P °कलसहिं, S कलसहि 2 S °सहिहिं 3 S ण्हवि 4 S ओ 5 P एत्थतरि, S एत्थतरे 6 P गेण्हिवि, S गिण्हिवि, A गे हेवि 7 S A °जुयलु 8 S °जुयलु, A °जुवलु 9 P आइज्झइ 10 S सीसि 11 S करि 12 P S कंकण 13 S कारयलि

[६] १ परिधीयते

तिहुअण तिलयहों[14] तिलउ थवन्तें[15] मणें[16] आसङ्किउ दसमयणेत्तें ॥ ५
पुणु आढत्त जिणिन्दहों वन्दण[17] 'जय तिहुअण[18]-गुरु णयणाणन्दण ॥ ६
जय देवाहिदेव परमप्पय[19] जय तियसिन्दं[20] विन्द-वन्दिय-पय ॥ ७
जय णह मणि किरणोह पसारण तरुण-तरणि-कर णियर णिवारण ॥ ८
जय णमिएहिं[21] णमियं[22] पणविज्जहि[23] अरुहुं[24] वुत्तु[25] पुणु कहों उवमिज्जहि[26] ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जगें[27] गुरु पुण्ण[28]-पवित्तु तिहुअणहों[29] मणोरहं[30] गारा ।
भवें भवें[31] अम्हहुं[32] देज्ज[33] जिण गुण सम्पत्ति भडारा' ॥ १०

[७]

णाय-णरामर-णयणाणन्दहों वन्दण हत्ति करन्तहों इन्दहों ॥ १
रुवालोयणें रुवासत्तइं[2] तित्ति ण जन्ति पुरन्दर णेत्तइं ॥ २
जहिं[4] णिनडियइं[5] तहिं[6] जें[7] पङ्कुत्तइं[8] कुवल-डोरइं[9] पङ्कें[10] व खुत्तइं[11] ॥ ३
वामकरङ्गुट्ठएं[12] णिहारेंवि[13] वालहों तेत्थुं[14] अमिउ सचारेंवि[15] ॥ ४
पुणु वि[16] पडीवउ मयण वियारउ[17] गम्पि अउज्झहें[18] थविउ भडारउ[19] ॥ ५
सूरें[20] मेरु[21] गिरि व परिअञ्चिउ पुणु दस सय कर करेंवि[22] पणच्चिउ ॥ ६
सालङ्कारु स दोरु[23] स णेउरु सच्छरु सप्परिवारन्तेउरु[24] ॥ ७
जणणिएं ज[25] जि दिट्ठु अहिसित्तउ रिसहु भणेवि[26] पुणु रिसहु जें[27] वुत्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कालें गलन्तएं णाहुं[28] णिय-देह रिद्धि परिवड्ढइं[29] ।
वियरिज्जन्तु कईहिं[30] वायरणु गन्थु जिह वड्ढइ[32] ॥ ९

14 S A तिहुयणतिलयहु 15 A ठवत 16 P S मणि 17 वदणु 18 S A तिहुयण° 19 S परमप्पया 20 P S तियसेंद° 21 S °विंदवदिय°, A विंदविंदिय° 22 P S णमिय, A नविय 23 S पणविज्जहिं S पणमिज्जइ 24 P S अरुह 25 S वुण 26 P S A उवमिज्जहिं 27 S A जय° 28 P पुण्णु 29 P S तुहु अण्णहो 30 P S मणोहर° 31 S भवि भवि 32 P S अम्हह 33 S देज्जि, A दिज्ज

7 1 P वदन° 2 S A रूवासत्तइ 3 S याइ 4 P S जहि 5 P णिवडियइ 6 P S तहि 7 S जि 8 A पङ्कुत्तइ 9 P S डोरेव 10 A पंकि 11 S पुत्तइ 12 P वामकरगु ट्ठए, S वामकरंगुट्ठए 13 S A णिहालेवि 14 A अमिउ तित्थु 15 S A सचारेवि 16 P S पडिवारउ 17 S °विभारउ, A °वियारउ 18 S अउज्झहि 19 A भडारउ 20 P S सूरि 21 P S मेरु जम पडिअंचिउ 22 A करेवि 23 P S सडोह 24 P सप्परिवारु अंतेउरु, S सपरिवारु अंतेउरु 25 S missing 26 S भणिवि 27 P S जि 28 P S णाह 29 S परिय ड्डइ, A आवडइ 30 S कइहि 31 P S जिम 32 S A वड्ढइ

[७] १ मधुमानि २ मुख ... (¹) विचार्यं

[८]

अमर-कुमारेंहिँ[1] सहुँ कीलन्तहों[2] पुव्वहुँ[3] वीस लक्ख लङ्घन्तहों[4] ॥ १
एक्क-दिवसेँ[5] गय पय कूवारें 'देवदेव मुअ[6] मुक्खा-मारें[7] ॥ २
जाहँ[8] पसाएं[9] अम्हे[10] धण्णा ते कप्पयरु[11] सव्व उच्छण्णा[12] ॥ ३
एवहिँ[13] को उवाउ जीवेवएँ[14] भोयणें खाणें[15] पाणें परिहेवएँ' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु जग-सारउ सयल-कलउ दक्खवइ भडारउ ॥ ५
अण्णहुँ[16] असि मसि किसि वाणिज्जउ अण्णहुँ[17] विविह-पयारउ विज्जउ[18] ॥ ६
कइहिँ दिणेंहिँ[19] परिणाविउ[20] देविउ णन्द-सुणन्दाइउ[21] सिय-सेविउ ॥ ७
सउ पुत्तहुँ[22] उप्पण्णु[23] पहाणहँ[24] भरह-बाहुबलि[25]-अणुहरमाणहँ[26] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पुव्वहँ[27] लक्ख तिसट्ठि गय रज्जु करन्तहों जावेंहिँ[28] ।
चिन्ता मणेँ[29] उप्पण्ण सुरवइ-महरायहों तावेंहिँ[30] ॥ ९

[९]

तिहुअणे[1]-जण-मण-णयण-पियारउ ओयासत्तउ[2] णिएँवि[3] भडारउ ॥ १
मणेँ[4] चिन्ताविउ दससयलोयणु 'करमि किं पि वइरायहों कारणु ॥ २
जेण करइ सुहि[5]-सत्त-हियत्तणु जेण पवत्तइ[6] तित्थ-पवत्तणु ॥ ३
जेण सीलु वउ णियमु ण णासइ जेण अहिंसा-धम्मु पयासइ[7]' ॥ ४
एम वियप्पेंवि[8] छणे[9]-चन्दाणण पुण्णाउस कोक्किय[10] णीलञ्जसे[11] ॥ ५
'तिहुअणे[12]-गुरुहें जाहि ओलग्गएँ[13] णट्टारम्भु पदरिसहि अग्गएँ' ॥ ६
तं आएसु लहेंवि[14] गय तेत्तहेँ[15] थिउ अत्थाणेँ[16] भडारउ जेत्तहेँ[17] ॥ ७
पोढज्झिएँहिँ[18] पेढ़ज्झिउ तक्खणेँ गेउ वज्जु जं जुत्तउ लक्खणें ॥ ८

8. 1 P कुमारहिं, S कुमारें. 2 S कीलंतहु. 3 P पुव्वहु, S पुव्वह, A पुव्वहं 4 S लंघंतहु. 5 S °दिवसि. 6 P S मुय. 7 S °वारें. 8 S जाह. 9 S पसायं, A पसाइं. 10 A अम्हइ. 11 A कप्पयर. 12 A उच्छिण्णा. 13 P S एवहि. 14 P जीवेवउ. 15 A खाणि पाणि. 16 S A अण्णहु. 17 S अण्णहु, A अण्णाइं. 18 S वि विज्जउ 19 S कइहि दिणिहि. 20 A परिणाविउं. 21 S °सुणंदाबउ 22 S पुत्तह, A पुत्तहं. 23 S उप्पण्ण 24 S पहाणह. 25 P °बाहुबलु. 26 S °अणुहरमाणह. 27 S पुव्वह. 28 S जाविहिं, A जावहिं. 29 P S मणि. 30 A तावहिं.

9. 1 S तिहुयण°. 2 S P ओयासत्तु. 3 A णियवि. 4 S मण, A मणि. 5 S सुवि° 6 S पवचइ. 7 S पगासइ. 8 P विअप्पवि. S वियप्पिवि. 9 S °छण°. 10 P S कोक्किय. 11 P marginally corrected as णीलंजस, A नीलंजस 12 S A तिहुयण°. 13 S उलग्गइ. 14 S लहिवि. 15 S तेत्तहिं, A तेत्तहो. 16 S थविउ अथाणे. 17 S जेत्तहे. 18 P पाढज्झिएहिं, S पाढुज्झिएहिं, A पाढज्झिएहिं.

[८] १ समयेन मरणेन वा. २ ताम्बूलादिभि°.
[९] १ गीत-नृत्त-वादित्र[त्र]य-कारकैः देवैः. २ प्रयुक्तितः(?) कृतः. ३ आस्थानस्थाने यथोचितं.

॥ घत्ता ॥

रङ्गेँ[19] पइट्ठ तुरन्ति केँर[20]-दिट्ठि-भाव-रस-रञ्जियँ ।
विब्भम-भाव-विलास दरिसन्तिएँ[22] पाण विसज्जिय[23] ॥ ९

[१०]

जं पीलञ्जणे पाणेँहिँ[2] मुक्की[3] जाय जिणहोँ तो सङ्क गुरुक्की ॥ १ *
'धिद्धिगत्थु संसारु असारउ अण्णहोँ[6] अण्णु होइ कम्मारउ ॥ २
अण्णहोँ अण्णु करइ भिच्चत्तणु' तं जि हुउ वइरायहोँ[8] कारणु ॥ ३
लोयन्तियहिँ ताम पडिबोहिउ 'चारु देव जं सइँ[10] उम्मोहिउ[11] ॥४
उवहिहिँ[12] णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ[13] णट्ठउ धम्मुँ सत्थु परियाडिउँ ॥ ५
णट्ठइँ[16] दंसण-णाण-चरित्तइँ दाण-झाण-संजम-सम्मत्तइँ ॥ ६ ॥
पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय तिण्णि गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥७
णियम-सील-उववास-सहासइँ पइँ होन्तेण हवन्तु असेसइँ[17]' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम विमाणारूढ चउ-दिसु चउ देव-णिकाया[19] ।
'पइँ[20] विणु सुण्णउँ मोक्खु' णं जिण-हक्कारा आया[22] ॥ ९ ॥

[११]

सिवियो-जाणेँ सुरवर-सारउँ जय-जय-सद्देँ चडिउ भडारउ ॥ १
देवेँहिँ[3] लन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ णिविसेँ[4] तं[5] 'सिद्धत्थु पराइउ ॥ २
तेँहिँ उववणेँ थोवन्तरु थाएँवि भरहहोँ राय-लच्छि केँरेँ लाएँवि ॥ ३
'णमहु परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्तें किउ पयागेँ[10] णिक्खवणुँ तुरन्तें ॥ ४ *
मुट्ठिउ पञ्च भरेप्पिणु लइयउँ चामीयर-पडलोवरेँ[13] थवियउ ॥ ५
गेण्हेँवि[14] जण-मण-णयणाणन्देँ घित्तउँ खीर-समुद्देँ[16] सुरिन्देँ ॥ ६

19 s रंगि 20 s करा°. 21 s A °रंजिया 22 [illegible] दरिसन्तिए, s दरिसंतिए 23 s विसज्जिया.

10. 1 P पीलञ्जग. 2 P पाणहिं, s पाण. 3 s विमुक्की 4 A तं. 5 P धिगधिगत्थु, [illegible] धिगधिगेत्थु 6 A अण्णहु. 7 P B होउ. 8 s वयरायहु. 9 P B वाव 10 P सइं, [illegible] सइ. 11 P A उम्मोहिउ, s उम्माहिउ. 12 P उवहिउ, s उवहिउ, A उवहिंहिं 13 s कोडिउ कोडिउ. 14 P s धम्म. 15 P परियाडिउ. 16 s णट्ठइ 17 P s असेसइ. 18 s missing. 19 P A °णिकाय. 20 s पइ. 21 P सुण्णउ, A सुण्ड. 22 P A आय.

11. 1 [illegible] सिविआ°. [illegible] P °सारउ. 3 s देविहि, A देविहिं. 4 s णिविसि. 5 A तं. 6 s सिद्धत्थु पराइउ. 7 P s तहि उववणि 8 P थोवंतरि, s थोवंतरे. 9 s करि लाइवि. 10 A पयागि. 11 P A णिक्खवणु 12 P लइअउ. 13 P s पडलोवरि, A पडलोवरि. 14 P A गेण्हेवि. 15 A घित्तउ 16 P s A °समुद्दि.

* इत्यादि मङ्गुविन्यासे°.

तेण समाणु मणेहिँ[17] लइयाँ[18] रायहँ[19] चउ सहास पवइयाँ ॥ ७
परिमिउ ससि जिह गह-सघाएं अच्छु वरिसु थिउ काओसाएं[21] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

परणुद्धुयउ जडाउ रिसहहों रेहन्ति विमालउँ ।
सिहिहें[24] वलन्तहों णाइँ[25] धूमाउल-जाला-मालउँ ॥ ९

[१२]

जिणु अविचलु अचिचलु वीसत्थउ थिउ छम्मासु पलम्बियँ-हत्थउ ॥ १
जे णिव तेण समउ पवइया ते दारुण-दुवाएं लइया ॥ २
सीउण्हेंहिँ[5] तिस-भुक्खेंहिँ[6] खामियँ[7] जिम्भण णिद्दालसेंहिँ विणामियँ[8] ॥ ३
चालण-कण्डुयणइँ[9] अलहन्ता अहि-विच्छियँ-परिवेढिज्जन्ता ॥ ४
घोर-वीर-तव-चरणेंहिँ[11] भग्गा पासेवि सलिलु पिएवएँ[13] लग्गा ॥ ५
केण वि महियलें[14] घत्तिउ अप्पउ "[15]हो हो केण दिट्ठु परमप्पउ ॥ ६
पाण जन्ति जइ पुण णिओएँ[16] तो किर तेण काइँ[17] परलोएँ"[18] ॥ ७
को वि फलइँ[19] तोडेप्पिणु भक्खइ[20] 'जाहुँ[21]'[22]भणेवि को वि कापेक्खइ[23] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

को वि णिवारइ कि पि आमेल्लेवि[24] चलण जिणिन्दहोँ[25] ।
'कलएँ[26] देसहुँ[27] काइँ[28] पच्चुत्तरु भरह-णरिन्दहोँ' ॥ ९

[१३]

तहिँ[1] तेहएँ[2] पडिवक्खएँ[3] अवसरें दइवी वाणि समुट्ठिय अम्बरें ॥ १
'अहो अहो कूड-कवड-णिग्गन्थहोँ[4] कापुरिसहोँ[5] अणाय-परमत्थहोँ[6] ॥ २
एण महारिसि लिङ्ग-ग्गहणें जाइ-जरा-मरण-त्तय-डहणें ॥ ३
'फलइँ म तोडहोँ[7] जलु मा डोहहोँ[8] णं तो णीसङ्गत्तणु छण्डहोँ' ॥ ४

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17 P S समेहिँ 18 P लइआ 19 S रायह 20 P पव्वइआ. 21 P काउसाए, S काउसाय 22 P S पवणद्धुयउ 23 P विसउइ 24 S सिहिहि, A सिहेहे 25 PS णाइ 26 A °मालउ

12. 1 P अचलु वि 2 P S सिवसथउ 3 P S छम्मास 4 P S विलंबिय°. 5 P S सीउण्हहिँ, A सीउ-ण्हेहिं 6 P °भुक्खहिँ, S °भुक्खहि. 7 S खामिया, A खामिय 8 S विणामिया, A विणामिय 9 P °कुंडुयणइ, S °कडुयणइँ, A °कंडुयणइ 10 S °विच्छिय° 11 P S °चरण 12 S पासवि सलिलु पिएवय लग्गा 13 S पिएवए 14 P S महियलि 15 A भो भो दिट्ठु कण परमप्पउ 16 P णिउए 17 A काइ 18 S परलोय 19 S A फलइ 20 S भक्खइ 21 S A जाहु 22 P S कोइ. 23 S कापेक्खइ, S कापेक्खइ 24 P A आमेल्लिवि, S आमिल्लिवि. 25 S जिणदहो 26 S कउइ 27 P S देसहु, A देसमि 28 P काइ

13. 1 P S तहि 2 P तहय 3 S पडिवक्खइ 4 P S कवडकूड° 5 A कापुरिसहो 6 S अण्णाय°. 7 P S जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो 8 A डोहहु

तं णिसुणेंवि[9] तिस-भुक्खादण्णेंहिं उद्धूलिउ अप्पाणउं[10] अण्णेंहिं[11] ॥ ५
अण्णेंहिं[12] अण्ण समय उप्पाइय[13] तेंहि अवसरें णमि-विणमि पराइय[17] ६
कच्छ-महाकच्छाहिव-णन्दण वर-करवाल-हत्थ णीसन्दण ॥ ७
बेण्णि[18] वि विहिं[19] चलणेंहिं णिवडेप्पिणु थिय पासेंहिं जिणु जयकारेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ णमि-विणमीहिं[23] 'वुत्तउ वि[24] ण बोलइ णाहो[25] ।
एउ णं जाणहुं[27] आसि किउं अम्हहिं[30] को अवराहो[31] ॥ ९

[१४]

जइ वि ण किं पि देहि[1] सुर-सारा तो वरि एकसि बोल्लि[2] भडारा ॥ १
अण्णहुं[3] देसु विहंजेंवि[4] दिण्णउ[5] अम्हहुं[6] किं पहु णिद्दारिक्खिण्णउ[7] ॥ २
अण्णहुं[8] दिण्ण तुरङ्गम गयवर अम्हहुं[9] काइं[10] कियउ परमेसर ॥ ३
[11]अण्णहुं दिण्णउ उत्तिम-वेसउ अम्हहुं[12] आलावेण वि संसउ' ॥ ४
एम जाम[13] गरहन्ति जिणिन्दहों[14] आसणु चलिउ[15] ताम[16] धरणिन्दहों ॥५
अवहि पउञ्जेंवि[17] सप्परिवारउ आउ खणद्धें[18] जेत्थु[19] भडारउ ॥ ६
लक्खिउ विहिं[20] मि मेज्झें परमेसरु ससि-सूरन्तरालें[21] णं मन्दरु ॥ ७
तुरिउ ति-वारउ भामरि[23] देप्पिणु जिणवर-वन्दणहत्ति करेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पुच्छियं धरणिधरेण[25] 'विण्णि वि उण्णावियं-सत्था ।
थिय कज्जें कवणेण उक्खयं-करवाल-विहत्था' ॥ ९

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9 S णिसुणिवि. 10 S अप्पाणउ. 11 A अनेहि. 12 अण्णेहि, A अण्णहिं. 13 S उप्पाइया. 14 P वति. 15 A अवसरि. 16 S °विणमि. 17 S पराइया. 18 P वेण्ण, S विणिण 19 PS विहि. 20 S चलणिहि. 21 P णिवडेप्पिणु 22 S पासेहि, A पासेहिं. 23 P °विणमीहि. A °विणमीसहि. 24 P S कि पि. 25 S बोलइ. 26 P S A णाहु. 27 P ण, A missing. 28 P S जाणहु. 29 P कउ. 30 P अम्हे कि, S अम्हेहे, A अम्हेहिं corrected to अम्हहिं. 31 P S A अवराहु.

14. 1 P देहे, S देहि कि पि. 2 S बोलि. 3 P S A अण्णहु. 4 P S विहजिवि. 5 P A दिण्णउ. 6 S अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. 7 P S णिद्दाखिण्णउ, A णिद्दाखिण्णउ. 8 अण्णहु दिण्ण, A अण्णहु दिण्णु 9 S अम्हहु, A अम्हहि. 10 P काइ 11 A अण्णहु दिण्णउ उत्तम वेसउ. 12 S अम्हहु, A अम्हहु. 13 S जेम. 14 P जिणिंदहो. 15 A चलिउ. 16 S ताव. 17 S S A पउंजिवि. 18 S खणद्धे. 19 P जित्थु, S जेत्थ, A तित्थु 20 A विहिं मि. 21 S ससि. 22 S A °अंतरालि. 23 S भामरे. 24 P पुच्छिय. 25 S धरणियरेण, A धरणिहरेण. 26 A उण्णामिय°. 27 S उक्खय°.

[१५]

तं णिसुणेवि दिण्णु पच्चुत्तरु 'पेसिय वे वि आसि देसन्तरु ॥ १
दूरट्ठाणु[1] जाम तं पावहुँ[2] जाम वलेवि पडीवा आवहुँ[3] ॥ २
तामं पिहिमि[4] णिय-पुत्तहँ देप्पिणु अम्हहँ थिउ अवहेरि करेप्पिणु' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि[5] विहसिय-मुह-यन्दें दिण्णउं[6] विज्जउ वे धरणिन्दें[7] ॥ ४
'गिरि-वेयड्ढहों होहु पहाणा उत्तर-दाहिण-सेढिहिँ[8] राणा' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेंवि णमि-विणमिहिँ[9] वुच्चइ 'अण्णों[10] दिण्णी पिहिवि नें रुच्चइ ॥ ६
जइ णिग्गन्थु देइ सइँ[11] हत्थें तो अम्हे[12] वि लेहुँ[13] परमत्थें' ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेवि वे वि अवलोएँवि[14] थिउ अग्गएँ[15] सो मुणिवरु होएँवि[16] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हत्थुत्थल्लिउँ[17] तेण गय वे[18] वि लएप्पिणु विज्जउँ ।
उत्तर-सेढिहिँ[19] एक्कु[20] थिउ दाहिण-सेढिहिँ[21] विज्जउ ॥ ९

[१६]

तेहिँ अवसरें[1] उच्चाइय-वाहहों[2] महि-विहरन्तहों तिहुअणे-णाहहों ॥ १
वहु-लायण्ण-वण्ण-संपण्णउ[3] आणइ को वि पसाहँवि कण्णउ[4] ॥ २
'वेल्लिउ को वि को वि हय चञ्चल रयणइँ[5] को वि को वि वर मयगल[6] ॥ ३
को वि सुवण्णेंहिँ रुप्पयें-थालइँ को वि धणइँ[7] धण्णइँ असरालइँ ॥ ४
को वि अमुल्लाहरणेंहिँ ढोयइँ ताइँ[8] भडारउ[9] णउ अवलोयइँ ॥ ५
सव्वइँ धूलि-समइँ[10] मण्णन्तउ पट्टणु [11]हत्थिणयरु संपत्तउ ॥ ६
जेंहिँ सेयंसें[12] दंसणु पाहिउ[13] छुड्डु[14] छुड्डु णिय-परिवारहों साहिउ ॥ ७

15. 1 P दूरट्ठाणु जाव, S दूराठाणु जाव, A दूरठ्ठाणु corrected to दूरट्ठाणु जाम. 2 S पावहु. 3 S आवहु. 4 PS ताव पिहिमि, A ताम पिहिवि. 5 PS णिसुणिवि. 6 A दिण्णइं. 7 P धवणिंदि, S धरणेंदेँ. 8 P °सेढिहिँ corrected to सेढिहिँ, S सेढिहे, A सेढिहिहिँ. 9 P °विणमिहिँ, S विणमिहि, A विनामिहिँ. 10 PS अण्णे, A अन्ने. 11 PS सहि वि स. 12 PS सइ. 13 P अम्हि वि, A अम्हेहिँ. 14 S A लेहु. 15 P अवलोयवि, S अवलोइवि. 16 S अग्गइ, A अग्गइ corrected to अग्गइ सो. 17 S होवि, A होएवि. 18 P हत्थुत्थल्लिउ. 19 A वे वि. 20 S तेक्क. 21 P S °सेढिहि. 22. A इक्कु. 23 P S सेढिहिँ, A सेढिहिँ.

16. 1 P वहि. 2 P अवसरि. 3 From this point onwards upto सहिउ in line 7 several lines are partly illegible in S. 4 S A तिहुयण. 5 S °वण्णु, 6 P °संपुण्णउ, S °संपुण्णउ, A °संपन्नउ. 7 A आणई. 8 P A कण्णउं. 9 P रयणइ, S illegible. 10 S मयगला. 11 P S सुवण्णइ. 12 S रूप्पय°, A रुप्पियं°. 13 A धणइ. 14 P S अमुल्लाभरणइ, A अमोल्लाहरणइं. 15 P S A ढोयइं. 16 P S ताइ. 17 A भडारउं. 18 P S A अवलोयइ. 19 P सव्वइ. 20 S °समइ. 21 A हत्थिणायपुरु पत्तउ, S संपत्तउ. 22 S जहि. 23 P सेअंस. 24 P S पाविउ, A पाहिउ corrected to पाहिउ. 25 P छुड्ड छुड्ड.

[१६] १ वक्र. २ स्वयम्

'अज्जु पइट्ठु[26] अणङ्ग-वियारउँ   मेईं पाराविउ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८
इक्खु-रसहों भरियञ्जलि जं जे[30]   घरें वसु-हार पवरिसिय तं जे[31] ॥ ९
ताम चउद्दिसु लोउ[32] लाइउ[33]   सच्चउ जें जिणु वारें[34] पराइउ[35] ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिग्गउ[36] 'धाहु' भणन्तु   स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-परियणु ।
भमिउ ति-भामरि दिन्तु   मन्दरहों जेम तारायणु ॥ ११

[१७]

पन्देवि[1] पइसारियउ णिहेलणु   किउ चलणारविन्द-पक्खालणु । १
अण्णु वि गोमएण संमज्जणु   दिण्ण जलेण धार पुणु चन्दणु । २
पुप्फइँ[3] अक्खयाउ वलि[4] दीवा   धूव-वास जल-वास[5] पईवा । ३
कर-पक्खालणु देवि कुमारें   ससहर-सण्णिहेण भिङ्गारें । ४
अहिणव-इक्खुरसहों[7] भरियञ्जलि[8]   तावं सुरेहिं[10] मुक्क कुसुमञ्जलि । ५
साहुक्कारु[11] देव-दुन्दुहि-सरु   गन्ध-वाउ वसु-वरिसु णिरन्तरु । ६
कञ्चण-रयणहुँ[12] कोडिउ[13] बारह[14]   पडिय स-किंकर पच्चीसद्धारह[15] । ७
अक्खय-दाणु भणेवि[16] सेयंसहों   अक्खयतइय थाउँ किउ दिवसहों । ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिमिउँ भडारउ[19] जं जे[20]   सेयंसें[21] अप्पउ भावेवि[22] ।
वन्दिउ रिसह-जिणिन्दु   सिरें[23] स ईं भु व-जुवलुं चडावेवि[24] ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थ प उ म च रि ए   धणञ्जयासिय-स य म्भु ए व-कए ।
'जिणवर-णिक्खमणं' इमं   बीयं चियं साहियं पव्वं ॥

26 [illegible]. 27 [illegible]. 28 P [illegible]. 29 P [illegible]. 30 [illegible].
31 P S A [illegible]. 32 P [illegible]. 33 A [illegible]. 34 P A [illegible]. 35 S [illegible]. 36 P S [illegible].
37 S A [illegible]. 38 S [illegible]. 39 S [illegible].

17. 1 P S [illegible]. 2 A [illegible]. 3 P S [illegible]. 4 P [illegible]. 5 P [illegible], S [illegible], A [illegible]. 6 A [illegible] with (?) subsequently [illegible] on [illegible]. 7 P S [illegible]. 8 P S [illegible]. 9 A [illegible]. 10 S [illegible]. 11 A [illegible]. 12 P [illegible]. 13 P [illegible]. 14 P [illegible]. 15 P S [illegible], A [illegible]. 16 S [illegible]. 17 S [illegible]. 18 A [illegible]. 19 A [illegible]. 20 P [illegible], A [illegible]. 21 P [illegible]. 22 S A [illegible]. 23 P [illegible]. 24 S A [illegible]. 25 P [illegible], S [illegible]. 26 S [illegible]. 27 S [illegible]. 28 S [illegible]. 29 S [illegible].

[१७] १ [illegible] (१). २ [illegible] (४).

[३. तईओ संधि]

तिहुअणं[1]-गुरु तं गयउरु मेल्लेंवि[2] खीण-कसाइउँ[3] ।
गय-सन्तउ विहरन्तउ पुरिमतालु संपाइउँ[4] ॥

[१]

[1]दीहर-कालचक्क-हएँण वरिस-सहासें[5] पुण्णएँण ।
सयडामुहं[6]-उज्जाण-वणु ढुक्कु भडारउ रिसह-जिणु ॥ १
रम्मं महा जं च पुण्णाय-णाएहिं[7] कुसुमिय-लया-वेल्लि[8]-पल्लव-णिहाएहिं[9] ॥ २
कप्पूर-कङ्कोल-एला-लवङ्गेहिं महु-माहवी-माहुलिङ्गी-विडङ्गेहिं ॥ ३
मरियल्लं[10]-जीरुच्चें[11]-कुङ्कुम-कुडङ्गेहिं णव-तिलय-वउलेहिं[12] चम्पय-पियङ्गेहिं ॥ ४
णारङ्ग[13]-णग्गोह-आसत्थ-रुक्खेहिं कङ्केल्लि-पउमक्ख-रुद्दक्ख[14]-दक्खेहिं ॥ ५
खज्जूरि-जम्बीरि[15]-घण-फणिस-लिम्बेहिं हरियाल-ढउएहिं[16]-बहु-पुत्तजीवेहिं ॥ ६
सत्तच्छयाऽगत्थि[17]-दहिवण्ण णन्दीहिं मन्दार-कुन्दिन्दु[18]-सिन्दूर-सिन्दीहिं ॥ ७
वर-पाडली-पोप्फली-णालिकेरीहिं[22] करमन्दि-कन्थारि-करिमर-करीरेहिं ॥ ८
फणियारि-कणवीर-मालूर-तरलेहिं सिरिखण्ड-सिरिसामली-साल-सरलेहिं ॥ ९
हिन्ताल-तालेहिं ताली-तमालेहिं जम्बू-वरम्बेहिं कञ्चण-कयम्बेहिं ॥ १०
भुय-देवदारूहिं रिट्ठेहिं[26] चारेहिं[27] कोसम्म-सज्जेहिं कोरण्ट-कोज्जेहिं[29] ॥ ११
अच्चइय-जूहीहिं जासवण-मल्लीहिं केयइएँ[30] जाएहिं अंवरहि मि जाईहिं ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहिं[33] दिट्ठउ सुमणिट्ठउँ[34] वड-पायव थिर-थोरउ ।
वंण-वणियहें[35] सुह-जणियहें[36] उप्परि धरिउ वं[37] मोरउ ॥ १३

I. 1 S A तिहुयण° 2 P A मेल्लिवि, S मिल्लिवि 3 S A °कसायउ. 4 P सपाइयउ, S सपायउ 5 P °सहासइ, S °महासइ. 6 A सयडामुहु. 7 S °णायेहिं 8 P °वेल्ली°, S illegible 9 P णिहाएहिं 10 A मिरियल्ल° 11 S जीरुच्च° 12 S वउलेहिं 13 P णारंग° 14 P S A रुद्दक्ख 15 S °जबीर, A °जंबीर 16 A °ढणकणीरेहिं 17 P °अगत्थि 18 P S °सेवन्ती-येहिं 19 P S for the following few lines only partly legible 20 A कुंदइ 21 S °पुप्फली°. 22 P °नालिकेरीहिं 23 S करमद°, A करमंदि 24 S °कथारि 25 A जंबु° 26 S रिट्ठेहि 27 A चारुएहिं 28 A कोसम्ब°. 29 S कोजेहिं, A कुज्जेहिं. 30 A केयइय°. 31 A जाइहिं 32 P अवराइ मि, S अवरहि मि 33 P S तहि 34 A सुनिविट्ठउ with म and णि superscribed respectively above नि and वि. 35 P S °वणियहि 36 P S उप्पर. 37 P S वि, A व with the sign of short इ added afterwards

[१] १ गतभया. २ दीर्घकालचक्रहते सति ३ मधूक ४ अतिमुक्तलता ५ पीवर. ६ निम्बैः. ७ वनप्रिय ८ पिच्छ.

[२]

तंहि थाऍवि परमेसरेंण आइ-पुराण-महेसरेंण ।
विसय-सेण्णु संचूरियउ सुक्क-झाणु आऊरियउं ॥ १
एक्क-सुक्क-झाणग्गि-पलित्तहों दो-गुण-धरहों दुविह-तव-तत्तहों ॥ २
तियगारहों तिसल्ल फेडन्तहों चउविह-कम्मिन्धणइं डहन्तहों ॥ ३
पञ्चिन्दियं-दणु-दप्पु हरन्तहों छविह-रस-परिचाउ करन्तहों ॥ ४
सत्त-महाभय परिसेसन्तहों अट्ठ दुट्ठ मय णिण्णासन्तहों ॥ ५
णवविहुं बम्भचेरु रक्खन्तहों दसविहु परम-धम्मु पालन्तहों ॥ ६
पुणु एयारहङ्ग जाणन्तहों बारह अणुवेक्खउ चिन्तन्तहों ॥ ७
तेरसविहुं चारित्तु चरन्तहों चउदसविह-गुणथाणु चडन्तहों ॥ ८
पण्णारह पमाय वज्जन्तहों सोलहविह कसाय मुञ्चन्तहों ॥ ९
सत्तारह संजम पालन्तहों अट्ठारह वि दोस णासन्तहों ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुह-झाणहों गय-माणहों अइपसण्ण-मुहयन्दहों ।
धवलुज्जलु तं केवलु णाणुप्पण्णु जिणिन्दहों ॥ ११

[३]

साहियं-णियं-सहाव-चरिउ चउतीसऽइसायं-परियरिउ ।
थिउ जिणु णिहुय-कम्म-रउ णं ससहरु णिज्जलहरउ ॥ १
पुण्ण-पवित्तु पाव-णिण्णासणु अण्णुप्पण्णु धवलु सिंहासणु ॥ २
किसलय-कुसुम-रिद्धि-संपण्णउं अण्णेत्तहे असोउ उप्पण्णउं ॥ ३
दिणयर-कोडि-पयाव-समुज्जलु अण्णेत्तहे पसण्णु भामण्डलु ॥ ४
अण्णेत्तहे ओणामियं-मत्था चामरिन्दें थिय चमर-विहत्था ॥ ५
अण्णेत्तहे तिहुअणु धवलन्तउ थिउ उद्दण्ड-धवल-छत्त-त्तउ ॥ ६

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2. 1 P S तहि 2 P आइ°, S illegible 3 P S °सेणु 4 A आऊरियउ. 5 A एक्कु. 6 P तियगारहो, S तियगारउ, A तियगारवहं 7 P °कम्मेंधणइ, S कम्मेंधणइं. 8 A पंचेंदिय° 9 P णिण्णासन्तहो. 10 P S णवविह 11 A तेरहविहु. 12 A चारित्तु धरन्तहो 13 S चोद्दस°, A चउद्दह°. 14 S चडंतहो 15 P °पसणु, S पसण्णु, A पसन्न. 16 A णाणुप्पणु, S णाणुप्पन्नु, A णाणुप्पण्णु 17 जिणहो.

3. 1. P S साहिउ. 2 S णिय° 3 A चउतीसाइसय.° 4 S °सा अइसय, A साइसय. 4 P अणुण्णउ 5 A °संपन्नउ, S °संपणउ, A °सम्पुण्णउ 6 A अण्णेत्तहे 7 A उप्पण्णउ. 8 P A अवरहे, S अण्णेत्तहे. 9 S अण्णेत्तहिं. 10 A उणामिय°, S उणामिय°. 11 S चामरंद. 12 S चामरदण्डा 13 P अण्णेत्तह, S अण्णत्तहिं 14 P तिहुअण, S तिहुयण, A तिहुयणु. 15 P उद्दंड°.

अण्णेत्तहें[16] सुर-दुन्दुहि वज्जइ णं पक्खुहणें महोवहि गज्जइ ॥ ७
दिव्वें[17] भास अण्णेत्तहें[18] भासइ अण्णेत्तहें[19] कम्म-रउ पणासइ ॥ ८
कुसुम-वासु अण्णेत्तहें वासइ ॥ ९
अट्ठ वि पाडिहेर उप्पण्णा णं थिय पुण्णें-पुञ्ज आसण्णा ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चिन्धइँ[21] जसु सिद्धइँ[22] पर-समाणु[23] जसु अप्पउ ।
गह-चक्कहों[24] तइलोक्कहों सो जें[25] देउ परमप्पउ ॥ ११

[४]

बारह-जोयण-[1]पोढिमउ[1] मणहरु सव्वु सुवण्णमउ[2] ।
चउदिसु चउरुज्जाण-वणु सुर-णिम्मविउ समोसरणु ॥ १
तिविहु कणय-पायारु पभाविउ[4] बारह कोट्ठा सोलह[5] वाविउ ॥ २
माणव-थम्भ चयारि परिट्ठिय कञ्चण-तोरण-णिवह समुट्ठिय ॥ ३
चउ गोउरइँ[6] हेम-परियारियइँ[7] णव णव थूहइँ[8] तहिँ[9] वित्थरियइँ ॥ ४
दह धय पउमें[10]-मोर-पञ्चाणण गरुड-मराल-वसह वर-वारण ॥ ५
अण्णु वि वत्थ-चक्क-छत्त-द्धय फरहरन्त[11] अवन्तें समुण्णय ॥ ६
एक्केक्कएँ धएँ[12] अहिणव-छायहुँ सउ अट्ठोत्तरु [2]चित्त-पडायहुँ[13] ॥ ७
तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जावेँहिँ[14] अमर राउ[15] सचलिउ[16] तावेँहिँ ॥ ८
चलियइँ आसणाइँ[17] अहमिन्दहुँ[18] विसहरिन्द-अमरिन्दें[19]-णरिन्दहुँ[20] ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिण-संपइ[21] जाणावइ[22] सुरवइ सुरवर-विन्दहुँ[23] ।
'किं अच्छहुँ आगच्छहुँ जाहुँ[24] भडारउँ[25] वन्दहुँ' ॥ १०

16 S अण्णेत्तहि 17 S देव्व 18 P S अण्णेत्तहि, A अण्णेत्ताहि 19 S अण्णेत्तइ 20 S पुण°. 21 P S चिंधइ 22 P S सिद्धइ 23 P °समाणु 24 S गहचक्कु, A वयपक्कहो with चक्क superscribed above पक्क ° 25 S A जि

4. 1 P पोढिमउ, S पोढिमउ, A वोढिमउ 2 P सुवण्णमउ, S सव्वुसुवण्णमउ. 3 P S णिम्मविय 4 P पभाविउ, A पभाविउ 5 A बारह 6 P गोउरइ, S गोउरइ, A गोपुरइ 7 S °परियारियइ, A पिंजारयइ 8 A °थूहइ 9 P S A तहि वित्थरियइ 10 S पोम°. 11 S A जवत्त 12 P धए, S धए 13 A चित्तपडायहु 14 S जावहि, A जाविहिं 15 A सचलइ 16 A ताविहिं 17 P S आसणाइ 18 P S अहमिंदह 19 S °अमरेंद° 20 P S °णरिंदह, A °णरिंदहु 21 P °वइहु, S विंदहु. 22 S अच्छहो. 23 A कइ पेच्छहु. 24 P S जाहु 25 A भडारउ

[४] १ प्रौढविस्तार. २ चित्रपताका.

[५]

तं णिसुणेवि[1] पउरामरेहिँ[2] कडय-मउड[3]-कुण्डल-धरेहिँ[4] ।
मणि-रयण-प्पह-रञ्जियइँ णिय-णिय-जाणइँ सज्जियइँ ॥ १
केहि[5] मि मेस महिस विस कुञ्जर[6] केहि मि तच्छ[7] रिच्छ[8] मिग सम्बर ॥ २
केहि[9] मि करह वराह तुरङ्गम केहि[9] मि हंस मऊर[10] विहङ्गम ॥ ३
केहि[9] मि सस सारङ्ग पवङ्गम केहि मि रहवर णरवर[11] जङ्गम ॥ ४
केहि[9] मि सप्प सिंघ गय गण्डा केहि[9] मि गरुड कोञ्च कारण्डा[12] ॥ ५
केहि मि सुंसुआर[13] मच्छोहर एम[14] पराइय सयल वि सुरवर ॥ ६
दस-पयार वर भवण-णिवासिय[15] विन्तर[16] अट्ठ पञ्च जोइसिय[17] ॥ ७
बहुविह कप्पामर कोकन्तउ[18] ईसाणिन्दु[19] वि आउ तुरन्तउ ॥ ८
विब्भम[20]-हाव-भाव-संखोडिहिँ परिमिउ[21] चउवीसऽच्छर-कोडिहिँ[22] ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेवि[23] धवलु किउ[24]-कलयलु चउविह-देव-णिकायहुँ ।
धाइय णर कड्ढिय-धर[25] सुरवर-वलह-रायहुँ ॥ १०

[६]

ताव गलिय-दाणोज्झरउ[1] कण्ण-चमर-हय[2]-महुयरउ[3] ।
जिण-चन्दण-वणम्मणउ परिवड्ढिउ[4] अइरावणउ[5] ॥ १
जोयण-लक्ख-पमाणु[6] परिट्ठिउ वीयउ मन्दरु णाइँ[7] समुट्ठिउ ॥ २
उप्परि पेक्खणाइँ[8] पारद्धइँ[9] चामीयर-तोरणइँ णिवद्धइँ[10] ॥ ३
उब्भिय धय धुवन्तइँ[11] चिन्धइँ[12] कियइँ[13] वणइँ फल-फुल्ल-समिद्धइँ[14] ॥ ४

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5. 1 s णिसुणिवि 2 s पवरा° 3 s मउड 4 A °धरिहि 5 A केहि मि 6 s कुञ्जरा 7 P मच्छ° 8 P S रिच्छ 9 S A केहिं मि. 10 P S मयूर 11 S णरउर 12 P कारंड. 13 S सुसुमारास. 14 P S एव 15 S °णिवासीया 16 P वन्तर 17 S जोयसिया 18 P S कोकन्त 19 P ईसाणिन्दु, A ईसाणिंदु 20 P S विब्भम° 21 A परिमिउ. 22 P S °कोडिहि. 23 P पेक्खवि, S पेक्खिवि 24 P S किउ. 25 P कड्ढियधर, A कड्ढियधर.
6. 1 P S °दाणोज्झरउ 2 P °मय°. 3 A °महुयरउ. 4 P S परिवड्ढिय 5 P A अइरावणउ. 6 A °माणु 7 P S णाइ, A णाइ समुट्ठिउ 8 P पेक्खणाइ. S पेच्छणेइ 9 A पारद्धइ. 10 S °तोरणइ णिवद्धइ 11 A धुवन्तहि, S धुवन्तहि 12 S चिंधइ 13 S कियइ 14 P S °समिद्धइ.

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[५] १ आगमिय (?), २ इन्द्रादि यान्त ३ हरिण
[६] १ दशनैः दन्ती १, मुख १००, मुखे मुखे दन्तावाः, दन्ते दन्ते सरोवर १, सरे सरे कमलिनी २५, कमलिनी प्रति कमल १२५, कमले कमले पत्र १०८, पत्रे पत्रे अप्सरा एकैका नृत्यं करोति अतिभक्त्या । मुख १००, दन्त ८००, सरोवर ८००, कमलिनी २००००, कमल २५००००, पत्र २७००००००, अप्सरा २७००००००.

पोक्खरिणिउं[15] णव पङ्कय सरवर दीहिय वावि तलाय लयाहर[16] ॥ ५
तहिं[17] अइरावणें गलगजन्तएँ[18] दीहर कर-सिकार मुअन्तएँ[19] ॥ ६
विज्जिज्जन्तु चमर-परिवाडिहिं[20] सत्तावीसहिं अच्छर-कोडिहिं ॥ ७
चडिउ पुरन्दरु मणें परिओसें[21] जय-मङ्गल-दुन्दुहि-णिग्घोसें ॥ ८
वन्दिण-फग्फावयहिं पढन्तेंहिं[25] कड्ढियवालेंहिं ढोउ णं दिन्तेंहिं ॥ ९
इन्दहों तणिय रिद्धि अवलोएँवि[28] के वि विसूरिय विमुहा होएँवि[29] ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

'मल-धरणइँ तव-चरणइँ कं दिवें[30] भरहें[31] करेसहुँ[32] ।
जें[33] तुरुहु जण-चलहु इन्दत्तणु पावेसहुँ[34] ॥ ११

[७]

तामें सुरासुर-वाहणइँ[1] फलइँ[2] व सग्ग-दुमहों[3] तणइँ ।
जिणवर-पुण्ण-वाय-हयइँ[4] हेट्ठामुहइँ समागयइँ ॥ १
अवरोप्परु[6] चूरन्त महाइयं[7] गिरि-मणुसोत्तरं-सिहरु पराइयं[9] ॥ २
णिय करें[10] [11]सव्वेंवि भणइ पुरन्दरु '[14]उच्चासणें-आरुहहु असुन्दरु ॥ ३
जाइँ[15] विउव्वण-सत्तिएँ[16] हुयइँ[17] तुरिउं[18] ताइँ आमेल्लहुँ[19] रुअइँ[20]' ॥ ४
सव्वें पडीवा तेण जि वेसें[22] ॥ ५
थिय देवासुर इन्दाएसें
णाणा-जाण विमाणेंहिं[23] तेत्तहें[24] ढुक्कु समोसरणें जिणु जेत्तहें[25] ॥ ६
सयल वि दूरें[26]णाविय मत्था सयल वि कर-मउलञ्जलि-हत्था ॥ ७
सयल वि जयजयकारु[27] करन्ता सयल वि[28] थोत्त सयाइँ[29] पढन्ता ॥ ८
सयल वि अप्पाणउं[30] दरिसन्ता णामु गोत्तु णिय-णिलउ कहन्ता ॥ ९

15 P पोक्खरणिउ A पोक्खरिणिउ 16 A मणोहर 17 P S तहि 18 S गलगजइ 19 S °मुयउ, A °मुयन्तए 20 S °परिवाडिहि, A °परिवाडिय 21 S परिओसि, A परिओसे 22 S °दुंदुहि णिग्घोसि 23 S वंदण° 24 P °फग्फावेहिं, S °फफावेहि 25 S पढंतिहि 26 P कड्ढिय-वालहि, S कढियवालहि A कड्ढियालिहिं 27 P न दिंतिहि, S ण दिंतहिं, A न दिंतिहिं. 28 P S अवलोयवि 29 P होयवि, S होइवि 30 P S दिव 31 S भरहु 32 P S करेसहु. 33 S जि 34 P S पावेसहु

7. 1 P S ताव 2 P S °वाहणइ, फलइ 3 S °दुमहो 4 S हयइ 5 P ण हेट्ठामुहइ, S ण हेट्ठामुहइं 6 S अवरप्परु 7 S महाइया 8 A °मणुसुत्तर° 9 S पराइया 10 A °करि 11 S सव्वेवि 12 A भणइ 13 This half is missing in S 14 P S उच्चासणु 15 P S जाइ 16 P S °सत्तिय 17 P S भूयइ 18 P तुरिअउ, S तुरियउ 19 P अमेल्लहु, S अमिल्लहु 20 P S रूयइ 21 A पुणु with सव्व superscribed 22 S वेसि 23 P °विमाणहि, S विमाणहि 24 P तेत्तिहि, S तेत्तहिं 25 P जेत्तहो, S जेत्तहिं 26 S दूरे 27 S जयजयकार 28 missing in S. 29 P °सयाइ 30 A अप्पाणउं.

२ सौधर्मेन्द्र ३ क दिवस भविष्यति ४ भरतक्षेत्र

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहिँ वेलँएँ   सुर-मेलँएँ   तेयँ-पिण्डु जिणु छज्जइ ।
गयणङ्गणेँ   तारायणेँ   छण-मयलञ्छणु णज्जइ ॥ १०

[८]

सुर-करि-खन्धुत्तिण्णएँण   बहु-रोमञ्चुब्भिण्णएँण ।
सप्परिवारेँ सुन्दरेँण   थुइ आढत्त पुरन्दरेँण ॥ १

'जय अजरामर-पुर-परमेसर   जय जिण आइ पुराण महेसर ॥ २
जय दयं-धम्म-रयण-रयणायर   जय अण्णाण-तमोह-दिवायर ॥ ३
जय ससि भव-कुसुयं-पडिबोहण   जय कल्लाण-णाण-गुण-रोहण ॥ ४
जय सुरगुरु तइलोक्क-पियामह   जय संसार-महाडइ-हुयवहं ॥ ५
जय वम्मह-णिम्महण महाउस   जय कलि-कोह-हुआसणेँ पाउस ॥ ६
जय कसायघण-पलयसमीरण   जय माणद्दरि-पुरन्दरपहरण ॥ ७
जय इन्दिय-गयउलेँ पञ्चाणण   जय तिहुअणं-सिरि-रामालिङ्गण ॥ ८
जय कम्मारि-मडप्फर-भञ्जण   जय णिक्कल णिरवेक्ख णिरञ्जण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तुह सासणु   दुह-णासणु   पवेँहिं उण्णंइ चडियउ ।
जं होन्तेँणे   पहवन्तेँणे   जगु संसारेँ ण पडियउ' ॥ १०

[९]

तं वलु तं देवागमणु   सो जिणवरु तं समसरणुं ।
पेक्खेँवि उवंवणेँ अवयरिउ   जाउ महन्तउ अच्छरिउँ ॥ १
पइणेँ पुरिमतालेँ जो राणउं   रिसहसेणु णामेण पहाणउँ ॥ २
सो देवागमु णिएँवि पहासिउ   'को सयडामुह-वणेँ आवासिउं ॥ ३
कासु पउ एवडु पहुत्तणु   जेण विमाणेंहिं णवइ णहङ्गणु' ॥ ४

31 P S तहि. 32 P वेलए, S वेलइ. 33 P S °मेलइ. 34 A तिय.

8. 1 P °खन्धुत्तिण्णएण, S °खन्धुत्तिण्णएण, A °खन्धुत्तिण्णएण 2 P °भिण्णएण, S °तिण्णएण. 3 P S सपरिवारें, A सप्परिवारि. 4 S दय.° 5 S भवकुसुय°, A कुसुयभव°. 6 S °हुया वह. 7 A °गयउल.° 8 S A °तिहुयण°. 9 P निक्कल निरवेक्ख निरञ्जन 10 P S पमरि. 11 S उण्णइं. 12 A जं. 13 P हुन्तएण, S होंतएण. 14 P S पयट्टतएण. 15 S A ससारि

9. 1 A त जि. 2 A समोसरणु 3 P पिक्खिवि, A पेक्खिवि. 4 S उवणि. 5 P अवयरिअउं, S अवयरियउ. 6 P अच्छरियउ, S अच्छरियउ. 7 A पुरिमतालि. 8 P A राणउ. 9 P S रिसहसेणु. 10 P A पहाणउ. 11 S वणि. 12 A अवासिउ. 13 S विमाणहि. 14 A नमरं.

[८] १ महोत्कट (A gloss महत्कट). २ मानपर्वतभञ्जने वज्र..

[९] १ भाषितवान्.

तं णिसुणेवि केणं[15] 'अप्फालिउँ[16] 'एमं[17] देव मइँ[18] 'मव्वुं[19] णिहालिउ ॥ ५
भरहेसरहों वप्पु जो सुव्वइ[20] महि-वलहु मणेवि जो[21] थुव्वइ ॥ ६
केवल-णाणु तासु उप्पण्णउँ[22] अट्ठ-महागुणिद्धि-संपण्णउँ[23]' ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेवि भरहें मेल्लिउ स-वलु स-वन्धुवग्गु संचल्लिउ ॥ ८
तं समसरणु पइट्ठु तुरन्तउ 'जय देवाहिदेवँ[25]' पभणन्तउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'तेएं[26] तेण पइसन्तेंणं[27] सुरहँ मि विब्भमुँ[28] लाइउँ[29] ।
'एं[31] वेसेंणं[32] उद्देसेंणं[33] किं मयरद्धउ आइउँ[34]' ॥ १०

[१०]

पेक्खेंवि[1] तं देवागमणु सो जिणुं[2] तं जि समोसरणु ।
भवें-भय-सएँहिं[3] समलइउ[4] 'रिसहसेणु पहु पव्वइउ ॥ १
तेण समाणु परम गब्भेसर दिक्खहें ठियँ[7] चउरासी णरवर[8] ॥ २
चउ-कल्लाण-विहूइँ-सणाहहों[9] गणहर ते जि हूअँ[10] जग-णाहहों ॥ ३
अवर वि जे[11] जे[12] भावें लइया चउरासी सहास पव्वइया ॥ ४
एयारह-गुणठाण-समिद्धँहुँ[13] तिण्णि लक्ख सावयँहुँ[14] पसिद्धँहुँ[15] ॥ ५
अजिय-गणेंहों[16] सहुँ कें[17] वुज्झिय वेय मि दुकियँ-कम्म-मॅलुज्झिय ॥ ६
थियँ चउँपासें परम-जिणिन्दहों णं तारा-गहे पुण्णिम-चन्देंहों ॥ ७
वइँरइँ परिसेसंवि थियँ वणयँर महिस तुरङ्गम केसरि कुञ्जर[28] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अहि णउलें वि थिय सयल वि एक्कहिं उवसम-भावेंण ।
जिण-सेवहों सुरपँवहों केवल-णाण-पहावेंण ॥ ९

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15 A केण वि. 16 S भप्फालिउ. 17 A एउ. 18 S मइ. 19 A सयलु. 20 P S सुव्वइ, A सव्वइ.
21 S सइ थुव्वइ, [illegible] संथुव्वइ. 22 P A उप्पण्णउं 23 P गुणद्धि°, S गुणड्ढि. 24 [illegible] A सप ण्णउं.
25 S देवाहदेव. 26 P तेएं, S तेयं, A तेंएं. 27 S पइसंतेण. 28 A सुरहंमि. 29 A विभउ.
30 P लाइयउ, S लायउ. 31 P एं. 32 [illegible] वेसें. 33 P S उद्देसिं. 34 S आयउ.

10. 1 S पेक्खिवि. 2 A जिणवरु 3 P S भयभय°, A भयभयभय°. 4 P °सहिएहिं, S सएहिं. 5 S समलइ, A लइउ. 6 P S दिक्खइ. 7 P S ठिय. 8 S णरवइ. 9 S °विहइ°. 10 A हुय. 11 S जं. 12 P S जं. 13 P समिद्धइं, S समिद्धइ 14 [illegible] सावयहु, [illegible] सावयइं. 15 P पसिद्धइं, S पसिद्धइं. 16 P गणह, S गणह 17 S A कि. 18 P दुकिय°. 19 P S °कलुज्झिय. 20 P S ठिय 21 A चउपासहिं. 22 गह corrected to गहे. 23 A °इंदहो. 24 P S वइरइ. 25 S परिसेसिय, A परिहरेवि. 26 P थिय. 27 S वणयरा. 28 [illegible] कुंजरा, A कुंजरः. 29 S णिउल. 30 S एकहि. 31 S सुरदेवहो.

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२ कथितः (A कहिउ). ३ सकलम्. ४ प्राप्तिद्वयोऽष्टगुणाश्च प्राप्तवान्. ५ तस्य तेजसा.
[१०] १ वृषभसेनः जिनपुत्रः.

[११]

तामे विणिग्गय दिव झुणि   कहइ तिलोअहों परम-मुणि ।
बन्धे-विमोक्ख-कालबलेंइँ   धम्माहम्म-महाफलेंइँ ॥ १
पुग्गल-जीवाजीव-पउत्तिउ   आसव-संवर-णिज्जरे-गुत्तिउ ॥ २
संजम-णियमे-लेस-वय-दाणइँ   तव-सीलोववास-गुणठाणइँ ॥ ३
सम्मदंसणे-णाण-चरित्तइँ   सग्ग-मोक्ख-संसार-णिमित्तइँ ॥ ४
णव पयत्थ सज्झाय-वझाणइँ   सुर-णर-उच्छेहाउ-पमाणइँ ॥ ५
सायर-पले-पुव्व-कोडीयउ   लोयविहाय-कम्मपयडीयउ ॥ ६
कालेंइँ खेत्त-भाव-परदव्वइँ   बारह अङ्गइँ चउदह पुव्वइँ ॥ ७
णरय-तिरय-मणुअत्त-सुरत्तइँ   कुलयरे-हलहर-चक्कहरत्तइँ ॥ ८
तित्थयरत्तणोइँ इन्दत्तइँ   सिद्धत्तणइ मि कहइ समत्तइँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

किं बहुवेंण आलावेंण   तिहुअणे सयलें गविट्ठउ ।
णउ एक्कु ण तिल-मेत्तु वि   तं जि जिणेण ण दिट्ठउ ॥ १०

[१२]

धम्मक्खाणु सयलु सुणेवि   चञ्चलु जीविउं मणें मुणेवि ।
भव-भव-भये-सय-गय-मणहों   उवसमु जाउ सव्व-जणहों ॥ १
केण वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लइया   लोउ करेवि के वि पव्वइया ॥ २
केहिं मि गुणवयाइँ अणुसरियइँ   केहिं मि सिक्खावयइँ पधरियइँ ॥ ३
मउणाणत्थमियइँ अवरेक्कोंहिं   अण्णेहिं किय णिवित्ति अण्णेक्कहिं ॥ ४ ॥

11. 1 P तव, S ताव. 2 S A तिलोयहो. 3 A बंधइ corrected to बंधवि. 4 P S °बलइ. 5 S °फलइ. 6 P पोग्गल.° 7 P °णिजर.° 8 P °नियम.° 9 [illegible] S °दाणइ 10 P °गुणट्ठाणइ, S °गुणट्ठाणइ. 11 P सम्मदंसण.° 12 P S °चरित्तइ 13 P °णिमित्तइ, S °णिमित्ताइ. 14 A सज्झायाझाणइ. 15 P S °उच्छेआउ.° 16 P °पल्लव°. 17 S °कोडीउ 18 P °पयडीअउ, A °पयडीअउ. 19 P S A कालइ. 20 S परदव्वइ, A वरदवइ. 21 P S A अगइ. 22 A पुवइ. 23 S A °मणुयत्त.° 24 [illegible] कुलहर°. 25 P S तित्थयरत्तणाइ. 26 A इंदत्तइ. 27 S कइ. 28 P S बहुएण. 29 S तिहुयणि, A तिहुयणे. 30 A सयलि. 31 S °मित्तु.

12. 1 S धम्मक्खाणु. 2 S जीविउ मणि, A जीवलोउ. 3 P S भवभय°, A भवभवभय with the marks of deletion over the first two letters. 4 P S सव्वहो. 5 A केणि वि. 6 A केहिं मि. 7 P अणुसरिअइं, [illegible] अणुसरियइ. 8 [illegible] °पधरि-अइ, S °पच्चइरियइ, A °पधरियइ. 9 P अण्णेक्कहि, S अण्णेक्कहिं. 10 P अण्णेहिं, A अवरहिं.

[११] १ त्रिलोकस्य जीवानां धर्माख्यानं कथयति. २ अवलोकितः. ३ यत्र कश्चित् तथापि.
[१२] १ लोच कृत्वा.

जो जं मग्गइ तं तहों देइ[11] हत्थु भडारउँ णउ खञ्चेइ[12] ॥ ५
अमर वि गय सम्मत्तु लएप्पिणु णिय णिय-लियँ-वाहणाइँ चडेप्पिणु ॥ ६
जिणे-धवलहों[13] वि धवलु सिंहासणु पण्णारसँ-विसट्ट-थेरासणु ॥ ७
उब्भिय सेय छत्तँ सिय-चामरु दिव्व भासँ भामण्डलु सेहरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तिहुअणे-पहु हय-वम्महु केवल-किरणे-दिवायरु ।
तहों थाणहों उज्जाणहों गउ तं गङ्गा-सायरु ॥ ९

[१३]

तेहिं अवसरें भरहेसरहों सयल-पुहइ-परमेसरहों ।
पर-चक्कहिं[1] मि णविय कम जाय रिद्धि सुर-रिद्धि-सम ॥ १
मालूर-पवर-पीवर-थणाहँ छण्णवइ सहास वरङ्गणाहँ ॥ २
तहों दह-पञ्चासउ णन्दणाहुँ चउरासी लक्खइँ सन्दणाहुँ ॥ ३
चउरासी लक्खइँ गयवरोंहुँ अट्ठारह कोडिउ हयवरोंहुँ ॥ ४
कोडीउ तिण्णि वर-धेणुवाहँ बत्तीस सहासँ णराहिवाहँ ॥ ५
बत्तीस सहासँइँ मण्डलाहुँ कम्मन्तें कोटि पवहइ हलाहुँ ॥ ६
णव णिहियउ रयणइँ[19] सत्त सत्त छक्खण्ड इ मेइणि एक-छत्त[21] ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिह वप्पेण मोहप्पेण लइउँ णाणु तं केवलु ।
तिह पुत्तेण भुञ्जन्तेण स इँ भुँ व-बलेणं महीयलु ॥ ८

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11 A देइ. 12 A भडारउ 13 P खञ्चेइ 14 A सम्मत्तइ 15 A लएविणु, A लेविणु. 16 A °णियवाहणहि. 17 P A चडेविणु 18 S जिणु 19 P S धवलो. 20 A पण्णारह. 21 P S छत्तु. 22 A भासु 23 P S भामण्डल 24 S A तिहुयण 25 P S °णाण° 26 A उयहो

13. 1 P तहि, S तह 2 A °पिहिवि° 3 A चारकेहि 4 A दस पञ्चासउ तहो 5 P णन्दणाह, S णंदणाह, A णंदणाहु. 6 S A लक्खइ 7 P S रहवराह 8 A चउरासी. 9 P S लक्खइ. 10 P S गयवराह, A गइवराहु 11 P S हयवराह 12 A °धेणुवाह. 13 P सहासइ णरवराह, S सहासइ णरवराह 14 P सहासइ, A सहस वासि. 15 P मडलाहु, A मवलाह. 16 P S कम्मति. 17 S A हलाह 18 P णिहियइ, S णिहिअइ. 19 S रयणइ. 20 A छक्खइ. 21 P एकच्छत्त, S एकच्छत्त, A एयच्छत्त. 22 P S सहप्पेण. 23 P उवइ 24 P सभुय.° 25 P S °वलिण

२ निर्गत । ३ क्रमयानि ४ पञ्चाशत् (?)
[१३] १ बिल्वफलवत्

[४. चउत्थो संधिः]

सट्ठिहुँ वरिस-सहासेंहिं पुण्ण-जयासेंहिं भरहु अउज्झ पईसरइ।
णवं-णिसियरं-धारउ कलह-पियारउ चक्क-रयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ १

[१]

पइसरइ ण पट्टणें चक्क-रयणु जिह अबुह-ब्भन्तरें सुकइ-वयणु ॥ १
जिह धम्मयारि-मुहें काम-सत्थु जिह गोट्ठङ्गणें मणि-रयण वत्थु ॥ २
जिह वारि-णिबन्धणें हत्थि-जूहु जिह दुज्जण-जणें सज्जण-समूहु ॥ ३
जिह किविण-णिहेलणें पणइ-विन्दु जिह बहुल-पक्खें सेय-दिवसें-चन्दु ॥ ४
जिह कामिणि-जणु माणुसें अदव्वें जिह सम्मदंसणु दूर-भव्वें ॥ ५
जिह महुअरि-कुलु दुग्गन्धें रण्णें जिह गुरु-गरहिउ अण्णाण-कण्णें ॥ ६
जिह परम-सोक्खु संसार-धम्में जिह जीव-दया-वरु पाव-कम्में ॥ ७
पढम-विहत्तिहें तप्पुरिसु जेम ण पईसइ उज्झहें चक्कु तेम ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेंवि थक्कन्तउ विग्घु करन्तउ णरवइ वेहाविद्धउ।
'कहहुँ मन्ति-सामन्तहों जय-जस-मन्तहों किं महु को वि असिद्धउ' ॥ ९

[२]

तं णिसुणेंवि मन्तिहिं वुत्तु एवं 'जं चिन्तहिं तं तं सिद्धु देव ॥ १
छक्खण्ड वसुन्धरि णव णिहाण चउदह-विहेंहिं रयणेंहिं समाण ॥ २

1. 1 s सट्ठिहु, A सट्ठिहि. 2 A °सहासह. 3 s °जयासहि, A जयासह. 4 P s अवज्झ. 5 A णवरि. 6 P णिसिअर,° A णिसियमसि° 7 P पईसरइं, A पईसरई. 8 A अबुहब्भन्तरि. 9 s धम्मयारि°. 10 s गोट्ठङ्गणे. 11 P s वत्थे 12 P °णिबन्धणि, s °णिबन्धणि. 13 s °जणि. 14 A पेडु. 15 P °दिवसि. 16 P s माणुस. 17 P सम्मदंसणु 18 P s दूरे. 19 s महुअर,° A महुअरि°. 20 P s दुग्गन्ध. 21 A मुक्कु 22 P ससारे. 23 s धम्मे 24 P वरु. 25 A जीवदयावरु. 26 s °विहत्तिहि. 27 s उज्झहि. 28 s णिसियरि, A पेक्खवि. 29 s थक्कन्त° 30 s करइ. 31 A जयजसवन्तहो.

2. 1 s णिसुणेवि. 2 s मन्तिहि. 3 P एम corrected to एव, s एव.° 4 s चिन्तहि, A चोवहि. 5 s °विहहि. 6 P रयणहि, s रयणहि.

[१] १ [illegible] २ [illegible] ३ [illegible] ४ [illegible] ५ [illegible] ६ [illegible]

णवणवइ सहास महागराहुँ[8] बत्तीस सहास देसन्तराहुँ[9] ॥ ३
अवराइँ[10] मि सिद्धइँ[11] जाइँ[12] जाइँ को लक्खेवि[13] सक्कइ ताइँ ताइँ ॥ ४
पर एक्कु[14] ण सिज्झइ साहिमाणु सय-पञ्च-सवाय-धणु-प्पमाणु ॥ ५
तित्थङ्कर-णन्दणु तुह कणिट्ठु अट्ठाणवइहिँ[15] भाइहिँ वरिट्ठु ॥ ६
पोअणी[16]-परमेसरु चरम-देहु अखलिय-मरट्टु[17] जयलच्छि-गेहु ॥ ७
दुव्वार-वइरि-वीरन्त-कालु[18] णामेण बाहुबलि बल-विसालु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सीहु जेम पक्खरियउ सत्तिएँ घरियउ[19] जइ सो कह[20] वि वियट्टइ[21]।
तो सहुँ[1] खन्धावारें एक्कें[22]-पहारें पइँ मि[23] देव दलवट्टइ[2] ॥ ९

[३]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि दढाहरेण भरहेण भरह-परमेसरेण ॥ १
पट्ठविय महन्ता तुरिय तासु 'झुञ्जइ करें[1]' केर णराहिवासु ॥ २
जइ णउ पडिवयणु कयावि[2] एम ता तेम करहु भडु भिडइ जेम' ॥ ३
सिक्खविय[3] महन्ता गय तुरन्त[4] णिविसद्धें[5] पोयण-णयरु पत्त[6] ॥ ४
पुज्जेंवि[7] पुच्छियं[8] 'आगमणु[9] काइँ' तेहिँ[10] मि कहियइँ[11] वयणाइँ[12] ताइँ ॥ ५
'को तुहुँ[13] को भरहु णं[14] भेउ को[15]' वि पुहवीसरु[16] दीसइ गम्पि तो वि[17] ॥ ६
जिह भायर अट्ठाणवइ इयर जीवन्ति करेवि[18] तहो[19] तणिय केर ॥ ७
तिह तुहुँ[20] मि मडप्फरु[21] परिहरेवि जिउ रायहों केरी केर लेवि[22]' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेंवि[23] भय-भीसे बाहुबलीसें भरह-दूअ णिब्भच्छिय[24]।
'एक्क केर वप्पिक्की[25] पिहिमि[26] गुरुक्की[27] अवर केर[28] णं पडिच्छियँ[29]' ॥ ९

7 A णवयइ 8 P S महागराहु, A महागराह 9 P S देसन्तराहु, A देसन्तराह. 10 P अवराइ वि, A अवराइ मि. 11 P S सिद्धइ 12 A जाइ 13 A लक्खिसवि. 14 A इक. 15 S णवइहि भाइहि. 16 S A पोअण°. 17 S °मरट्ट 18 P S °वीरन्तकालु 19 P धरियउ. 20 P S कह व 21 P S सहु. 22 P एक 23 P पइ वि, S पइ वि, A पइँ मि.

3. 1 P A करि 2 A कयाइ. 3 P सिक्खविय. 4 S तुरन्तु, A तुरन्ता. 5 S णिविसद्धे, A निमिसद्धि. 6 S पत्तु. 7 S पुज्जिवि. 8 S पुच्छिअ, A पुच्छिउ. 9 S आगमणु. 10 A तेहिँ मि. 11 P कहिअइ, A कहियइ 12 S A वयणाइ. 13 S A तुहु. 14 P A न, S ण. 15 P S किंपि, 16 A पिहिवीसरु. 17 P तो वि गंपि, S तो वि गपि 18 S करिवि. 19 S तहु. 20 P A तुहुं. 21 A मडप्फ. 22 S करेवि. 23 S णिसुणि 24 P णिब्भच्छिअ, S णिब्भच्छिया. 25 P वप्पक्की. 26 A पिहिमि. 27 A गुरुक्की. 28 A के. 29 S पडिच्छिआ, P पडिच्छिअ, A पडियच्छिय.

[२] १ मल्ल-नायक=भावृष्यतिसान. २ मिपत्ये
[३] १ भयस्यापि भीष्मेण. २ न परिहाता.

[४]

पवसन्तें परम-जिणेसरेण । जं किं पि विहञ्जेवि दिण्णु तेण ॥ १
तं अम्हहुँ सासणु सुहं-णिहाणु । किउ विप्पिउ णउ केण वि समाणु ॥ २
सो पिहिमिहें हउँ पोयणहों सामि । णउ देमि ण लेमि ण पासु जामि ॥ ३
दिट्ठेण तेण किर कवणु कज्जु । किं तासु पसाएं करमि रज्जु ॥ ४
किं तहों बलेण हउँ दुण्णिवारु । किं तहों बलेण महु पुरिसयारु ॥ ५
किं तहों बलेण पाइक्क-लोउ । किं तहों बलेण सम्पय-विहोउ ॥ ६
जं गज्जिउ बाहुबलीसरेण । पोयण-पुरवर-परमेसरेण ॥ ७
तं कोवाणल-पज्जलन्तएहिं । णिब्भच्छिउ भरह-महन्तएहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'जइ वि तुज्झु ईमु मण्डलु बहु-चिन्तिय-फलु आरि समप्पिउ बप्पें ।
गामु सीमु खलु खेत्तु वि सरिसव-मेत्तु वि तो वि णाहि विणु कप्पें' ॥ ९

[५]

तं वयणु सुणेवि पलम्ब-बाहु । णं चन्दाइच्चहुँ कुविउ राहु ॥ १
'कहों तणउं रज्जु कहों तणउ भरहु । जं जाणहुँ तं महु मिलेवि करहु ॥ २
सो पेक्खें चक्कें चडइ गव्वु । किर वसिकिउ मइँ मेइणीढु सव्वु ॥ ३
णउ जाणइ होसइ केम कज्जु । कहों पासिउ 'णीसावण्णु रज्जु ॥ ४
परिपालइ जेण तहों तणउ दप्पु । तं लेहउ कलएं देमि कप्पु ॥ ५
यावल्ल-भल्ल-कणिणय-करालु । मुग्गर-मुसुण्ढि-पट्टिस-विसालु' ॥ ६
तं सुणेवि महन्ता गय तुरन्त । णिविसेद्धें भरहहों पासु पत्त ॥ ७

4. 1 P पवसन्ते. 2 A किंवि. 3 P S विहंजिवि. 4 A दिन्न. 5 P S अम्हहु, A अम्हह. 6 P सुहनिहाणु, S सहिमाणु corrected to सुहमाणु. 7 S पिहिमिहि, S पिहिमिहे. 8 P S हउ. 9 P S लेमि ण देमि. 10 P किरि. 11 S पसाएं. 12 S तहु. 13 S हउ. 14 P महुं. 15 S सायर. 16 P कोवानल°. 17 S पज्जलन्तएहि. 18 P णिब्भच्छिउ. 19 P S इमु. 20 P S चिंतिय. 21 P S गामसीम. 22 A खलु. 23 S खेत्त. 24 P °मेत्तु, S °मित्तु. 25 S णहिं.

5. 1 P S चंदाइच्चहु, A चंदाइच्चहं. 2 P S कहु. 3 S तणउ, A तणउं. 4 P कहु, A कहा. 5 A भरहुं. 6 A जाणहो. 7 S लेवि. 8 S पेक्खे. 9 A चक्क चडइ. 10 S मइ. 11 A महि°. 12 A जाणइं. 13 S णीसावण्णु. 14 P S परिपालइ. 15 S °कोलु. 16 P मोग्गर°. 17 P S °मुसंढि°. 18 A °पट्टिस°. 19 P S सुणिवि. 20 P S णिवसिद्धें, A णिविसर्द्धे.

[४] १ (also A) प्रवसता. २ सदनम्. ३ मलेन. ४ विना दण्डेन.
[५] १ द्वितीय मनुष्यैसह.

जं जेम चविउ तं कहिउ तेम 'पइँ[21] तिण-सरिसो वि णं गणइ[23] देव ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ण करइ केर तुहारी रिउ[24]-खय-कारी णिब्भउ माणें[25] महाइउ ।
[26]'मेइणि-रयणु समुद्देवि[27] रण-पिंडु मण्डेवि[28] जुज्झ-सज्जु[29] थिउ दाइउ[30]' ॥ ९

[६]

तं णिसुणेवि[1] झत्ति पलित्तु[2] राउ णं जलणु जाल-माला-सहाउ ॥ १
देवाविउ लहु सण्णाह-तूरु सण्णज्झइ स-रहसु सुहड-सूरु ॥ २
आऊरिउ[3] बलु चउरङ्गु ताम अट्ठारह अक्खोहणिउ[4] जाम ॥ ३
परिचिन्तिय णव णिहि सचलन्ति जे[5] सन्दण-वेसें परिभमन्ति ॥ ४
[6] महाकालु कालु माणवउ पण्डु पउमक्खु सङ्खु पिङ्गलु[7] पचण्डु ॥ ५
[8] णइसप्पु रयणु णव णिहिउ एय णं थिय बहु-भायहिँ पुण्ण-भेय ॥ ६
णव-जोयणाइँ तुङ्गत्तणेण[9] बारह सप्पासङ्गत्तणेण ॥ ७
अट्ठोयर गम्भीरत्तणेण सहुँ जक्ख-सहासें रक्खणेण ॥ ८
कों वि वत्थइँ[10] कों वि भोयणइँ[11] देइ[12] कों वि रयणइँ कों वि पहरणइँ[13] णेइ[14] ॥ ९
[15] कों वि हयँ गय कों वि ओसहिउ धरेइ[16] विण्णाणाहरणहुँ[17] को वि हरेइ[18] ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

[19] मम-चक्क-सेणावइ हय-गय-गेहवइ उत्त-दण्ड णेमित्तियँ ।
कागणि-मणि-रयणइँ[20] थिय खग्ग-पुरोहिय[21] ते वि चउद्दह चिन्तियँ[22] ॥ ११

[७]

[1] राउ भरहु पयाणउ देवि जाम हेरिएहिँ[2] कणिट्ठहों[3] कहिउ ताम ॥ १
'सहसा णीसरु सण्णहेवि[4] देव दीसइ पडिवक्खु समुद्दु जेम' ॥ २

21 P S पइ 22 P न 23 A गणइ 24 A रिरिउ° 25 P S मेयमिरयणु 26 A समदेवि 27 S °पडु, A °पिडु 28 A मडिवि 29 S °सज्जि, A °स॰हु 30 S दायउ

6. 1 S णिसुणिवि 2 P पलिउ 3 P आऊरइ, S आउरिइ, A आओरिउ. 4 A अक्खोहणिउ 5 P S ज 6 P माणय सपडु, S माण्व सपिंडु, A माणयउ पडु with ड superscribed above उ 7 P णगरु 8 P S °भायहि 9 ▪ तुगत्तणेण 10 S वत्थइ 11 P S भोयणइ 12 P देवि 13 P S पहरणइ 14 P S देइ 15 S उसहिउ 16 S धरइ 17 P S °णाहरणइ 18 ▪ हरइ, A भरइ 19 S णेमित्तिया 20 P थवइथिय, S थवइथिय A थवइ थिय 21 P °परोहिय, S °परोहिया 22 S चिंतिया

7. 1 S पय×णै, A पयाणउ 2 S हिरिएहि, A हेरियहिं 3 S कणिट्ठहो 4 P S सण्णहिवि

२ महाद्रव, मानगिरीलयँ ३ प्रगुण

[६] १ इलयोगात् ओपधय २ स्थापयति प्रयच्छति वा ३ गृह्णाति ४ स्थापति.

तं सुणेंवि स-रोसु पलम्ब-बाहु   सण्णज्झइ पोयण-पायर-णाहु ॥ ३
पडु पडह समाहय दिण्ण सङ्ख   धयँ दण्ड छत्त उब्भिय असङ्ख ॥ ४
फिड कलयलु लइयइँ पहरणाइँ   कर-पहरें-पयट्टइँ वाहणाइँ ॥ ५
णीसरिउ सत्त सक्खोहणीउ   एक्कें सेण्णएँ अक्खोहणीउ ॥ ६
भरहेसर-बाहुबली वि ते वि   आमण्णइँ ढुक्कइँ बलइँ वे वि ७
सवडंमुह धयँ धयवडहुँ देवि ॥ ८
हय हयँहुँ महा-गयँ गयवँराहुँ   भड भडहुँ महा-रह रहवँराहुँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

देवासुर-बल-सरिसइँ   वड्ढिय-हरिसइँ   कञ्चुय-कवय विसट्टइँ ।
एक्कमेक्क कोक्कन्तइँ   रणेँ हक्कन्तइँ   उभय-बलइँ अब्भिट्टइँ ॥ १० ॥

[८]

अब्भिट्टइँ वड्ढिय-कलयलाइँ   भरहेसर-बाहुबली-बलाइँ ॥ १
वाहिय रह-चोइय वारणाइँ   अणवरयामेल्लिय-पहरणाइँ ॥ २
धुअ-जुण्ण-जोत्त-खण्डिय धुराइँ   दारिय-णिग्गम-कप्पिय-उराइँ ॥ ३
णिवडिय भुअ-पाडिय-सिराइँ   धुय खन्ध-कबन्ध-पणच्चिराइँ ॥ ४
गय-दन्त-छोहे-भिण्णुब्भडाइँ   उक्खाइय पडिपेल्लिय भडाइँ ॥ ५
पडिहय-विणिवाइय-गयघडाइँ   अच्छोडिय-मोडिय-धयवडाइँ ॥ ६
मुसुमूरिय-चूरिय-रहवराइँ   दलवट्टिय-लोट्टिय-हयवराइँ ॥ ७

5 P S सुणिवि 6 S पलंवबाहो, 7 P S डु 8 P दिण्ण 9 P सङ्ख 10 A P धयच्छत्त-दड 11 S कइयह, A लइयइ 12 S पहरणाइ 13 A °पहर° 14 P S °पयइइ 15 P साहणाइ, S साहणाइ 16 P नीसरिउ, A णीसरिउ 17 A सक्खोहणाहिंए 18 S एक्काइसेण, A एक्काएसेण्ण 19 P सखोहणीउ, A सक्खोहणीए 20 P S आसण्णइ 21 S ढुक्कइ 22 P S वलइ 23 S सवडम्मुह 24 P धय 25 P S धयवडहु 26 P S हयह 27 S ममागय 28 P S गयवराह 29 P भडह, S भडह, A भडहु 30 P S रहवराह 31 S °हरिसइ 32 P S °विसदृइ 33 P कोक्कतइ, S कोकंतइ, A कुक्कतइ 34 P S रोकतइ 35 S °वलइ 36 P S अभिडइ

8. 1 P S अभिडइ 2 P S °बाहुबलीसराइ, A °बाहुबलीवलाइ 3 P S °वाहणाइ 4 S °मिल्लिय 5 P S जुग 6 P वड्डु, S जण्णु 7 S जुय 8 S उराइ 9 S भुय 10 P S धुयखंध°, A धयवड corrected from धुय° 11 S °पणच्चिराइ 12 P भिन्नुभडाइ, S भिण्णुभडाइ 13 S A °भडाइ 14 P °घडाइ 15 P A °धयवडाइ 16 S मुसुमुरिय°.

[७] १ सम्यक् प्रकारेण क्षोभयति २ भरतसैन्ये
[८] १ छेदित चरण युगलम् (reading जुअ) २ आपीत (? आप्लावय्) ३ प्रोत्पारिते

रुहिरोलॅइँ [18]सॅरेहिँ, विहावियाइँ [19] णं वे वि कुसुम्भेंहिँ रावियाइँ [20] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेंवि[21] वलइँ घुलन्तइँ मॅहिहिँ पडन्तइँ मन्तिहिँ[25] धरियँ[26] 'म भण्डहों ।
किं वहिएण पॅराऍं भड-सघाऍं [28]दिट्ठि-जुज्झु पॅरि मण्डहों ॥ ९

[९]

पहिलउ जुज्झेवउ दिट्ठि-जुज्झु जल-जुज्झु पडीवउ मल्ल-जुज्झु ॥ १
जो तिण्णि मि[3] जुज्झइँ जिणइ अज्जु तहों णिहि[6] तहों रयणइँ तासु रज्जु' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेंवि[8] दुक्खु[9] णिवारियाइँ साहणइँ वे वि ओसारियाइँ ॥ ३
लहु [13]दिट्ठि-जुज्झु पारद्धु तेहिं जिण-णॅन्द-णुणन्दा-णन्दणेहिँ ॥ ४
अवलोइउ भरहें पढमु भाइ कइलासें कञ्चण-सइॅलु णाइँ ॥ ५
असियँ-सियँयम्भ विहाइँ दिट्ठि णं कुवलय-कमल-रविन्द-विट्ठि ॥ ६
पुणु जोइउ[23] बाहुबलीसरेण सरें कुमुय-सण्डु णं दिणयरेण ॥ ७
अवरामुह-हेट्ठामुंह-मुहाइँ ण धर-वहु-वयण-सरोरुहाइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

उवरिल्लियऍं विसालऍं मिउडि करालऍं हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि परज्जियँ ।
णं णव-जोव्वणइत्ती चञ्चल-चित्ती कुलवहु इज्जॅऍं तज्जियँ ॥ ९

[१०]

जं[1] जिणेंवि[2] ण सक्किउ दिट्ठि-जुज्झु पारद्धु खणद्धें सलिल-जुज्झु ॥ १
जलें पइट्ठ[3] 'णिहिमि-पोयण-णरिन्द ण माणस-सॅरवरें सुर-गइन्द ॥ २

17 P S रुहिरोलइ 18 S सरिहि 19 S विहाविभाइ, A वहाविपाइ 20 P कुसुमे, A कुसुमप. 21 P पेक्खवि, S पिक्खिवि 22 S वलइ 23 S महिहि, A महिहि 24 P S पडइ 25 S मंतिहि 26 P धरिअ 27 S बराइ 28 P दिट्ठ corrected to दिट्ठि 29 P S पर

9 1 P पहिलउ 2 A पडिलउ 3 A वि 4 P S जुज्झइ 5 A जिणइ 6 P तिहि 7 P रयणइ 8 P S णिसुणिवि, A णेवि 9 P S जुज्झ, A दुक्खु corrected to जुज्झु 10 S णिवारियाइ 11 S साहणइ 12 S उसारियाइ, A ओसारियाइ 13 P दिट्ठ 14 S णन्दणु णन्दा° 15 A पढम. 16 P A भाइ 17 P S °सेलु 18 P A असिय 19 P S सिया° 20 P S विहाए, A विहाइ 21 S °रवइ? 22 P S A दिट्ठि 23 P S जोयउ 24 P °हेट्ठामुह° 25 S मुहाइ 26 P मउसर°, gloss noting the variant वरवहु°, S महुयर° 27 S विसालइ 28 S करालइ 29 S परजिया 30 A जोवणइत्ती. 31 P कइसुए, S कइजइ 32 S तजिया

10. 1 A ज 2 P S जिणवि 3 P पइट्ठ, S पइट्ठि 4 P णिहि, S णिहिमि°, A णिहिवि°. 5 P S A °णरिंद 6 A सर° 7 P S A °गइंदु

४ बाणैः खण्डितानि

[९] १ प्रथम ५०० २ प्रथमत ३ मरगय-मण्डु, पउ° ५२५, बाहुबली ४ हस्ति-दंत-दाम

एत्थन्तरें[8] महि-परमेसरेण आडोहेंवि[9] सलिलु समच्छरेण ॥ ३
पमुक्क[10] झलक्क सहोयरासु णं वेल्ल समुद्दें[11] महिहरासु[12] ॥ ४
छुडु[13] बाहुबलिहें वच्छयलु[14] पत्त णिब्भच्छियं[15] असइ व[16] पुणु णियत्त ॥ ५
परधिय(?) उरें तोय तुसार-धवलें[17] णं णाहें तारा-णियरुम्ब बहल ॥ ६
पुणु पच्छएँ[18] बाहुबलीसरेण आमेल्लियं[19] सलिल-झलक्क तेण ॥ ७
उद्धाइय चल-णिम्मलें[20]-तरङ्ग णं संचारिमं[21] आयास-गङ्ग ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ओहट्टिउ[23] भरहेसरु थिउ[24] मुह-कायरु गरुअ-रुहल्लएँ[25] लइयउ ।
सुरयारुहण-वियक्कएँ[27] विरह-झलक्कएँ मम्भु व दुप्पइयउ[28] ॥ ९

[११]

जं जिणेंवि[1] ण सक्किउ सलिल-जुज्झु पारद्धु[2] पडीवउ मल्ल-जुज्झु ॥ १
आवीलें[3]-विकुच्छउ बलें-महल्ल अक्खाडएँ[5] णाइँ[6] पइट्ठ मल्ल ॥ २
ओवग्गियं[7] पुणु किय बाहु-सद्द णं भिडियं[8] सुवन्त[9]-तियन्त[10] सद्द ॥ ३
बहु-बन्धेंहिं[11] दुक्करें-कत्तरीहिं विण्णाणेंहिं[13] करणहिं[14] भामरीहिं ॥ ४
सेंहु भरहें सुहरु करेवि थामु पुणु पच्छएँ[16] दरिसिउ णियय-थामु ॥ ५
उच्चाइउ[17] उभयं[18]-करेंहिं[19] णरिन्दु सक्केण व[20] जम्मणें जिण-वरिन्दु ॥ ६
एत्थन्तरें[22] बाहुबलीसरासु आमेल्लिउ[23] देवेंहिं[24] कुसुम-वासु ॥ ७
किउ कलयलु साहणें[25] विजेंउ[26] घुट्ठु परणाहु विलक्खीहूउ दुट्ठु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चक्क-रयणु परिचिन्तिउ[27] उप्परि घत्तिउ[28] चरम-देहु[29] तं[30] बञ्चिउ ।
पसरियं[31]-कर-णिउरुम्बें[32] दिणयर-बिम्बें[33] णाइँ मेरु परिअञ्चिउ ॥ ९

8 P इत्यतरे, S इत्यतरि. 9 P S आडोहवि. 10 P S ता मुक्क. 11 S समुद्दे, A समुद्दि. 12 P S महीहरासु. 13 A छुडु बाहुबलिहि. 14 P वच्छयलं. 15 P S णिब्भच्छिअ. 16 P S व. 17 P S °धवलु. 18 S पच्छए, A पच्छइ. 19 S आमिल्लिय. 20 P °णिम्मल°. 21 S °तुरग. 22 S मचारिय. 23 P उहट्टिय, A ओहट्टिय. 24 P S थिय 25 A गरुय. 26 S रहल्लइ. 27 P S °वियक्कए. 28 P दुपन्नइअउ.

11. 1 S जिणिवि. 2 A पारद्धु पडिवउ. 3 A आवीलि. 4 P बल°. 5 P S A अक्खाडइ. 6 A णाइ. 7 P उवग्गिय, S उव भेय. 8 P S भिडिअ. 9 P सुवंत, A सुवत्त. 10 A तियंत. 11 P बंधिहि, S बंधहि. 12 A दुक्करि. 13 S विण्णाणहि. 14 P करणिहिं, S करणहि. 15 P S सहु 16 S पच्छइ. 17 A उच्चायउ. 18 S उहय°. 19 S करेहि, A करि. 20 P S वि. 21 A जिणवरि. 22 P S एत्थंतरि, A इत्थंतरि. 23 S आमेल्लिउ. 24 P देवहिं, S देवहि. 25 S साहणि. 26 P S विजय. 27 P परिचिंतिउ, A मणेण चिंतिउ. 28 P घित्तउ. 29 A चरिमदेहु. 30 S तं. 31 S पसरिय. 32 S णिउरुंबे. 33 S बिंबे. 34 P S णाइ मेरु परिअंचिउ, A मेरु णाई परियंचिउ.

[१०] १ वेला.
[११] १ सुवन्त–स्यादि के (?) शब्दा., २ तिङन्तशब्दः. ३ व्यायाम..

[१२]

जं मुक्कु चक्कु चक्केसरेण　　तं चिन्तिउ बाहुबलीसरेण ॥ १
'किं पहु उप्फालमि महिहिँ अज्जु　　णं णं धिगत्थु परिहरमि[1] रज्जु ॥ २
रज्जहों[2] कारणें किज्जइ अजुत्तु[3]　　घाएवउ भायरु बप्पु पुत्तु ॥ ३
किं ओएं[4] साहमि परम-मोक्खु　　जहिँ लब्भइ अचलु अणन्तु[5] सोक्खु'॥ ४
परिचिन्तेवि[10] सुइरु मणेण एम[11]　　पुणु थविउ[12] णराहिउ डिम्भु जेम ॥ ५
'महु तणिय[13] पिहिमि तुहुँ भुञ्जे भाय　　सोमप्पहु केर करेइ[16] राय' ॥ ६
सुणिसल्लु[17] करेंवि जिणु गुरु भणेवि　　थिउ पञ्च मुट्ठि सिरें[19] लोउ देवि ॥ ७
ओलम्बियं-करयलु[20] एक्कु[21] वरिसु　　अविओलु[22] अचलु गिरि-मेरु सरिसु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वेढिउ[23] सुट्ठु विसालेंहिँ[24]　　वेली-जालेंहिँ[25]　　अहि-विच्छियँ[26]-वम्मीयहिँ[27] ।
खणु वि ण[28] मुक्कु भडारउ　　मयण-वियारउ　　णं संसारहों भीयँहिँ[29] ॥ ९

[१३]

एत्थन्तरें केवल-णाण-वाहु　　कइलासें परिट्ठिउ रिसहणाहु ॥ १
तइलोक्क-पियामहु[3] जग-जणेरु　　समसरणु वि[4] स-गणु स-पाडिहेरु[5] ॥ २
थोवेंहि[6] दिवसेंहि[7] भरहेसरो वि　　तहों वन्दण-हत्तिएँ[8] आउ सो वि ॥ ३
थोत्तुग्गीरियं[9] गुरु-पुरउ भाइ　　परलोय-मूलें इहलोउ[10] णाइँ ॥ ४
वन्देप्पिणु दसविह-धम्म-पालु　　पुणु पुच्छिउ तिहुवणे[11]-सामिसालु ॥ ५
'बाहुवलि भडारा सुद्ध-णिहाणु　　कें[12] कज्जें अज्जु[13] ण होइ णाणु' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेवि[14] परम-जिणेसरेण　　पजरिउ दिव-भासन्तरेण[15] ॥ ७
'अज्ज वि ईसीसि[16] कसाउ तासु　　जं[17] खेत्तें[18] तुहारएँ[19] किउ णिवासु ॥ ८

12. 1 P S पाहउमि 2 P रज्जहो, S रज्जु. 3 S A अजुत्तु. 4 A वाइयइ. 5 P S भाए. 6 S जहि. 7 A एक्कइ. 8 P S अणन्त. 9 A सुक्खु 10 S परिचिंतिवि. 11 P S एव. 12 P थविउ, A ठविउ 13 A पिहिवि 14 P S तुहु 15 S भुंजि, A भुंजि 16 P S करेय. 17 P A सुणिसल्ल 18 P A करेवि 19 P S सिरि 20 P उलु'बिय. 21 A एक्कु 22 P अविचलु, A अमियउलु. 23 S A वेढिउ. 24 S विसालेहि. 25 A °जालेहिँ 26 A °विच्छिय°. 27 P S वम्मियहि. 28 P S वि न मुक्कु, S णिम्मुक्कु. 29 P भीएहिँ.

13. 1 A इत्थंतरि. 2 A रिसहु. 3 P °पियामहु, A पियामहु. 4 Missing in A. 5 A सप्पाडिहेरु. 6 P S थोवहि. 7 P दिवसहि, S दिवसहि. 8 P °भत्तिए. 9 S थोतु गीरिय, A थोतु गीरिय corrected to थोतु य गीरिय. 10 A लोउ. 11 P तिहुभण°, S तिहुयण°. 12 P S कि. 13 P S अज्ज ण, A न अज्जु वि. 14 P S णिसुणिवि. 15 P S °भासएण. 16 S इसीसि. 17 A जं. 18 S खेत्ति. 19 S तुहारइ.

[१२] १ पृथिवीम् (?)
[१३] १ अपि. २ स्तोत्रम् स्तोत्रम्.

|| घत्ता ||

जइ भरहहों जि समप्पिउ तो किं नप्पिउ मइँ चलणेंहिं महि-मण्डलु ।
एणें कसाएं लइयउँ सो पव्वइयउँ तेण ण पावइ केवलु ॥ ९

[१४]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि[1] गउ भरहु तेत्थु बाहुबलि-भडारउ[2] अचलु जेत्थु ॥ १
सयडु[3] पडिउ चलणेंहि[5] तासु 'तउ तणिय पिहिमि[7] हउँ[8] तुम्ह दासु' ॥ २
विण्णवइ खमावइ एम जाम चउ घाइ-कम्म गय खयहों ताम ॥ ३
उप्पण्णउ केवल-णाणु विमलु थिउ देहु खणेंद्धे दुद्ध-धवलु ॥ ४
पउमासणु भूसणु सेय-चमरु भा-मण्डलु एक्कु जें छत्तु पवरु ॥ ५
अत्थक्कएँ आइउ सुर-णिकाउ तित्थयर-पुत्तु केवलिउ जाउ ॥ ६
थोवेंहिं दिवसेंहिं तिहुअणें-जणेरि णासियँघाइयं-कम्म वि चयारि ॥ ७
अट्ठविह-कम्म-बन्धण-विमुक्कु सिद्धउ सिद्धालउ णवर ढुक्कु ॥ ८

|| घत्ता ||

रिसहुँ वि गउ णिव्वाणहों सासय-थाणहों भरहुँ वि णिव्वुइ पत्तउ ।
अक्ककित्ति[28] थिउ उज्झहेँ दणुं-दुग्गेज्झहेँ[30] रज्जु स इँ[31] भु ञ्जन्तउ ॥ ९

*

[५. पञ्चमो संधि]

अक्खइ गोत्तमं-सामि तिहुअणं-लद्ध-पसंसहुँ ।
सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति रक्खस-वाणर-वंसहुँ ॥ १

[१]

तहिं[1] जें[2] अउज्झहिं वहवें कालें उच्छेण्णें णरवर-तरु-जालें ॥ १

20 P S मइ 21 S चलणिहि. 22 P S इम 23 S कसाए 24 P लइउ, S लइयओ. 25 P पव्वइउ.

14. 1 S सुणिवि 2 P S तित्थु 3 S भडारा 4 S जित्थु 5 S A चलणेहि. 6 P सुदुं. 7 A पिहिवि. 8 S हउ 9 P खमाइ, S खमावइ 10 S घाय° 11 S गयहु 12 P उप्पयउ, A उप्पण्णउ. 13 P केवलु 14 S खणद्धे 15 A एक्कु जि 16 S चमरु. 17 P S अत्थक्कइ, A पुत्थवेरे. 18 PA सुर°. 19 A कवलिहि. 20 P थोविहि. 21 PS दिवसहि. 22 S A तिहुयण°. 23 A जणेरि. 24 P णासियइ 25 P S घायकम्माइ 26 P S रिसहो, A रिसह. 27 P भरहहो. 28 P S अक्कइत्ति. 29 A दण° 30 P S दुग्गेज्झइ. 31 P सयई, S सय. 32 S भुंजउ, A भुंजउ.

1. 1 A तउवम°. 2 P तिहुअ, S तिहुयण°, A तिहुयणे 3 I A °पसंसहु, S °पसंसहो. 4 P °वसह, S °वमसहो 5 P S तहि. 6 I S जि. 7 S अउज्झाइ, A अउज्झाइ. 8 S उच्छण्णे,

[१४] १ उत्सन्नानाम्.

विमलेक्खुक्कं[9]-वंसें उप्पण्णउँ[10] धरणीधरु सुरुवें[11]-संपण्णउँ[12] ॥ २
तासु पुत्तु णामें तियसञ्जउ पुणु जियसत्तु रणङ्गणें दुज्जउ ॥ ३
तासु विजय महएवि मणोहर[13] परिणिय थिर-मालूर-पओहर ॥ ४
ताहें[14] गब्भें[15] भय-भय खय-गारउँ[16] [17]उप्पज्जइ सुउ अजियं[18]-भडारउ ॥ ५
रिसहु जेम वसुहार-णिमित्तउ रिसहु जेम मेरुहिँ[19] अहिसित्तउ ॥ ६
रिसहु जेम थिउ वालकीलएँ[20] रिसहु जेम परिणाविउ लीलएँ[21] ॥ ७
रिसहु जेम रज्जु[22] इ भुञ्जन्तें पंक[23]-दिवसें[24] णन्दणवणु[25] [26]जन्तें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणुद्धुउं[27] सरु दिट्ठु पप्फुल्लियं[28]-सयवत्तउ ।
णाइँ[29] विलासिणि-लोउ उब्भिय-करें[30] णच्चन्तउ ॥ ९

[२]

सो जि महासरु 'तहिं[1] जें[2]' वेणालएँ दिट्ठु जिणाहिवेण वेचालएँ[3] ॥ १
मउलिय-दलु[4] विच्छायं[5]-सरोरुहु णं दुज्जण-जणु ओहुल्लियं[6]-मुहु ॥ २
तं णिएवि गउ परम-विसायहों 'लइ एह जि गइ[7] जीवहों जायहों ॥ ३
जो जीवन्तु[8] दिट्ठु पुव्वण्हएँ[9] सो अङ्गार-पुञ्जु[10] अवरण्हएँ[11] ॥ ४
जो णरवर-लक्खेंहिं[12] पणविज्जइ[13] सो पहु मुअउ[14] अंधारें[15] णिज्जइ ॥ ५
जिह[16] सञ्झाएँ एउ[17] पङ्कय-वणु तिह जराएँ घाइज्जइ जोव्वणु[18] ॥ ६
जीविउ जमेण सरीरु हुआसें[19] सत्तइं[20] कालें रिद्धि विणासें[21] ॥ ७
चिन्तइ एम भडारउ जावेंहिं लोयन्तियंहिं[22] विबोहिउ[23] तावेंहिं[24] ॥ ८

9 P विमलेखुक्क°, A विमल(?)ग्गुक्क° 10 P A उप्पण्णउ 11 P S सुरूउ. 12 A °सपण्णउं. 13 S मणोहरा 14 P ताहि, S ताह. 15 P S गब्भि. 16 P S °खयकारउ. 17 This hemistich and the whole of the next line is missing in S 18 ■ अजिउ. 19 P मेरुहे 20 P वालकीलए, S बालकीलइ 21 S लीलइं 22 A रज्जु इ with the mark of deletion over इ 23 A पंक 24 S °दिवसि 25 P णंदणु 26 A जंतें. 27 P S पवणधुउ, A पवणुद्धुअ 28 P पफुल्लिय°, S पप्फुल्लिय°, A पप्फुल्लिय° (?) 29 P S णाइ 30 S उब्भियकर

2. 1 P S तहि 2 S A जि 3 S वेचालउ, A वेवालए 4 P S °दलु 5 P S विच्छाय° 6 P S ओहुल्लिय° 7 P ट्ठाइ corrected to गइ 8 P जीवतु हि. 9 S पुव्वण्हइ 10 S °पुञ्जु. 11 ■ अवरण्हइ. 12 P °लक्खहि, S लक्खहिं. 13 S पणमिज्जइ 14 A मुयउ 15 S अंधारइ. 16 S जिउ 17 P एउ 18 A जोवणु 19 S हुआसेंइ, A हुयास 20 ■ सत्तइ 21 P S विणासइ 22 P लोयंतियहिं. 23 S विबोहिउ, A पबोहिउ 24 A तावहिं

[१] १ इक्खा(क्खु)कुवंशे
[२] १ उद्यानगृहे. २ मध्यान्ह-काले ३ अङ्गारपुञ्जः, उपवाहो (?) वा.

॥ घत्ता ॥

चउविह-देव-णिकाएं   आएं कलि-मल-रहियउँ ॥ १
जिणु पवइउ तुरन्तु   दसहिँ सहासेंहिँ सहियउँ ॥ ९

[३]

थिउ छट्ठोववासें सुर-सारउ   वम्हयत्त-घरें थक्कु भडारउ ॥ १
रिसहु जेम पारणउं करेप्पिणु   चउदह संवच्छर विहरेप्पिणु ॥ २
सुक्क-झाणें आऊरिउ णिम्मलु   पुणु उप्पण्णु णाणु तहों केवलु ॥ ३
अट्ठ वि पाडिहेर समसरणउं   जिह रिसहहों तिह देवागमणउं ॥ ४
गणहर पावइ लक्खु वर-साहुहुँ   वम्मह-मल्ल-णिसुम्भण-बाहुहुँ ॥ ५
तेहिं[11] जें[12] कालें[13] जियसत्तु-सहोयरु   तियसञ्जयहों पुत्तु जयसायरु ॥ ६
जयसायरहों[14] पुत्तु सुमणोहरु[15]   णामें सयरु सयल-चक्केसरु ॥ ७
भरहु जेम रज्जु णवेहिँ णिहाणेंहिँ   रयणेंहि[20] चउदह-विहेंहिँ-पहाणेंहिँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल-पिहिमि[23]-परिपालु   गएं दिवसें चडुलङ्गें ।
जीउ व कम्म-वसेण   णिउ अवहरेंवि तुरङ्गें ॥ ९

[४]

दुट्ठु तुरङ्गमु चञ्चल-छायहों   गयउ पणासेंवि पच्छिम-भायहों ॥ १
पइसइ सुण्णारण्णु महाडइ   जहिँ कलि-कालहों हियवउ पाडइ ॥ २
दुक्खु दुक्खु हरि दमिउ णरिन्दें   णं मयरद्धउ परम-जिणिन्दें ॥ ३
ताम महा-सरु दीसइ स-कमलु   चल-वीइ-तरङ्ग-भङ्गुर-जलु ॥ ४
तेहिँ लय-मण्डवें उप्पल्हाणेंवि   सलिलु पियवि तुरङ्गमु ण्हाणेंवि ॥ ५
समु मेल्लइ वेत्तोलिहों जावेंहिँ   तिलयकेसें सम्पाइय तावेंहिँ ॥ ६

25 P S °रहियउ. 26 S एक 27 सहसहि. 28 P S सहियउ.

3. 1 S छट्ठोववासि, A छट्ठोववासें 2 A वम्भयत्त°. 3 S A पारणउ. 4 A °झणु. 5 Missing in S. 6 P corrected to समो°, A समसरणउ 7 P S A देवागमणउ. 8 S °साहुहु. 9 P S मल्लु 10 P S °बाहुहु. 11 P S तहि. 12 S A जि. 13 S A कालि. 14 A जयसायरहो. 15 A सुमणोहरु. 16 P सयलु. 17 S रज्जु. 18 S णवेहि, S णवहि. 19 P णिहाणेहिं, S णिहाणहि. 20 P रयणहि, S रयणेहिं. 21 S °विहइँ, S °विहहि 22 P S पहाणेहिं, A पहाणेहि 23 P S पिहिवि. 24 P चडुलग्ग, A चडुलगें 25 S णिउ. 26 S अवहरिवि.

4. 1 A दुट्ठ. 2 P पणासवि, S पणासिवि. 3 A सुण्णारण्ण 4 P S जहि. 5 P S °कालु वि. 6 A दमिउ. 7 S णरेंद, A नरिंदे 8 S °जिणद. 9 P S °वीची. 10 P S तहि. 11 P S ण्हाणुवि, A ण्हाणिवि 12 S वेत्तालहो, A वेयालइ. 13 A तिलयकेस.

[४] १ यस. हो ना. २ सम्पासमये.

[३]धीय सुलोयणहिँ[14] वलवन्तहों[15] वहिणि[16] सहोयरि[17] दससयणेत्तहों ॥ ७
फिर सेंहु[18] सहियहिँ[19] ढुकइ सरवरु दीसइ ताम सयरु[20] पिहिमीसरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

विद्धी काम-सरेहिं एक्कु[22] वि पउ ण पयट्टइ[23] ।
णाइँ[24] सयम्वर-माल दिट्ठि [४]णिवहों आवट्टइ[25] ॥ ९

[५]

केण वि कहिउ गम्पि सहसक्खहों 'कोऊहल्लु[1] किं एउ ण लक्खहों[2] ॥ १
एक्कु अणङ्ग-समाणु[3] जुवाणउं[4] णउ जाणहुँ[5] किं पिहिमिहें[6] राणउ[7] ॥ २
तं पेक्खेवि[8] तस तुम्हहुँ[9] केरी काम-गहेण[10] हूअ[11] विवरेरी' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेवि राउ रोमञ्चिउ अब्भन्तरें[12] आणन्दु पणच्चिउ ॥ ४
'णेमित्तियहिँ[13] आसि जं वुत्तउ एउ[14] तं सयरागमणु णिरुत्तउ' ॥ ५
मणें परिचिन्तेवि[15] पप्फुल्लाणणु गउ तुरन्तु तहिँ[16] दससयलोयणु ॥ ६
तं[17] चउसट्ठि-पुरिसलक्खण-धरु जाणेवि[18] सयरु सयल-चक्केसरु ॥ ७
सिरें[19] करयलें[20] करेवि जोक्कारिउ[21] दिण्ण कण्ण[22] पुणु पुरें[23] पइसारिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

लीलएँ भवणु पइट्ठु विज्जाहर-परिवेढिउ[24] ।
तूसेवि[25] दिण्णउँ[26] तेण उत्तर-दाहिण-सेढिउ ॥ ९

[६]

तिलकेस लएप्पिणु गउ सयरु पइसरिउ[1] अउज्झाउरि[2]-णयरु[3] ॥ १
सहसक्खु वि जणण-वइरु सरेवि[4] विज्जाहर-साहणु[5] मेलवेवि[6] ॥ २

14 S सुलोयणहु. 15 S वलवंतहु. 16 A भइणि. 17 A सहोयर. 18 S सहु. 19 P सहिहं. S सहियइ. 20 P S सयरू. 21 A पिहिवीसरू. 22 A इकु. 23 P पइहह. 24 S णाय, 25 P S परिवट्टइ.

5. 1 A कोउहल्लु. 2 P S लक्खहु. 3 S °समाण. 4 P जुवाणव, A जुयाणउं. 5 S जाणहु, A आणहं. 6 P S पिहिमिहि 7 P A राणउं. 8 S पेक्खिवि. 9 S तुम्हह. 10 P S कामगहेण. 11 A हूय. 12 A अभ्भंतरि 13 S णेमित्तियहि, A नइमित्तियहिं. 14 P S इउ. 15 P पेरिंचिंतेवि, S A परिचिंतवि. 16 S तहि. 17 P S तो. 18 A जाणिवि. 19 P S A सिरि. 20 P S करयलु. 21 P जोक्कारिउ corrected to जयकारिउ, A जोक्कारिउ. 22 S कणुण्ण. 23 P S पुरि. 24 S परिवेढिउ. 25 P S तूसिवि. 26 S दिण्णुउ.

6. 1 P S पइसरिय. 2 S अउज्झाउरि. 3 P नयरू. 4 A सरिवि. 5 S °साहणु, A °साहिणु. 6 S A मेलविवि.

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३ सुलोचनस्य पुत्री. ४ नृपस्य

[५] १ हेल्या.

गउ उप्परि तासु पुण्णघणहों[7]   जें[8] जीविउ हरिउ सुलोयणहों ॥ ३
रहणेउरचक्कवाल-पर्रें   विणिवाइउ पुण्णमेहु[9] समरें ॥ ४
जो तोयदवाहणु[10] तासु सुउ   सो रणेमुहें[11] कह वि[12] कह वि ण मुउ ॥ ५
गउ हंस-विमाणें तुट्ठ-मणु[13]   जहिँ[14] अजिय-जिणिन्दें[15]-समोसरणु ॥ ६
सम्भीस दिण्णु[16] अमरेसरेंण   सन्वइर-वित्तन्तु[17] कहिउ णरेंण ॥ ७
जे रिउ अणुपच्छऍ लग्गें[18] तहों   गय पासु पडीवा णिय-णिवहों[19] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु देव[20]   पाण लएविणु णट्ठउँ ।
जिम सिद्धालऍ सिद्धु   तिम समसरणें पइट्ठउ ॥ ९

[७]

तं णिसुणेंवि[1] पहु झत्ति पलित्तउ   णं खंड-हारु[2] हुआसणें[3] घित्तउ ॥ १
'मरु मरु जइ वि जाइँ[4] पायालहों   विसहर-भवण-मूल-घण-जालहों ॥ २
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु सुर-सेवहुँ[5]   दसविह-भवणवासिय-देवहुँ[6] ॥ ३
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु थिर-थाणहुँ[7]   अट्ठ विहंगहुँ[8] विन्तर[9]-गिव्वाणहुँ[10] ॥ ४
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु तुवारहुँ[11]   जोइस[12]-देवहुँ पञ्च-पयारहुँ[13] ॥ ५
कप्पामरहुँ[14] जइ[15] वि अहमिन्दहुँ[16]   वरुण-पवण-वइसवण-सुरिन्दहुँ[17] ॥ ६
मरइ तो वि महु तोयदवाहणु'   पइज करेंवि[18] गउ दससयलोयणु ॥ ७
पेक्खेंवि[19] माणत्थम्भु जिणिन्दहों[20]   मच्छरु माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहों ॥ ८
सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइट्ठउ[21]   जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविट्ठउ ॥ ९
विहिँ[22] मि भवणंतराइँ[23] वज्जरियइँ[24]   विहिँ मि जणण-चइरइँ[25] परिहरियइँ ॥ १०

7 P पुण्णघणहो. 8 s जं. 9 P S A पुण्णमेहु. 10 s तोयदवाहण. 11 P रणउहे, s रणउहि. 12 P कहिवि कहिवि ण मउ, s कहिवि मुणउं, A कहवि व कहवि मुउ. 13 A सहुमणु. 14 P S जहि. 15 P °जिणेंद°. 16 P दिस. 17 P °विनंतु. 18 s लग्गं, A लग्गु. 19 P °णिवहो. 20 Missing in P S. 21 P S लेवि. 22 P S पणट्ठउ. 23 P S सिद्धालय, A सिद्धालउ. 24 A समसरणु.

7. 1 P S णिसुणिवि. 2 A खडभार. 3 P S हुआसणि. 4 P S जाहि. 5 P S सुरसेवहो, A °सेवहु. 6 P S °भवणवासियदेवहो, A °देवहु. 7 S °थाणहु, A °थाणहु. 8 P विहंगहँ corrected to °विहंगहो, A विहंगहु. 9 P S वेंतर°. 10 S A °गिव्वाणहु. 11 S A तुवारहु. 12 P जोइसएवहुं, S जोइसएवहो. 13 °पयारहो. 14 S कप्पामरहो. 15 A अहव. 16 S अहमिंदहो. 17 P °सुरिंदहु, S °सुरिंदहो. 18 A करेवि. 19 S पेक्खिवि. 20 P S जिणेंदहो. 21 A पइट्ठउ. 22 A विहि वि. 23 P भवणतराइ. 24 P S वज्जरियइ. 25 P S °चइरइ.

[६] १ सहस्राक्ष-पितुः. २ पूर्णमेघस्य. ३ न मृतः. ४ इन्द्रेण. ५ सहस्राक्षस्य सुता., ६ पार्श्वे गताः. ७ पुनः, सहस्राक्षस्य किङ्कराः.

[७] १ सहस्राक्षः. २ तृणभारम्. ३ मेघस्य. ४ धनदस्य. ५ मम हस्ते. ६ सहस्राक्षः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

"भीम-सुभीमेंहिं[26] तामें[27] अहिणव-गहिय-पसाहणु ।
पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहें[28] अवरुण्डिउ घणवाहणु ॥ ११

[८]

पभणइ[1] भीमु भीम-भड-भञ्जणु 'तुहुँ महु[2] अप्पा-भवन्तरें[3] णन्दणु ॥ १
जिह चिरु तिह एवहिं[4] मि पियारउ' चुम्बिउ पुणु वि पुणु वि सयवारउ ॥ २
'लइ कामुक विमाणु[5] अवियारें रइ रक्खसिय विज्ज सहुँ[6] हारें ॥ ३
अण्णु[7] वि रयणायरं[8]-परियञ्चियं[9] दुप्पइसार सुरेहि[10] मि वञ्चिय ॥ ४
तीस परम जोयण विच्छिण्णी[11] लङ्का-णयरि तुज्झु मइँ[12] दिण्णी ॥ ५
अण्णु वि एक्क[13]-चार छज्जोयणें[14] लइ पायाललङ्क घणवाहण' ॥ ६
भीम-महाभीमहुँ[15] आएसें दिण्णु पयाणउ[16] मणें[17] परिओसें ॥ ७
विमलकित्ति विमलामल[18]-मन्तिहिं[19] परिमिउ अवरेहि[20] मि सामन्तेंहिं[21][22] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

लङ्काउरिहि[23] पइट्ठु अविचलु[24] रज्जें[25] परिट्ठिउ ।
रक्खस-वसहों[26] पाइँ[26] पहिलउ कन्दु समुट्ठिउ[27] ॥ ९

[९]

एहवें[1] कालें वल-सपत्तिएँ[2] अजिय जिणहों गउ वन्दण-हत्तिएँ ॥ १
तं समसरणु पईसइ जावेंहिं[3] सयरु वि तहिं जें पराइउ तावेंहिं[4] ॥ २
पुच्छिउ णाहु पिहिमि[5]-परिपाले 'कइ होसन्ति भवन्ते[6] काले ॥ ३
तुम्हें[7] जेहा वय-गुण-वन्ता कइ तित्थयर[8] देव अरहन्ता' ॥ ४
त णिसुणेवि कन्दप्प-वियारउ मागह-भासएँ[9] कहइ भडारउ ॥ ५

26 A भीमसुभीमहिं 27 P S तार 28 A °णेहि

8 1 A पभणइ 2 P S तुहु 3 S °भवतरि 4 A एवहिं वि 5 S कमुविकमाण 6 P S सहु 7 A अण्ण 8 S रयणायरे 9 P °परिअंचिय, S torn 10 P S A सुरेहिं 11 P S विछिण्णी 12 P S मइ 13 A इक्क° 14 P छजोयण 15 S °महाभीमहु, A °महाभीमह 16 A पयाणउ 17 P S मणि 18 P °विमलामल° b °विमलमल° A °विमलाम्च° 19 P S °मतहिं 20 A पसाइउ 21 P A अवरहिं 22 A सामंतिहिं 23 P लकाउरिह 24 P S अविचले 25 P रज्जु, S रजु 26 P S पाइ 27 A समुट्ठिउ

9 1 A एहवें 2 A °सवत्तिए 3 A जावेंहिं 4 S तहि जि पराइउ तावेंहिं 5 A पिहिवि°. 6 A हवत काले 7 A तुम्हि, S तुम्हे 8 P तित्थयर, S तिरथर. 9 S °भासइ, A °भासई.

७ राक्षसेन्द्राणाम्

[८] १ नवकण्ठा हारेण सह २ एकजाते वन

'मइँ[10] जेहउ केवल-संपण्णउँ[11]　　एक्कु जि रिसहु देउ उप्पण्णउ[12] ॥ ६
पइँ[13] जेहउ छक्खण्डँ[14]-पहाणउँ[15]　　भरहँ[16]-पराहिउ एक्कु जि राणउँ[17] ॥ ७
पइँ[18] विणु दस होसन्ति णरेसर　　मइँ विणु वावीस वि तित्थङ्कर ॥ ८
णव वलएव णव जि णारायण　　हर एयारह णव जि दसाणण ॥ ९
अण्णु वि एक्कुणसट्ठि[19] पुराणइँ[20]　　जिण-सासणेँ[21] होसँन्ति[22] पहाणइँ' ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु ताम　　भावेँ पुलउ वहन्तउ ।
दस-उत्तरेंण सएण　　भरहेँ[23] जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ ११

[१०]

णिय-णन्दणहोँ णिहय-पडिवक्खहोँ　　लङ्का-णयरि दिण्ण महरक्खहोँ ॥ १
वहवेँ कालेँ सासय-थाणहोँ　　अजियँ-भडारउ[1] गउ णिव्वाणहोँ ॥ २
सयरहोँ सयल पिहिमि[2] भुञ्जन्तहोँ　　रयण-णिहाणइँ[3] परियालन्तहोँ ॥ ३
सट्ठि सहास हूय धर-पुत्तहुँ[4]　　सयल-कला-विण्णाण-णिउत्तहुँ[5] ॥ ४
एक्क-दिवसेँ जिण-भवण-णिवासहोँ　　वन्दण-हत्तिएँ[6] गय कइलासहोँ[7] ॥ ५
भरह-कियइँ[8] मणि-कञ्चण-माणइँ[9]　　चउवीस वि वन्देप्पिणु थाणइँ[10] ॥ ६
भणइ[11] भईरहि सुट्ठु वियक्खणु[12]　　'करहुँ[13] किं पि जिण-भवणहुँ[14] रक्खणु[15] ॥ ७
कहुँवि[16] गङ्ग भमाडहुँ[17] पासेँहिँ[18]'　　तं जि समत्थिउ[19] भाइ-सहासेँहिँ[20] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दण्ड-रयणु परिचिन्तेवि[21]　　खोणि खणन्तेँ[22] भमाडिउ ।
पायालइरिहिँ[23] णाइँ　　वियड-उरत्थलु फाडिउ ॥ ९

10 P S मइ. 11 P A °संपण्णउं. 12 P A उप्पण्णउं. 13 P S पइ, A तइं. 14 S छखंड°. 15 P A पहाणउं. 16 S भरहु. 17 P A राणउं. 18 S पइ. 19 A इक्कुणसट्ठि. 20 P पुराणइ. 21 P S जिणसासणि. 22 P S होसंति. 23 P S भरहो.

10. 1 P S अजिउ भडारहो. 2 A पिहिवि. 3 P S °णिहाणइ. 4 P °पुत्तहु, S पुत्तहो, A °पुत्तइं. 5 S णिउत्तहु, A °निउत्तइं. 6 P वंदणभत्तिए. 7 A कैलासहो. 8 S °कयइ. 9 S °माणइ. 10 P थाणइ, S ठाणइं. 11 A भणइं. 12 S वियक्खणु. 13 P S करहु. 14 S °भवणहु, S भवणहो. 15 S रक्खणो. 16 S कहुवि, A कहेवि. 17 P भमाडहु, S भमाडहो. 18 S पासेहि. 19 समत्थिउ. 20 S सहासहिं. 21 S परिचिंतिवि, A परिचिंतेवि. 22 A खणंतु. 23 P S पायालइरिहि णाइ.

[९] १ आगामिनः. २ अतिक्रान्ता.
[१०] १ भागीरथि. २ पातालगिरि.

[११]

तक्खणें[1] खोहु जाउ अहि-लोयहों धरणिन्दहों[2] सहास-फड-डोयहों ॥ १
आसीविस दिट्ठिएँ[3] [4]णिक्खविय सयल वि छारहों पुञ्जु पवत्तियं[5] ॥ २
कह वि कहं[6] वि ण वि दिट्ठिहिँ[8] पडिया[9] भीम भईरहि वे उव्वरिया ॥ ३
दुम्मण दीण-वयण परियत्ता लैंहु सकेयं[11] णयरि सपत्ता ॥ ४
मन्तिहिँ कहिउ 'कहं वि तिह [12]भिन्दहों जिह उड्डुन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों' ॥ ५
तामें[14] सहा मण्डउ[15] मण्डिज्जइ आसणु आसणेण पीडिज्जइ ॥ ६
मेहलु[16] मेहलेण आलग्गें हारें हारु मउडु मउडग्गें ॥ ७
सयर-णरिन्दासण-सकासइँ[17] वइसणाहुँ[18] वाणवइ सहासइँ[19] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णरवइ आउल चित्तु[20] सवत्थाणु विहावइ ।
सट्ठि-सहासहुँ[21] मज्झें[22] एक्कु वि पुत्तु ण आवइ ॥ ९

[१२]

भीम भईरहि[1] ताम पइट्ठा [3]णिय णिय आसणें गम्पि णिविट्ठा ॥ १
पुच्छिय पुणु परिपालिय रज्जें '[4]इयर ण पइसरन्ति किं कज्जें ॥ २
तेहि[5] विणासणाइ[6] विच्छायइँ नामरसाइँ व णिद्धुयगायइँ' ॥ ३
[7]त णिसुणेवि वयणु तहों मन्तिहिँ जाणाविउ पच्छण्ण पउत्तिहिँ ॥ ४
'हे णरवइ णिय कुलहों[10] पईवा गय दियहा किं एन्ति[11] पडीवा ॥ ५
जलवाहिणि-पवाह णिव्वूढा परियत्तन्ति[13] काइं[14] ते[15] मूढा ॥ ६
घण घट्टियइँ[16] विज्जु विप्फुरियइँ सुविणयं-बालभाव-वचरियइँ ॥ ७
जलबुब्बुयं-तरङ्ग-सुरचावइँ कइ दीसन्ति विणासु ण भावइं ॥ ८

11 1 s तक्खणि 2 s धरणदहो 3 s °दिट्ठिय 4 P सयतु 5 P S छारपुंज 6 P S परियर्विय 7 s कहिवि 8 दिट्ठिहे, s दिट्ठिहि 9 A भरिया 10 This hemistich missing in s 11 P सकय°, A साकय° 12 s भर्वाहि 13 A भिदइ 14 P S ताव 15 P °मउवु, S मडव 16 P S मेहल 17 P S सकासइ 18 P S वइसणाइ 19 P S सहास 20 A आउयकचित्तु 21 P S A °सहासइ 22 P S मज्झे

12 1 P °भइरहि 2 P S ताव 3 A णियाणयणिय आसणहि वइट्ठा 4 P ण पइसरइ, S किं कारति 5 P S तहि 6 P A विणासणाइ 7 S A इव 8 P णिद्धुयवायइ, S णिद्धुयवायइ, A निद्धुयगाउइ corrected to निद्धुयवायइ 9 A त 10 A कुलभवणपइया 11 A इति 12 A ज उवा 13 S परियत्तवि 14 P S काइ 15 S ते 16 P °घट्टिमइ 17 P S सुविणइ 18 A °वुत्त 19 S °सुरचावइ 20 P A विणास 21 A भावइ

[११] १ क्षयं नीता २ कृता ३ सगरस्य प्रकटीकृतः ४ ६०००० आसन पुत्राणाम् । ३२००० मुकुटबद्ध-नृपाणाम्, एवं ९२०००

॥ घत्ता ॥

भरह-बाहुवलि-रिसहँ काल-भुअङ्गें गिलिया ।
कउ दीसन्ति[23] पडीवा उज्झहिँ[24] एकहिँ[25] मिलिया' ॥ ९

[१३]

जं 'णिद्दरिसु[1] 'समासएँ[2] दिण्णउँ[3] तं चक्कवइहेँ हियवउँ[4] भिण्णउँ[5] ॥ १
'तेण जें[6] ते अरधाणु[7] ण दुक्का फुर्डु महु केरउँ[8] पेसणु चुक्का' ॥ २
लद्धावसरेंहि[9] जं अणुहुन्तउँ[10] भरहहिँ-भीमहिँ[11] कहिउ णिरुत्तउ ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ पडिउ महद्दुमुं[12] व पवणाहउँ[13] ॥ ४
'तहिँ[14] सि कालें[15] सामिय-सम्माणेंहिँ[16] भिच्चहिँ[17] जेम ण मेलिउँ[18] पाणेंहिँ[19] ॥ ५
दुक्खु दुक्खें[20] दूरुज्झियँ[21] वेयणु उट्ठिउ सवङ्गायँ[22] चेयणु ॥ ६
'किं सोएं[23] किं खन्धावारें वरि पावज्ज लेमि[24] अवियारें ॥ ७
आयएँ[25] लच्छिएँ वहु जुज्झाविय पाहुणयाँ[26] इवँ[27] वहु वोलाविय[28] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जो को[29] वि जुवाणु[30] तासु तासु[31] कुलउंची[32] ।
मेइणि छेव्वँइ[33] जेम कारणे[34] णरेण ण भुत्ती[1]' ॥ ९

[१४]

पभणिउ[1] भीमु 'होहि दिढु[2] रज्जहोँ हउँ[3] पुणु जामि थामि थिय-कज्जहोँ' ॥ १
तेण वि वुत्तु 'णाहिँ[4] वउ भञ्जमि[5] 'छेव्वइँ[6] पइँ[7] जि कहिय णउ भुञ्जमि' ॥ २
चेसु[8] भीमु भरहहि हकारिउ दिण्णं[9] पिहिमि[10] थइसणें पइसारिउ ॥ ३

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22 Metre requires मिसहा 23 P मीसन्ति 24 A वज्झहे 25 P S एक्कहि

13. 1 S णिद्दरसु, A णियरसणु 2 A समास॰ 3 S A दिण्णउ 4 P हिअवउ, S हिंअवउ 5 P S भिण्णउ, A भिण्णउ 6 S A जि 7 S पडु 8 P केरउ 9 S लद्धावसरहु 10 P अणुहुन्तउ, A अणुहुत्तउ 11 S भरहहिभीमहि 12 S महादुम, A महद्दुमो 13 A पवणाहउ 14 A तहिं 15 P S कालि 16 P °सम्माणेहि, S °सम्माणहि 17 P S भिच्चहि 18 S मेलिउ 19 P पाणहिं, S पाणिहि 20 P दुक्ख 21 P दूरुज्झिय° 22 P सव्वगाय°, S सव्वगाय° 23 S सोय 24 P S लेमि 25 P आय, S आयइ 26 P S पाहुणया 27 P इय 28 S वोलाविया 29 P S कोइ 30 P जुवाणु 31 Missing in S 32 S कुलची 33 S छिव्वइ, A छिव्वइ 34 S कारण, S कमेण, A कन्नाणि

14. 1 A पभणिउ 2 P दहुदिढु, S दिढ, A दढु 3 P S हउ 4 P S णाहि 5 S भुजमि 6 P छेवइ, S छेवइ, A छिव्वइ 7 S पइ 8 S चाह 9 P S दिण्णु, A दिन्न 10 A पुहइ

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[१३] १ दृष्टान्त २ अन्य-भावेन ३ पृथ्वी
[१४] १ पृथ्वी २ सत्य

अप्पुणु भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ । तउ करेवि पुणु णिव्वुइ पत्तउ ॥ ४
ता एत्तहेँ[11] विणिहय-पडिवक्खहोँ रज्जु करन्तहोँ तहोँ महरक्खहोँ ॥ ५
देयरक्खु उप्पण्णउँ[13] णन्दणु णरवइ एक्क-दिवसेँ[16] गउ उववणु ॥ ६
कीलणँ-वाविहेँ परिमिउ णारिहिँ ण्हाइ गइन्दु व सहुँ गणियारिहिँ[20] ॥ ७
णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि तहिँ[21] अवसरेँ[22] जहि[23] मुउ महुयरु कमलब्भन्तरेँ[24] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ 'जिह धुअगाउ रस-लम्पडु अच्छन्तउ ।
तिह कामाउरु सव्वु कामिणि-वयणासत्तउ' ॥ ९

[१५]

णिय मणेँ[1] जाइ विसायहोँ जावेँहिँ सवण-सङ्घु संपाइउ तावेँहिँ[2] ॥ १
सयल वि रिसि तियालेँ-जोगेसर[4] 'महकइ गमर्य वाइ वाईसर ॥ २
सयल वि बन्धु-सत्तु-समभावा तिण-कञ्चण-परिहरण-सहावा ॥ ३
सयल वि जल्ल मलङ्किय-देहा धीरत्तणेण महीहर-जेहा ॥ ४
सयल वि णिय-तव-तेएँ दिणयर गम्भीरत्तणेण रयणायर ॥ ५
सयल वि घोर वीर तव-तत्ता सयल वि सयलँ-सङ्ग-परिचत्ता ॥ ६
सयल वि कम्म-बन्ध विद्धंसण सयल वि सयल-जीव मम्भीसण ॥ ७
सयल वि परमागम-परियाणा काय-किलेसेकेक-पहाणा ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल वि चरम-सरीर[11] सयल वि उज्जुय[12] चित्ता ।
णं परिणेहँ पयट्ट सिद्धि-वहुयँ वरइत्ता ॥ ९

[१६]

तो एत्थन्तरेँ[1] पहु आणन्दिउ सो रिसि सङ्घु तुरन्तेँ वन्दिउ ॥ १
पभणिउँ विण्णवेवि[4] 'सुयसायर भो भो भयम्भोय दिवायर ॥ २

11 A अप्पणु 12 S एत्तहि, A नत्तहे 13 S थरक्खु उप्पणउ A बरउज्जइ णदणु 14 b A इक्क° 15 A °दिवसि 16 A कीलइ, S कीलए 17 P S परिमिहि 18 P S णयरु 19 S सहु 20 B S गणियारिहि 21 S तहि 22 P अवसरि 23 P S जहि 24 A कमलभतरि 25 P चिंतगारउ, S धुयगारउ 26 P °वहुग°

15 1 P S °मणि 2 P तावेहि, S तावेहिं 3 P S तियाल° 4 S योगेसर, A जोगसर 5 A गमइ वय 6 S °परिहरण° 7 S जेव 8 A सव्व° 9 S रकसिकेक° 10 A °पहाणा 11 P S सरीरा 12 P S उज्जय° 13 P परिणन्तइ, S परिणय्पइ 14 P A पयट्टा 15 S A °वहु 16 S वरदत्ता

16 1 P एत्थन्तरि 2 P तुरन्ते 3 A पभणिउं 4 P विण्णविवि, A वाय वय.

१ महारक्ष

[१५] १ महाकाव्य (?)

भव-संसार-महण्णवँ[5]-णासिय करेँ[6] पसाउ पवज्जहेँ[7] सामिय'[1] ॥ ३
जम्पइ साहु '[2]साहु लङ्केसर पइँ[8] जीवेवउ अट्ठ जेँ[9] वासर ॥ ४
जं जाणहि[10] तं करहि[11] तुरन्तउ' णिविसद्धेँणे[12] सो वि णिक्खन्तउँ[13] ॥ ५
अट्ठ दिवसेँ[14] संलेहण भावेँवि[15] अट्ठ दिवस दाणइँ[16] देवावेँवि[17] ॥ ६
अट्ठ दिवस पुज्जउँ[18] णीसारेँवि[19] अट्ठ दिवस पडिमउ अहिसारेँवि[20] ॥ ७
अट्ठ दिवस आराहण [21]वाएँवि गउ मोक्खहोँ परमप्पउ झाएँवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहोँ महरक्खहोँ पुत्तु देवरक्खु बलवन्तउ ।[22]
थिउ अमराहिउँ जेम लङ्क स इं[23] भुञ्जन्तउँ[24] ॥ ९

*

[६. छट्ठो संधि]

चउसट्ठिहिँ[1] सिंहासणेँहिँ[2] अइकन्तेँहिँ[3] आणन्तएँ[4] भित्तिएँ ।
पुणु[5] उप्पण्णु कित्तिधवलु धवलिउ[6] जेण[7] भुअणु णिय-कित्तिएँ ॥ १

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*यथा प्रथमस्तोयदवाहनः । तोयदवाहनस्यापत्यं महारक्षः । महारक्षस्यापत्यं देवरक्षः । देवरक्षस्यापत्यं रक्षः । रक्षस्यापत्यमादित्यः । आदित्यस्यापत्यमादित्यरक्षः । आदित्यरक्षस्यापत्यं भीमप्रभः । भीमप्रभस्यापत्यं पूजार्हन् । पूजार्हतोऽपत्यं जितभास्करः । जितभास्करस्यापत्यं संपरिकीर्तिः[8] । संपरिकीर्तेरपत्यं सुग्रीवः । सुग्रीवस्यापत्यं हरिग्रीवः । हरिग्रीवस्यापत्यं श्रीग्रीवः । श्रीग्रीवस्यापत्यं सुमुखः । सुमुखस्यापत्यं सुव्यक्तः । सुव्यक्तस्यापत्यं मृगवेगः[10] ।

5 P भवण्णव, A °महंनुर° (?) 6 P A करि. 7 P S पवज्जहे. 8 P S A पइ. 9 P S जि. 10 A जाणहि. 11 A करहि. 12 P S णिवसद्धेण. 13 P S णिक्खन्तउ 14 P S दिवसे. 15 P S A °भाविवि. 16 P S दाणइ. 17 P A देवाविवि, S देवावि. 18 P S पूजउ. 19 P S A णीसारिवि. 20 P S A अहिसारिवि. 21 S भावेवि. 22 S बलवन्तउ. 23 P सइ, S सय. 24 S भुंजंतउ.

1. 1 P चउसट्ठिहि, A चउसट्ठी. 2 P S सिंहासणेहि. 3 S अइकंतिहि. 4 S आणंतयभित्तिए A अणन्तए भुत्तिए. 5 S पुणु पुणु. 6 S धवलि. 7 S भुवणु जेण

* For the text of this dynastic list the incorrectness of the Mss. relating to sandhi, Prakritic influence etc. is ignored. Variants for the names only are recorded. 8 This name is missing in P S, 9 P S परिकीर्तिर्ति . 10 P S मृगवेग..

[१६] १ वाचयित्वा.
[१] १ चतुःषष्टिना(?)कोटिपुरुषान्वये गते सति.

मृगवेगस्यापत्यं भानुगतिः । भानुगतेरपत्यमिन्द्रः । इन्द्रस्यापत्यमिन्द्रप्रभः । इन्द्रप्रभस्यापत्यं मेघः । मेघस्यापत्यं सिंहवदनः । सिंहवदनस्यापत्यं पविः । पवेरपत्यमिन्द्रविटुः । इन्द्रविटोरपत्यं भानुधर्मा[11] । भानुधर्मणोऽपत्यं भानुः । भानोरपत्यं सुरारिः । सुरारेरपत्यं त्रिजटः । त्रिजटस्यापत्यं भीमः । भीमस्यापत्यं महाभीमः । महाभीमस्यापत्यं मोहनः । मोहनस्यापत्यमङ्गारकः । अङ्गारकस्यापत्यं रविः । रवेरपत्यं चक्रारः । चक्रारस्यापत्यं वज्रोदरः । वज्रोदरस्यापत्यं प्रमोदः । प्रमोदस्यापत्यं सिंहविक्रमः । सिंहविक्रमस्यापत्यं चामुण्डः । चामुण्डस्यापत्यं घातकः । घातकस्यापत्यं भीष्मः । भीष्मस्यापत्यं द्विपबाहुः । द्विपबाहोरपत्यमरिमर्दनः । अरिमर्दनस्यापत्यं निर्वाणभक्तिः । निर्वाणभक्तेरपत्यमुग्रश्रीः । उग्रश्रियोऽपत्यमर्हद्भक्तिः । अर्हद्भक्तेरपत्यं अनुत्तरः । अनुत्तरस्यापत्यं गत्युत्तमः । गत्युत्तमस्यापत्यमनिलः । अनिलस्यापत्यं चण्डः । चण्डस्यापत्यं लङ्काशोकः । लङ्काशोकस्यापत्यं मयूरः । मयूरस्यापत्यं महाबाहुः । महाबाहोरपत्यं मनोरमः । मनोरमस्यापत्यं भास्करः । भास्करस्यापत्यं बृहद्गतिः[14] । बृहद्गतेरपत्यं बृहत्कान्तः । बृहत्कान्तस्यापत्यमरिसन्त्रासः । अरिसन्त्रासस्यापत्यं चन्द्रावर्तः । चन्द्रावर्तस्यापत्यं महारवः । महारवस्यापत्यं मेघध्वनिः । मेघध्वनेरपत्यं ग्रहक्षोभः । ग्रहक्षोभस्यापत्यं नक्षत्रदमनः । नक्षत्रदमनस्यापत्यं तारकः । तारकस्यापत्यं मेघनादः । मेघनादस्यापत्यं कीर्तिधवलः । इत्येतानि चतुःषष्टि सिंहासनानि ॥

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[१]

सुर-कीलऍं रज्जु करन्ताहों लङ्काउरि परिपालन्ताहों ॥ १
एक्कहिँ दिणे विज्जाहर-पवरु लच्छी-महऍविहे भाइ-परु ॥ २
सिरिकण्ठ-णामु णिवं-मेहुणउ रयणउरहों आइउ पाहुणउ ॥ ३
स-कलत्तु स-मन्ति-सामन्त-बलु तहों अहिमुहुं आउ कित्तिधवलु ॥ ४
स-पणामु समाइच्छिउ करेवि पुणु थिउ एक्कासणे वइसरेवि ॥ ५
एत्थन्तरें हय-गय-रहें-चडिउ अत्थक्कऍ पारकउ पडिउ ॥ ६

11 P S भानुधर्मा 12 P मोहान 13 A मनोचर. 14 P S बृहद्गति, 15 P एकहि, S एक्कहि 16 S A दिवि 17 S °महएविहे 18 S भाई 19 P S सिरिकंठु णाम 20 P A णिव°. 21 A मेहुणट 22 P रहनेउरहो, S रहणेउरहो 23 P A पाहुणउं. 24 A °समंत° 25 S तहु 26 P A अहिमुहु 27 P सयणाउ S सपणाउ. 28 A थिय 29 P S एकासणि 30 S वइसरिवि 31 P °रथ° 32 A चडिउ 33 S अथक्कए.

२ एकस्मिन् महादेव्या, तस्या भ्रातृ-परः ३ रत्न(स्व)नपुर ४ अभिमुखः ५ प्रणामेन (?)

चायारॆं[34] वि वारइँ रुद्धाइँ   दिट्ठइँ[35] छत्त-द्धयँ[36]-चिन्धाइँ[37] ॥ ७
णिसुयँइँ[38] रण-तूरइँ[39] वज्जियँइँ[40]   हय-हिंसिय-गयवर-गज्जियँइँ[41] ॥ ८
दुवार-वइरि-सयँ[42]-रोक्कियइँ   पच्चारिय-खारिय-कोक्कियँइँ[43] ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेविणु वइरि-बलु   कित्तिधवलु सिरिकण्ठें धीरिउ ।
'ताव ण जिणवरु जय भणमि   जाव ण रणें विवक्खु सर-सीरिउँ[44]' ॥ १०

[२]

सिरिकण्ठहों जोऍवि[1] मुह-कमलु   कमलाएँ[2] पवुत्तु कित्तिधवलु ॥ १
'किं[3] ण मुणहि[4] धण-कञ्चण-पउरु   विज्जाहर-सेढिहि[5] मेहउरु ॥ २
तहिं[6] पुप्फोत्तरॆं[7]-विज्जाहिवइ   तहों[8] तणियं[9] दुहिय [10]हउँ कमलमइ ॥ ३ [11]
छुडु छुडु उच्चोहॆवि[12] णीसरियँ[13]   चमरहरिहिं णारिहिं परियरिय[14] ॥ ४
तहिं[15] अवसरॆं[16] धवल-विसालाइँ[17]   वन्देप्पिणु मेरु-जिणालाइँ[18] ॥ ५
स-विमाणु एन्तु पॆहें[19] णिऍवि[20] सइँ   घत्तिय णयणुप्पल[21]-माल मइँ[22] ॥ ६
तइयँहुँ जें[23] जाउ पाणिग्गहणु   एवहिं[24] णिक्कारणें[25] काइँ[26] रणु ॥ ७
मा णिय-णिय-सेण्णइँ[27] णिहयहों[28]   तहों पासु[29] महन्ता पट्ठवहों' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिसुणेंवि[30] तं तेहउ वयणु   पेसिय[31] दूय पराइयँ[32] तेत्तहे[33] ।
उत्तर-वारॆं[34] परिट्ठियउ[35]   पुप्फोत्तरु[36] विज्जाहरु जेत्तहे[37] ॥ ९

[३]

विण्णाण-विणय-णयवन्तऍहिं   विज्जाहरु[2] वुत्तु महन्तऍहिं ॥ १
'परमेसर एत्थु[3] अ-खन्ति[4]' कउ   सयउ कण्णउ[5] पर-भायणउ[6] ॥ २

34 A पेयारिवि. 35 S A दिट्ठइ. 36 P °धय°. 37 A °चिंधाइ. 38 S णिसुयइ. 39 A रणतूरइ S रयणतय. 40 P S विज्जियाइं 41 S P गज्जियाइं, गज्जियाइ 42 P S रोक्कियाइँ, °सइ रोकियाइ. 43 P S °कोकियाइं, A °कोकियाइ. 44 S सरसीरिउ.

2. 1 S जोइवि. 2 S कमलाइ, A कमलाए वुत्तु. 3 P किम. 4 A मुणहिं. 5 P सेढिहि. 6 P S A तहि. 7 P S पुप्फोत्तर°, A पुप्फुत्तर. 8 P S तहु. 9 A तणय. 10 S हउ. 11 A कमलवइ. 12 P उच्चेलिवि, A उच्चेलिवि. 13 S णीसरिया. 14 S परियरिया. 15 P S तहि. 16 P अवसरि. 17 S विसालाइ 18 P °जिणालइ, S जिणालाए. 19 S पहि. 20 P णेएवि. 21 S णयणु°. 22 S मइमइ. 23 S A जि. 24 P S एवहि, A एम्वहि. 25 S णिक्कारणि. 26 P S A काइ. 27 P S सेण्णइ. 28 A णिहणहु. 29 P S पासि. 30 P S णिसुणेवि, S व णिसुणिवि. 31 S पेसिउ दूयउ. 32 P पराइअ S पराय. 33 P चेत्तहे. 34 P S A वारि. 35 P परिट्ठिअउ. 36 P S पुप्फोत्तरु, A पुप्फुत्तर. 37 P जेत्तहे.

3. 1 S °णयवन्तएहिं. 2 P विज्जाहर. 3 S एत्थु. 4 P S अखन्ति. 5 A कण्णउ. 6 P S °भायणउ.

सरियउ णीसरेवि[7] महीहरहों ढोयन्ति सलिलु रयणायरहों ॥ ३
मोत्तिय-मालउ सिरें[8] कुञ्जरहों उवसोह देन्ति[9] अप्पणहों णरहों ॥ ४
धाराउ लेवि जलुं[10] जलहरहों सिञ्चन्ति[11] अङ्गु णव-तरुवरहों ॥ ५
उप्पज्जवि[12] मज्झें महा-सरहों णलिणिउ[13] वियसन्ति दिवायरहों ॥ ६
सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारहों दोसु कउ तउँ[14] दुहियएँ[15] लइउँ[16] सयम्वरउ' ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेवि[17] णरवइ लज्जियउ[18] थिउ माण-मडप्फरेँ[19]-वज्जियउ[20] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'कण्णा दाणु केहिं(?) तणउ[21] जइ णें[22] दिण्णु तो तुरिहिं[23] चडावइ[24] ।
होइ सहावें मइलणिय छेयक-लि[25] दीवय-सिह णावइ' ॥ ९

[४]

गउ एम भणेवि णराहिवइ सिरिकण्ठें परिणिय पउमवइ ॥ १
वहु-दिवसेंहिं[1] उम्माहय-जणणु णिय-सालउ[2] पेक्खेवि[3] गमणे[4]-मणु ॥ २
सब्भावें भणइ कित्तिधवलु[5] 'जिह दूरीहोइ ण मुह-कमलु ॥ ३
तिह अच्छहुं[6] मज्जण-पाण-पिये[7] किं विहिं[8] ण पहुच्चइ[9] एहु सिय ॥ ४
महु अत्थि[10] अणेय दीव[11] पवर हरि-हणुरुहं[12]-हंस-सुवेल-धरं[13] ॥ ५
कुस-कञ्चण-कञ्चुअ[14]-मणि-रयण छोहार-धीरं[15]-वाहण-जवण ॥ ६
ववर-वज्जर-गीरों[16] चि सिरि तोयावलि[17]-सञ्झागार-गिरि ॥ ७
वेलन्धर-सिङ्घल-चीणवर रस-रोहण-जोहण-किकुधरं[18] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भार-भरक्खमें-भीम-तडँ[19] एय महारा दीव विचित्ता[20] ।
णिग्गडेप्पिणु धम्मु जिह जं भावइ तं गेण्हहि[21] मित्ता[22]' ॥ ९

7 P णीसरिवि, S A णीसरिवि 8 P S सिर 9 P A दिंति 10 S जउ 11 P सिंचति, S सिंचंति 12 P उप्पज्जइ, S उप्पज्जवि. 13 S णलिणिय, A णलिणिउ 14 A तई. 15 P S दुहियए 16 P लइयउ, S लयउ 17 S णिसुणेवि. 18 S लज्जिअउ 19 S °मड-प्फरु. 20 S °वज्जिअउ 21 P S काहिं तणउ, A कहि तणउ. 22 P न. 23 P S तुरि- 24 P S तुरिहि 25 A °कालि.

4. 1 P S दिवस 2 A °सालउ 3 P S A पक्खिवि. 4 A गमण° 5 S कित्तिधवलो. 6 P S अच्छहु 7 S °पिया 8 P S विहि 9 A पहुच्चइ 10 P अत्थि 11 P दीवपवर, S दीवपवरा. 12 P S °हणरुह°. 13 P S °सुवेलधर 14 P S कञ्चुय°. 15 P S °धीर°. 16 P S °गीरा. 17 P S तोयावलि°, A तायावलि°. 18 S °किकुधरा. 19 P °खम, S °खेम. 20 S °तडइ. 21 P S विचित्त. 22 S गिण्हहि, A गिण्हहि. 23 P S A मित्त.

[५]

सिरिकण्ठहाँ ताम मन्ति कहइ   'किं वेहवँ[2] वाणर-दीउ[3] लइ ॥ १
जहिँ[4] किक्कु-महीहरु हेम-इलु   विप्फुरिय-महामणि-फलिह-सिलु ॥ २
पंयलङ्कुरु इन्दणील-गुहिलु[5]   ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-पहलु[6] ॥ ३
मुत्ताहल-जल-तुसार-दरिसु[7]   जहिँ[8] देसु वि तासु जें[9] अणुसरिसु ॥ ४
अहिणव-कुसुमइँ[10] पक्कइँ फलइँ   कर-गेज्झइँ[11] पण्णइँ[12] फोप्फलइँ[13] ॥ ५
जहिँ[14] दक्ख रसालउ दीहियउ   गुंछियउ[16] भमरेहि[17] मि[18] इंहि[य]उ[19] ॥ ६
जहिँ[14] णाणा-कुसुम-करम्बियइँ   सीयलइँ[20] जलइँ[21] अलि-चुम्बियइँ ॥ ७
जहिँ[14] धण्णइँ फल-संदरिसियइँ   धरणिहिँ[23] अङ्गाइँ[24] व हरिसियइँ[25] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेंवि[26] तोसिय-मणेंण   देवागमणहाँ अणुहरमाणउँ[27] ।
माहव-मासहाँ पढम-दिणें   तहिँ सिरिकण्ठें विण्णु पयाणउँ[28] ॥ ९

[६]

लङ्घेप्पिणु लवण-समुद्द-जलु[1]   तं वाणर-दीउ पइट्ठु बलु ॥ १
जहिँ कुहिणिउ रविकन्त-प्पहउ[2]   सिहि[3]-सङ्कएँ उवरि ण देइ[4] पउ ॥ २
जहिँ वाविउ बउलामोइयउ[5]   सुर-सङ्कएँ[6] णरेंण ण जोइयउ ॥ ३
जहिँ जलइँ णीहिँ विणु पङ्कएँहिँ   पङ्कयइँ[12] णाहिँ विणु छप्पएँहिँ[13] ॥ ४
जहिँ वणइँ[13] णाहि[10] विणु अम्बएँहिँ   अम्बा वि णाहि[10] विणु गोच्छएँहिँ[15] ॥ ५
गोच्छा वि णाहिँ विणु कोइलेँहिँ   कोइलउ णाहिँ विणु कलयलेँहि[17] ॥ ६

5. 1 The portion from वइवं वाणरदीउ लइ up to साहामयणिवइ (VI 9 3 a) is transposed in A after णिमिसद्धे किक्कु (VII 6 3 a). 2 A वइये. 3 P वाणरदीउ. 4 S जहि. 5 P इंदणील°, A इंदणीलु. 6 P °हवलु, A °पहुलु. 7 A °सरिसु. 8 P S जहि. 9 A जि. 10 S °कुसुमइ पक्कइ फलाइ. 11 S A गेज्झइ. 12 A पण्णइ. 13 P S फोप्फलइ. 14 S जहि. 15 This hemistich missing in S. 16 P गुछिभउ. 17 For the portion from °हि इंहियउ up to कुवलय णो° (VI 11 5 b) P could not be used, as its folio 19 containing this portion is missing. 18 A भमरे हिं मि. 19 A इंहिउ. 20 S सीयलइ. 21 S जलइ. 22 S धण्णइ फलसदरिसियइ. 23 S धरणिहि. 24 S अंगाइ, A अंगाइ. 25 S हरिसियइ. 26 S णिसुणेवि. 27 A अणुहरमाणउ. 28 P पयाणउ.

6. 1 A लवण वण°. 2 S °पहुव, A °प्पहउ. 3 A सहि°. 4 A दिंति. 5 S लामोइयउ. 6 S °संकहि. 7 A णरेहि. 8 S जहि. 9 S जलइ. 10 S णाहि. 11 S A पंकयइ. 12 S छप्पहि, A छप्पयहिं. 13 S वणइ. 14 S अंबइ. 15 A गोच्छइहिं. 16 A कोइलिहिं. 17 A कलय-लिहिं.

[५] १ प्रवालम(क). २ घनम्. ३ दीर्घ-, द्राक्षाश्रेणी वा.

जहिँ फलइँ[18] णाहिँ[19] विणु तरुवरेँहिँ[19] तरुवर वि णाहिँ[20] विणु लयहरेँहिँ ॥
लयहरइँ णाहिँ णिकुसुमियइँ[21] जहिँ महुयर-विन्देँइँ णैं भमियइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

माहउ णउ विणु वाणरेँहिँ णउ वाणरेँ जाहँ[22] ण ढुंकारो ।
ताइँ णियन्तउ तेहिँ जेँ थिउ विज्जाहरु सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारो[24] ॥ ९

[७]

पहु तेहिँ[1] समाणु खेड्डु करेवि[2] अवरेहिँ[3] धरावेँवि सइँ[4] धरेवि ॥ १
गउ किक्कु-महीहरहो(?) सिहरु चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयरु ॥ २
किउ सहसा सव्वु सुवण्णमउ णामेण किक्कुपुरु अण्णमउ ॥ ३
जहिँ[9] चन्दकन्ति-मणि-चन्दियउ ससि भणेँवि अ-दियहेँ जेँ[11] वन्दियउ ॥ ४
जहिँ सूरकन्ति-मणि विप्फुरियँ रवि भणेँवि जलोइँ मुअन्ति दिय ॥ ५
जहिँ णीलोउलि-भू-भङ्गुरइँ[17] मोत्तियतोरण-उदन्तुरइँ[18] ॥ ६
विद्दुमँदुवार-रत्ताहरइँ अवरोप्परु विहसन्ति व घरइँ ॥ ७
उप्पण्णु ताम कोड्डावणउँ सिरिकण्ठहोँ वज्जकण्ठु तणउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एक-दिवसेँ[22] देवागमणु णिएँवि[23] जन्तु णन्दीसर-दीवहोँ ।
वन्दण-हत्तिएँ सो वि गउ परम-जिणहोँ तइलोक्क-पईवहोँ ॥ ९

[८]

स-पसाहणु स-परिवारु स-धउ मणुसुत्तर-महिहरु जाम गउ ॥ १
पडिकूलिउ ताम गमणु णरहोँ सिद्धालउ णाइँ कु-मुणिवरहोँ ॥ २
'मइँ अण्ण-भवन्तरेँ काइँ किउ जें सुर गय महु जि[10] विमाणु थिउ ॥ ३

18 S फलइ. 19 A तरुवरेहिँ repeated. 20 S णाहि, A नाहि. 21 S लयहरइ णाइ विणु कुसुमिअइ. 22 S °विदइ. 23 S णउ. 24 S गयाइ. 25 S वाणरेहि. 26 S वाणर. 27 S जहि. 28 S A थुक्कारु 29 S थाइ. 30 A णियन्. 31 S तहि जि, A थाहि. 32 A थियउ. 33 A चेत्तालउ. 34 S A °कुमारु.

7. 1 S पहु. 2 S तेण 3 A करिवि 4 S अवरेहि मि. 5 S सइ, A थाइ 6 P S °गिरि°. 7 S किक्कुर. 8 A अण्णमउ 9 S जहि. 10 A चन्दकन्त°. 11 S अदियहे, A अदियहि जे. 12 S विप्फुरिया. 13 S भणवि. 14 S जलाइ, A जलाइ. 15 S मुयन्ति. 16 A णीलावलि°. 17 S °भगुरइ 18 S °उदन्तुरइ. 19 S विदुम° 20 A कोड्डावणउ. 21 S वज्जकढ. 22 S दिवसि 23 S णियवि. 24 S जन्त. 25 A तइलोय°.

8. 1 S सपसाहणु. 2 S सधओ. 3 S माणुसोत्तर°. 4 S °महिहर. 5 S सिद्धालउ णाइ. 6 S गइ. 7 S A °मुणिवरे. 8 S काइ. 9 S illegible. 10 S missing.

वेरि[11] घोर-वीर-त्तणें[12] हउँ[13] करमि	[14]णंन्दीसरक्खु जें पइसरसि' ॥ ४
गउ एम[15] भणेवि णिय-पट्टणहों	संताणु समप्पेवि[16] णन्दणहों ॥ ५
णीसङ्कु जाउ णिविसन्तरेंण	जिह[17] वज्जकण्ठु कालन्तरेंण ॥ ६
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमइ[18]	तिह मेरु स-मन्दरु[19] पवणगइ ॥ ७
तिह रविपहु एम सुहासणइँ[20]	[21]पवगयइँ अट्ठ सीहासणइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णवमउ णामें अमरपहु[22]	वासुपुज्ज-सेयंस-जिणिन्दहुँ[23] ।
अन्तरें थिहि[24] मि परिट्ठियउ	छण्णे[25]-पुण्णहुँ[26] जेम रवि-चन्दहुँ[27] ॥ ९

[९]

परिणन्तहों लङ्काहिव-दुहियं[2]	तहों पङ्गणें[3] केण वि कइ लिहियें[4] ॥ १
दीहर-लङ्गूलारत्त-मुह[5]	कमु दिन्ति व धावन्ति व समुह[6] ॥ २
तं पेक्खेंवि[7] साहामय-णिवहु	भइयएँ[9] मुच्छाविय राय-वहु[10] ॥ ३
एत्थन्तरें[11] कुविउ णराहिवइ	'तं मारहु लिहियँ[12] जेण कइ' ॥ ४
पणवेप्पिणु मन्तिहिं[13] उवसमिउ[14]	'कइ-णिवहुँ[15] ण केण वि अइक्कमिउ[16] ॥ ५
एयहुँ[17] जि पसाएं[18] राय-सिय	तउ पेसणयारी[19] जेम तियें[20] ॥ ६
एयहुँ[22] जें[23] पसाएं रणें अजउ	जगें[24] वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउ[25] ॥ ७
सिरिकण्ठहों[26] लग्गेंवि कइ-सयइँ[27]	एयइँ जें[28] तुम्ह कुल-देययइँ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि[29] परितुट्ठएँण[30]	अइक्कमिय(?) णमिय मरिसाविय[31] ।
णिम्मल-कुलहों[32] कलङ्कु जिह	मउडें चिन्धें[33] धऍ छत्तें लिहाविय[34] ॥ ९

11 s घर. 12 s missing. 13 s हउ करमि. 14 A णंदीसरदीवि पईसरमि. 15 s भणिवि एम. 16 s समप्पिवि. 17 s जिह. 18 A इंदमइ. 19 s समंदिरु, A missing. 20 s सुहासणइ 21 s missing. 22 A अमरपहे. 23 s °जिणिंदहु 24 A बिहिं मि. 25 s छण्णु, A छण्ण. 26 s पुण्णहु, A °पुन्नन्दु. 27 s रविचंदहो.

9. 1 s damaged, A लंका. 2 s °दुहिया, A °हिय. 3 s पंगणि. 4 s लिहिया. 5 s लंगूलारत्तमुहा. 6 s स्समुहा. 7 A पेक्खिवि, A पेक्खिव. 8 s गिरहो. 9 s भइयइ. 10 s रायवहो. 11 s एत्थंतरि. 12 s लिया. 13 s मंतिहि. 14 A उवसमिउं. 15 s °णिवहो. 16 s अतिक्कमिउ, A अइकमिउं. 17 s येयहु. 18 s पसाय. 19 A पेसणिधारी. 20 s एह. 21 s तिया. 22 s आयहु. 23 s जि पसाय रणि. 24 A जणे, s जणि. 25 s °गओ. 26 A सिरिकंठाहो लग्गिवि. 27 s कयसयइं. 28 s येयइ जि. 29 A णिसुणिवि. 30 A परितुट्ठमण. 31 s मरिसाविया. 32 A °कुलहु. 33 s छत्ते धयचिंधहि, A चिंधि धइ छत्ते. 34 P लिहाविया.

[१०]

तें[1] वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउ विण्णि वि सेढिउँ[2] वसिकरेंवि[3] थिउ ॥ १
उप्पण्णु कइद्धउ[4] तासु सुउ[5] कइधयहों वि पडिवलु पवर-भुउ ॥ २
पडिवलहों वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु पुणु खयराणन्दु विसाल-गुणु ॥ ३
पुणु गिरिणन्दणु पुणु उवहिरउ[6] तहों परम-मित्तु पडिपक्ख-खउ[7] ॥ ४
तडिकेसि-णामु[8] लङ्काहिवइ[9] विज्जाहर-सामिउ[10] गयणगइ[11] ॥ ५
एक्कहिँ[12] दिणें उववणु णीसरिउ पुणु वुड्डणे-वाविहिँ[14] पइसरिउ ॥ ६
महएवि ताम तहों तक्खणेंणे[16] थण-सिहरहिँ[17] फाडिय मक्कडेंण[18] ॥ ७
तेण वि णारायहिँ[19] विद्धु[20] कइ गउ तउ जउ[21] तरुवर-मूलें जइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

लद्धुँ[22]-णमोकारहों[23] फलेंण[24] उवहिकुमारु देउ उप्पण्णउ ।
णियय-भवन्तरु संभरेंवि[26] विज्जुकेसु जउ तउ[27] अवइण्णउ ॥ ९

[११]

तडिकेसु णिएवि विहाइयउ[1] 'हउँ[2] एण हयासें घाइयउ[3] ॥ १
अज्जुवि मणें[4] सल्लु समुब्वहइ जउ[5] पेक्खइ तउ कइवर वहइ ॥ २
केत्तडउ[6] वहेसइ खुद्दु खलु उप्पायमि माया-पवय-बलु' ॥ ३
तो[7] एम भणेंवि[8] साहामियइँ गिरिवर-संकासइँ[9] णिम्मियइँ ॥ ४
रत्तमुहइँ[10] पुच्छ-पईहरइँ घुकार-घोर-घग्घर-सरइँ[12] ॥ ५
'आणत्तइँ[13] उप्परि[14] धाइयइँ[15] जलें थलें आयासें[16] ण माइयइँ[17] ॥ ६

10. 1 S तं. 2 A सेणिउ. 3 S A वसिकरिवि. 4 S कयद्धउ. 5 S सुओ. 6 S उयहिरउ. 7 S °खओ 8 A तहो केसि. 9 S °णाउ लंकाहिवइ. 10 A °सामिउ. 11 S गयणगई. 12 S इक्कहिं दिणि उववणु णीसरइ 13 A वुड्डण°. 14 S °वाविहिं. 15 S सार. 16 S तक्खणेण. 17 S °सिहरह, A सिहरहि. 18 A मडक्कडण 19 S णाराय. 20 A विद्धु 21 A जं. 22 P S लद्धु. 23 S णमोकारु, A नमोकारहो 24 S महाफलेण, A फलेण. 25 S उयहि°. 26 A सुमरिवि. 27 A सो वि सुरेसु लेप्पु अवइण्णउ. 28 S तइ.

11. 1 S विहाइअउ, A वेहाविमउ. 2 S A हउ. 3 S घाइआउ. 4 S A मणि. 5 A जइ. 6 S केतडउ. 7 A ता. 8 S भणिवि साहामयइ. 9 S A °संकासइ. 10 S रत्तमुहइ, A रत्तामुहइ. 11 P S °घघर. 12 S °सरइ. 13 P S आणत्तइ. 14 P उप्परे. 15 P S घाइअइ. 16 A आयासि. 17 P माइअइ, S माइयइ.

[११] 1 आताऽनन्तरम्, अनन्तरमि वा.

अण्णइँ[18] उम्मूलियँ[19]-तरुवरइँ[20]   अण्णइँ[21] संचालिय-महिहरइँ ॥ ७
अण्णइँ[22] उग्गामिय-पहरणइँ[23]   अण्णइँ लँगूल-पईहरइँ[24] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णइँ हुयवहँ-हत्थाइँ[25]   अण्णइँ[26] पुणु अण्णेहिँ[27] उप्पाऍहिँ[28] ।
रूवइँ[29] कालहोँ केराइँ[30]   आवेंवि[31] थियइँ[32] णाइँ वहु[33]-भाऍहिँ[34] ॥ ९

[१२]

अण्णेहिँ[1] कोकिउ[2] लक्खाहिवइ[3]   'तिहँ पहरु पाय[4] जिह णिहउ कइ[5]' ॥ १
तं णिसुणेंवि[6] णरवइ कम्पियउ[7]   'किं[8] कहि[9] मि पयङ्गमु[10] चम्पियउ ॥ २
किं[11] केहि मि कइन्दहोँ[12] पहरणइँ   आयइँ[13] लहुआइँ[14] ण कारणइँ[15] ॥ ३
चिन्तेवि महाभय-वत्थऍण[16]   बोल्लाविय पणविय-मत्थऍण ॥ ४
'के[17] तुम्हइँ[18] काइँ अ-खन्ति किय[19] कज्जेण केण सण्णहँवि[20] थिय' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेंवि[21] चविउ[22] पमय-णियँहु   'किं पुणु वइरु वीसरिउ[23] पहु ॥ ६
जइयहुँ[24] जल-कीलऍ[25] आइयउ   महएवि-कज्जें[26] कइ धाइयउ ॥ ७
रिसि-पञ्चणमोक्कारहुँ[27] वलेण   सुरवरु[28] उप्पण्णु[29] तेण फलेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वइरु तुहारउ संभरेंवि   सो हउँ[30] एक्कु जि थिउ वहु-भावेंहिँ[31] ।
सेरउ[1] अच्छहिँ[32] काइँ[33] रणे   जिम अब्भिडु[34] जिमँ[35] पडु महु पाऍहिँ[36]' ॥ ९

18 S अण्णइं, A थेणइं 19 A निम्मूलिय°. 20 P तरुवराइं, S तरुवराइं. 21 P S अण्णइं. 22 S अण्णइं. 23 P S पहरणाइं. 24 P °लंगूलपईहराइं, S °गूलपईहराइं, A लगूलपईह राइं. 25 P S हुयवह. 26 P अण्णइं, S अण्णे. 27 P S अण्णेहिं, A अण्णहि 28 P S उप्पाइहिं 29 P रूवइं ?, S रूवइं. 30 S केराइं 31 S आइवि, A आविवि. 32 P थियइं, S थियइं 33 A बहु° 34 P S भावहि

12. 1 S A अण्णहिं. 2 P कोक्किउ. 3 A तइं. 4 A पाउ. 5 S A कइं. 6 S णिसुणिवि. 7 P कंपियउ. 8 This hemistichium m[illegible] in S. 9 P कइं वि, A कहिं वि. 10 P पयंगउ चंपियउ. 11 A चहिं. 12 P S कइ मि, A कहि मि. 13 P A केइंदह. 14 P S आयइं. 15 P S लहुआइं, A लहुयाइं 16 A वत्थिय° 17 A के. 18 P S तुम्हइं, A तुम्हेहि. 19 P S अक्खंति. 20 P सण्णहवि. 21 S illegible 22 S पमयणि 23 S वीसरि. 24 S जइयहुं. 25 S °कीलइं 26 P कज्जि, S illegible. 27 P S °णमोक्कारहो 28 P सुरवर, S illegible 29 P S उप्पण्णउ 30 P हउं, S illegible. 31 A °भावहिं. 32 S A अच्छहिं. 33 P काइं, S काइं. 34 P S अब्भिडु. 35 P S जम. 36 P S पायहिं.

[१२] १ अधमाः. २ मन्दोदर

[१३]

तं णिसुणेंवि णमिउं णराहिवइ अमरेण वि दरिसिय अमर-गइ ॥ १
णिउ विज्जुकेसु करें धरेंवि तहिं णिवसइ महरिसि चउ-णाणि-जहिं ॥ २
पयाहिणं करेंवि गुरु-भत्ति किय वन्देप्पिणु तिण्णि मि पुरउ थियं ॥ ३
संचल्लिउ सुरवरु हरिसियउं 'एहुं जम्मु एणं महु दरिसियउं ॥ ४
अज्जु वि लक्खिज्जइ पायडउ महु केरउ एउं सरीरडउ' ॥ ५
तं पेक्खेंवि तडिकेसु वि डरिउ णं पवण-छित्तु तरु थरहरिउ ॥ ६
पुणु पुच्छिउ महरिसि 'धम्मु कहें परिभमहुं जेणं णउ णरय-पहें' ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि चवइ चारु-चरिउ 'महु अत्थि अण्णु परमायरिउं ॥ ८
सो कहइ धम्मु सवत्तिहरु पइसहुं जि जिणालउ सन्तिहरु' ॥ ९
परिओसें तिण्णि वि उच्चलियं बाहुवलि-भरह रिसहं व मिलियं ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु महारिसि चेइं हरें णरवइ-उवहिकुमारें-मुणिन्देंहि ।
परम जिणिन्दु समोसरणें णं धरणिन्दें-सुरिन्द-णरिन्देंहि ॥ ११

[१४]

पणवेप्पिणु पुच्छिउ परम-रिसि 'दरिसावि भडारा धम्म दिसि' ॥ १
परमेसरु जम्पइ जइ पवरु तइ-काल-बुद्धि चउ-णाण-धरु ॥ २
'धम्मेण जाण-जम्पाण-धयं धम्मेण भिच्च-रह-तुरय गयं ॥ ३
धम्मेणाहरण विलेवणइं धम्मेण णियासण-भोयणइं ॥ ४
धम्मेण कलत्तइं मणहरइं धम्मेण छुहा पण्डुर-घरइं ॥ ५
धम्मेण पिण्डु-पीण-त्थणउं चमरइं पाडन्ति वरङ्गणउं ॥ ६

13 1 P S णिसुणिवि 2 A णमिउ 3 P S व 4 S A विज्जुकेसु 5 S धरे, A करि 6 A धरिवि 7 P तियपाहिण, S तिपयाहिण, A पयाहिण corrected to तिपया° 8 P S करे 9 A वि 10 A थिउ 11 A सुरवइ 12 P हरिसियउ, S हरिसियाउ 13 P इहु, A एहु 14 A एहिं 15 P दरिसियउ 16 S येउ 17 S पिक्खिवि 18 P S °छित्त 19 A कहि 20 P S परिभमउ 21 A जेण 22 S णिसुणवि 23 P A परमायरिउ 24 S सव्वविहरो 25 S पइसहु, A लहु जाहु 26 S उच्चलिया 27 P S °रिसहु 28 S मिलिया 29 S चवइरे, A चइहरि 30 S °उवहिकुमार,° A उवहिकुमार 31 S °मुणिन्दो 32 S णिरिंद 33 P धरण्द° 34 P °णरेंदहि A णरवरहि

14 1 S °थया 2 S °गया 3 P °विलेवणाइ, A °विलेवणाइ 4 P A °भोयणाइ 5 P S मणहराइ 6 P S °घराइ 7 P S पीणत्थिइ° 8 A °थणउ, S A थणउ 9 P S चमरइ 10 P S A वरंगणउ

धम्मेण मणुय-देवत्तणइँ[11]   बलएव-वासुएवत्तणइँ ॥ ७
धम्मेण अरुहँ-सिद्धत्तणइँ[12]   तित्थङ्कर-चक्कहरत्तणइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एक्कें धम्मे[13] होन्तएँण   इन्दा देवँ वि सेव करन्ति ।
धम्म-विहूणाहोँ माणुसहोँ   चण्डाल वि पँङ्गणएँण ठन्ति' ॥ ९

[१५]

तडिकेसें[1] पुच्छिउ पुणु वि गुरु   'अण्णहिँ भवेँ को[2] हउँ[4] को वं सुरु' ॥
जइ जम्पइ 'णिसुणुत्तर-दिसएँ   जाओ[5] सि आसि कासी-विसएँ ॥ २
तुहुँ[8] साहुँ एहु धाणुक्कु तहिँ[11]   आइउँ तरु-मूलेँ वि थिओ सि जँहिँ ॥ ३
णिग्गन्थु णिएँवि उवहासु कउँ   ईसीसुप्पण्णु[17] कसाउ तउ ॥ ४
भञ्जेँवि कॉविरथ-सग्ग-गमणु   पत्तो सि णवर जोइस भवणु ॥ ५
तत्थहोँ वि चवेप्पिणु सुद्धमइँ   हूओ सि एत्थँ लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ६
धाणुक्किउँ हिण्डेँवि[22] भव-गहणेँ   उप्पण्णु पवङ्गमु पमय-वणेँ ॥ ७
पइँ[23] हउ समाहि-मरणेण मुउ   पुणु गम्पिणु उवहि-कुमारु हुउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेँवि[25] लङ्केसरेँण   रज्जे सुकेसु थवेँवि परमेरथेँ ।
मुएँवि[28] कु-वेस व राय-सिर्यँ   तव-सिय-वहुय लइय सइँ[30] हत्थेँ ॥ ९

[१६]

जं विज्जुकेसु णिग्गन्थु थिउ   पञ्चेहिँ[2] मुट्ठिहिँ[3] सिरेँ[4] लोउ किउ ॥ १
तं कडय-मउड-कुण्डल-धरेँण   सम्मत्तु लइउं दिढु सुरवरेँण ॥ २
एत्थन्तरेँ किक्क-पुरेसरहोँ   गउ लेहु कइद्धय-सेहरहोँ ॥ ३
महि-मण्डलेँ घत्तिउ दिट्ठु किहँ   णायालउँ गङ्गा-वाहु जिह ॥ ४

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11 s °देवत्तणइ 12 A धम्म° 13 s सिद्धत्तणाइ 14 s °चक्कहरत्तणाइ. 15 A धम्मे 16 A इदाएव 17 s पणय म इयति.

15. 1 s तडिकेसि, A तडिकेस 2 P S अण्णहि, A अणहि 3 S क 4 P S हउ 5 P S ज°. 6 P जपइ. 7 P जाउ 8 S तुहु 9 P साहु 10 P धाणुक्क 11 s तहि 12 S A आयउ 13 A तरुमूलिहि थियउ 14 s जहि 15 The portion up to उवहा° missing in S 16 A किउ 17 P S ईसीसुपण्णु, A ईसीसिप्पण्णु 18 P S भंजिवि काविरथ°. 19 P S सुद्धमइ, A सच्छमइ 20 A इत्थु 21 S धाणुकिउ 22 A हिंडिवि 23 P S पइ 24 P S उयहिकुमार 25 S णिसुणिवि. 26 A सुकउ 27 P परमथ 28 S मुयवि 29 S सिया. 30 P S A सइ

16. 1 P S विज्जकसु. 2 S पंचहि, A पचहि. 3 P मुट्ठि, S मुट्ठिहि. 4 P सिर, S A सिरि. 5 S लयउ. 6 P S एत्थतरि, A एत्थतरि. 7 P किकि°. 8 S °सेहरहो. 9 S किहं. 10 A णायालउ, S णायालउ.

चन्धण विमुक्कु णं णिरयउलु वक्कुडउ सहावें जेंम खलु ॥ ५
सुणइ जणु वण्णुं समुवहइ आयरिएं व चरिउ कहइं कहइ ॥ ६
णं अक्खर-पन्तिहिं पहुं भणिउं 'तुम्हहुँ सुकेसु परिपालणिउं ॥ ७
तडिकेसें तव-सिय लइय करें ज जाणंहि तं पहु तुहुं मि करें' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'लेहु घिवेप्पिणु उवहिरउं पुत्तहों रज्जु देवि णिक्खन्तउ ।
पुरें पडिचन्दु परिट्ठियउं वाणरदीउ स इं भु ञ्जन्तउं ॥ ९

*

[७. सत्तमो सधि]

पडिचन्दहों जाय किक्किन्धन्धयं पवर-भुयं ।
णं रिसह-जिणासु भरह-बाहुबलि वे वि सुय ॥ १

[१]

छुडु छुडु सरीर-सपत्ति पत्त ताहं अवसरें केण वि कहिय वत्त ॥ १
'वेयड्ढ कडएँ धण-कणय-पउरें दाहिण-सेढिहिं आइच्चणयरें ॥ २
विज्जामन्दरु णामेण राउ वेयमइ अग्ग महिसिएँ सहाउ ॥ ३
सिरिमाल-णाम तहों तणिय दुहियं इन्दीवरच्छि छण चन्द-मुहियं ॥ ४
कयली कन्दल-सोमाल बाल सा परएँ घिवेसइ कहाँ वि माल' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेवि पवर कइद्धएहिं गमु सज्जिउ किक्किन्धन्धएहिं ॥ ६
चोइयइं विमाणइं चडियं जोह सम्चल णहङ्गणे दिण्ण-सोह ॥ ७
णिविसद्धें दाहिण सेढि पत्त जहिं मिलिया विज्जाहर समत्त ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

किक्किन्धें दिट्ठु धउ राउलउ सुं(?)पयणाहउ ।
हक्कारइ णाइं करयलु सिरिमालहें तणउं ॥ ९

11 A सुणवि 12 P S महावें 13 A तुवइयण 14 A वन 15 P आइरिउ 16 A कहिउ 17 S कहण 18 S °पंतिहि 19 P पहु 20 P A भणिउ 21 S तुम्ह, A तुम्हह 22 P A परिपालणिउ 23 S तडिकेसि 24 P A जाणहि 25 A तुहुं मि 26 P उवहिरउ 27 S पुत्तहिं 28 P S परिट्ठिअउ 29 S सय, A सइ 30 A भुंजतउ

1. 1 A जाया 2 S A °धद्धय 3 S पवरभुवा A पवरभुय 4 S बाहु बाहुबलि 5 S सुया, A सुय 6 P S वड्डि 7 A अवसरि 8 A वयड° 9 P S °कडइ 10 A °पवर 11 A °सेढिहि 12 A वेयवइ 13 S °माहसिय 14 P दुहिअ, S दुहिया 15 A °मुहिअ, S °मुहया 16 S परइ 17 S णिसुणिवि 18 S °कयद्धएहि 19 P किक्कंध(इ)धएहिं, S किं- किंधधएहि, A किक्किंधेसमरहिं 20 A S चोइयइ 21 S A विमाणइ 22 A चडिय 23 S गयण सहें 24 P S जहि 25 P S missing A स 26 S णाइ 27 P S सिरिमालह 28 A तणउ

[१६] १ निरन्त बिदसमूह २ लेख गृहीत्वा
[१] १ प्रासन्दुरी, २ सनसा

|| घत्ता ||

गणियारिएँ वालें[15] णिय किक्किन्धहों पासु किह[16] ||
सरि-सलिल-रहंछिएँ(?)[17] कलहंसहों कलहंसि जिह[18] || १०

[४]

किक्किन्धहों घल्लिये[1] मालें[2] ताएँ णं मेहेसरहों सुलोयणाएँ || १
आसण्णें[3] परिट्ठिय विमल-देह णं कणयगिरिहें[4] णव-चन्दलेह || २
विच्छाय जाय सयल वि णरिन्द ससि-जोण्हएँ विणु णं महिहरिन्द || ३
णं कु-तवसि परम-गईहें[5] चुक्क[6] णं पङ्कय-सर रवि-कन्ति-मुक्क || ४
एत्थन्तरें[7] सिरिमाला-गईहु[8] कोवग्गि-पलीविउ विजयसीहु || ५
'अब्भन्तरें[9] विज्जाहर-वराहुँ[10] पइसारु दिण्णु किं वणरोहुँ || ६
उद्दालहों[11] वहु वरइत्तु[12] हणहों[13] वाणर-वंस-यरुहों[14] कन्दु खणहों[15]' || ७
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु[17] अन्धएण हक्कारिउ अमरिस-कुद्धएण || ८

|| घत्ता ||

'विज्जाहर तुम्हेंहिं अम्हेंहिं कइद्धयेँ कवणु छलु ।
लइ पहरणु पाव जाम ण पाडमि सिरि-कमलु' || ९

[५]

तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु विजयसीहु उत्थरिउ पवर-भुय-फलिह-दीहु || १
अब्भिट्टुं जुज्झु विज्जाहराहँ सिरिमाला-कारणें दुद्धराहँ || २
साहणइँ मि अवरोप्परु भिडन्ति णं सुकइ-कव्व-वयणइँ घडन्ति || ३
भज्जन्ति खम्भ विहडन्ति मञ्च दुक्कवि-कव्वालाव व कु-सञ्च || ४
हय गय सुण्णासण संचरन्ति णं पंसुलि-लोयण परिभमन्ति || ५
रणु विज्जाहर-वाणरहुँ जाम लङ्काहिउ पत्तु सुकेसु ताम || ६

15 P वालेंवि, S वालवि. 16 S किह. 17 P S रहहए 18 S जिह.

4. 1 A घल्लिय. 2 A माउए. 3 P S आसण्णे. 4 P कणयइरिहे, S कणयइरिहिं. 5 P °गईहिं, S गईहि. 6 P चुक्क corrected to चुक्क, S चुक्क, A मुक्क. 7 P एत्थतरि, S इत्थंतरि. 8 P S °वल्लीविउ. 9 A अब्भंतरि. 10 P S °वराह. 11 P S वाणराह. 12 P S A उद्दालहु. 13 S वरयत्तु. 14 A हणहु 15 P S वाणरवसुब्भउ. 16 A खणहु. 17 S सुणेवि. 18 S कइद्धएण. 19 P अन्धिए 20 S कयद्धय 21 A सिरि°.

5. 1 P S °भुय° 2 P S अभिड, A आभिट्टु. 3 P S जुज्झ, A जुज्झे 4 A विज्जाहराइं. 5 P साहणइं मि, S साहण मिव. 6 P S °वयणइं. 7 A विदंति. 8 A °कव्वालाव. 9 P S °वाणराह. 10 S सुकेसि.

[४] १ तया कन्यया. २ आसन्ने प्रत्यासन्ने.
[५] १ पुंश्चली.

आलग्गु सो वि वणें जिह हुआसु[11] जसु दुक्कइ सो सो लेइ णासु[12] ॥ ७
तहिँ[13] अवसरें[14] वेहाविद्धएण रणें विजयसीहु हउ अन्धएण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

महि-मण्डलें सीसु दीसइ असिवर-खण्डियउँ[15] ।
णावइ सयवत्तु तोडेवि[16] हंसें[18] छण्डियउ ॥ ९

[६]

विणिवाइएँ[1] विजयसइन्दें खुद्दें किएँ पारालद्धुएँ[1] बल-समुद्दें ॥ १
सुहाणणु भणइ[2] सुकेसु एम्व[3] 'सिरिमालु लएप्पिणु जाहुँ[4] देव' ॥ २
तें[5] वयणें गय कण्टइय-गत्त णिविसर्दे[6] किक्कु-पुरक्खु पत्त ॥ ३
एत्तहें[7] वि वुद्ध-णिद्दवण-हेउ केण वि णिसुणाविउ असणिवेउ[8] ॥ ४
'परमेसर पर-णरवर-सिरीहुँ ओलग्गइँ पाणेंहिँ[11] विजयसीहु[9] ॥ ५
पडिचन्दहों सुएँण कइद्धएण आवट्टिउँ[12] जम-मुहें[13] अन्धएण' ॥ ६
तं वयणु सुणेवि णं[14] करन्तु खेउ सण्णहेंवि पधाइउ असणिवेउ ॥ ७
चउरङ्गें[15] विज्जाहर-बलेण परिवेढिउँ[16] पट्टणु[17] तें छलेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हक्कारिय वे वि 'पावहों[18] पेमय-महद्धयहों[1] ।
लइ दुक्कउ कालु णिरगहों[19] किक्किन्धन्धयहों[20]' ॥ ९

[७]

पुणु पच्छएँ विप्फुरियाणणेण हक्कारिय विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ १
'अरें भाइ महारउ णिहउ जेम दुद्धर-सर-धोरणि धरहों तेम' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेवि दूसह-दंसणेहिँ[3] पडिचन्द-णरिन्दहों णन्दणेहिँ ॥ ३
णिग्गन्तेंहिँ जण-णिग्गय-पयावु किउ पाराउद्धउ सेण्णु सावु ॥ ४

11 S हुयासु. 12 P S नासु, A नासु. 13 P S तहि. 14 A अवसरि. 15 P S A °मडलि. 16 P °खंडियओ, 17 P S A तोडिवि. 18 A हसें.

6. 1 S पारउद्धुए. 2 A भणइ. 3 P S एव. 4 P S जाहु 5 A ते. 6 A णिविसहिं. 7 S एत्तहिं. 8 S अंसणवेउ, A असणिवउ. 9 A °समीहु 10 S उलग्गइ. 11 A पाणिहिं. 12 P आवट्टिउ. 13 P S °मुहि. 14 S missing, A न न 15 A चउरंगे. 16 P परिवेढ्विउ. 17 A रिउपट्टणु च्छलेण. 18 A पावो. 19 S णिग्गहुओ with ओ deleted, A णिरगउ. 20 A °धयपहो.

7. 1 P विफुरिया°. 2 A सहरु. 3 A °सदणेहिं. 4 A णिग्गंतिहि. 5 P जणे. 6 S °पयाउ. 7 S पाराउद्धउ, A पाराउद्दिउ. 8 S साउ.

२ कोपाविष्टेन.

[६] १ विनष्टसिंहे. २ रे मर्कटध्वजौ (?). ३ निर्लज्जस्य. ४ नाम.

[७] १ अशनिवेगेन (?) २ समम्.

सो असणिवेउं अन्धयहोँ वलिउ तडिवाहणेण किक्किन्धु[10] खलिउ ॥ ५
पहरणेंइ[11] मुयन्ति[12] सु-दारुणाइँ खणेँ अग्गेयइँ[13] खणेँ वारुणाइँ ॥ ६
खणेँ पवणत्थइँ[14] खणेँ थम्भणाइँ खणेँ वामोहणेँ-उम्मोहणाइँ ॥ ७
खणेँ महियलेँ खणेँ णहयलेँ भमन्ति खणेँ सन्दणेँ खणेँ जेँ[15] विमाणेँ थन्ति ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

आयामेंवि दुक्खु अन्धउ खग्गेँ कण्ठेँ हउ ।
णिउ पन्थें[17] तेण जें[18] सो विजयमइन्दु[19] गउ ॥ ९

[८]

एत्तहेँ[1] वि [1]भिण्डिवालेण पहउं किक्किन्ध-णराहिउ मुच्छ-गउ ॥ १
अच्छन्तउ परिचिन्तेवि[3] मणेण आमेल्लिउं[4] विज्जुलवाहणेण[5] ॥ २
तहिं अवसरेँ ढुक्कु सुकेसु पासु रहवरेँ[6] चुहेवि णिउ णिय-णिवासु ॥ ३
पडिवाइउं चेयण-भाउं लद्धुं उट्ठन्तें[10] पुच्छिउ परम-बन्धु ॥ ४
'कहिँ[11] अन्धउं[12]' 'पत्तण-चुक्कु देव' णिवडिउं[14] पुणो[15] वि तडि-रुक्खु जेम ॥ ५
पुणु पडिवाइउ पुणु आउ जीउं "हा पइँ[18] विणु सुण्णउं[19] पमय-दीउ ॥ ६
हा भाय सहोयर देहि वाय हउं पइँ विणु मेइणि [3]विहवँ जाय' ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो भणइ सुकेसु 'संसउ णाहेँ जिणवाहोँ[24] ।
सिरेँ णिक्कसँए खग्गे अवसरु कवणु रुएवाहोँ[26] ॥ ८

[९]

विणु कज्जें[1] वइरिहिं अङ्गु देहि[3] पायालङ्क पइसरहुँ एहिँ[4] ॥ १
जीवन्तहुँ सिज्झइ सव्वु कज्जु एत्तिउ ण वि हउँ ण वि तुहुँ ण रज्जु' ॥ २

9 A असणिवेउ 10 A किंकिंधु 11 S पहरण. 12 P मुयवि. 13 S वारुणइ. 14 S वारुण, A उम्मोहण° 15 S खणे वि, A खणि वि. 16 A रहि 17 A पथे 18 P S जि, A जे 19 A विजयमयदु.

8. 1 S पुच्छहिँ 2 P S हउ 3 P S परिचिंतिवि, A परिचिंतइ 4 S आमिल्लिय 5 S विज्जुलवाहणेण 6 P A रहवरि, S रहवर 7 S पडिवायउ. 8 P S °भाव. 9 A लद्दु 10 P S उट्ठंतें 11 P S कहि 12 A अंधउ 13 P पेमणचक्कु. 14 A णिवडउ 15 S पुणो पुणो वि. 16 P S तरु रुक्खु 17 A missing 18 P S A पइ. 19 A सुणउ 20 P S हो 21 P विहव. 22 A भणइ 23 S णाहे 24 P S जीवेवहो 25 A णिक्कसए. 26 P रुवेवाहो corrected to रुवेवहो, S रुवेवहो

9. 1 A कज्जे 2 P S वइरिहि 3 S देहि अंगु, A अगु देहि 4 S एहि. 5 P S जीवतहु. 6 S हउ.

[८] १ गोपनिं पापापान. २ प्रत्यापित, पुन पुन- जीवित . ३ सचतना जात . ४ पलाद्वीप-. ५ विधवा.

तं णिसुणेंवि वाणर-वंस-सारु   णीसरिउ स-साहणु स-परिवारु[7] ॥ ३
णासन्तु णिएँवि हरिसिय-मणेण   रहु वाहिउ विज्जुलवाहणेण[8] ॥ ४
करें[9] धरिउ असणिवेएण पुत्तु   'किं उत्तिम-पुरिसहँ एउ जुत्तु ॥ ५
णासन्तु णवन्तु सुवन्तु सत्तु   भुञ्जन्तु ण हम्मइ जलु पियन्तु ॥ ६
जें[19] विजयसीहु हउ भुय-विसालु   सो[21] णिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तरालु' ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि तडिवाहणु णियत्तु   लहु देसु पसाहिउ एक्क-छत्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिग्घायहों[27] लङ्क   अण्णहँ अण्णइँ पट्टणइँ ॥
भुत्तइँ इच्छाएँ   सु-कलत्तइँ[30] व स-जोव्वणइँ ॥ ९

[१०]

किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहँ पुरइँ हरेवि   अवर वि विज्जाहर वसिकरेवि ॥ १
बहु-दिवसेंहिं[4] घण-पडलइँ[5] णिएवि[6] तं विजयसीह-वुहु संभरेवि ॥ २
सहसार-कुमारहों देवि[8] रज्जु   अप्पुणु साहिउ पर-लोय-कज्जु ॥ ३
बहु-कालें[10] किक्किन्धाहिवो वि   गउ वन्दण-हत्तिएँ[11] मेरु सो वि ॥ ४
पच्छुट्टु पडीवउ णर-वरिट्ठु   मेहु पवर-महीहरु तामें दिट्ठु ॥ ५
जोयई व पईहियँ-लोयणेहिं   हसई व कमलायर-आणणेहिं ॥ ६
गायइ व भमर-महुअरि-सरेहिं   ण्हाइ व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्झरेहिं ॥ ७
वीसमइ व ललिय-लयाहरेहिं   पणवइ व फुल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिं[18] ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं सेलु णिएवि   कोक्कावेंवि[20] णिय पय पउरु[21] ।
किउ पट्टणु तेत्थु   किक्किन्धें[22] किक्किन्धपुरु ॥ ९

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7 A सपरिवारु. 8 S विज्जलवाहणेण. 9 P S करि धरिवि असणिवेउ वि. 10 P पत्तु, S पुत्तु. 11 A उत्तम°. 12 S पुरिसहो, A °पुरिसह. 13 S एव. 14 This hemistich is missing in S. 15 A णसंतु. 16 A सुयंतु. 17 P संतु. 18 A हम्मइं. 19 S जि, A जे. 20 S सुभ°. 21 S इणिउ. 22 P कयंत.° 23 S दंततरालु. 24 S णिसु णिसुणिवि तडेवाहणु. 25 P S णियंतु. 26 P S एक्क. 27 A णिग्घाएं. 28 P S अण्णहो. 29 S पदइ. 30 P सकलत्तइं, S सुकलत्तइं.

10. 1 S °सुकेस, A °सुकेसर. 2 S पुरइं. 3 A अवरवि अवरवि. 4 P S °दिवसहिं. 5 P °पड-लइ, S पटलइ, A पडण. 6 S णिवेवि, A णिए. 7 P S विजयसीहु. 8 A देव. 9 A अप्पणु. 10 S कालि, A काले. 11 P °भत्तिए. 12 S पच्छट्टु, A पत्तट्टु. 13 P S ताव. 14 P S जोयइ. 15 A पईहि. 16 S हंसइ. 17 A °महुयर°. 18 P S °गुरुहरेहिं. 19 A सयलु. 20 A कोक्का-विवि. 21 A पउरु 22 A तित्थु. 23 S किकिंधे. 24 A किकिंधउरु.

[९] १ व्याघुटितः. २ निर्घात-नाम्न-विद्याधरस्य.
[१०] १ मधुमधुरस्वरैः (?)

[११]

मेहु-महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु वुत्तु उंच्छुरउं तामें उप्पण्णु पुत्तु ॥ १
अण्णु वि सूरउं कणिट्ठु तासु वाहुवलि जेम भरहेसरासु ॥ २
एत्तहें वि सुकेसहों तिण्णि पुत्त सिरिमालि-सुमालि-सुमल्लवन्त ॥ ३
पोढत्तणें वुच्चइ तेहिं ताउ 'किं ण जाहुँ जेत्थु किक्किन्धराउ' ॥ ४
तं सुणेंवि जणेरें वुत्तु एम 'थियं दाढुप्पाडिय सप्पु जेम ॥ ५
कहिं जाहुँ मुएँवि पायाललङ्क चउपासिउ वइरिहुँ तणिय सङ्क ॥ ६
घणवाहण-पमुंह णिरन्तराइँ एत्तियइँ जामें रज्जन्तराइँ ॥ ७
अणुहुय लङ्क कामिणि व पवर महु तणएँ[17] 'सीसें अवहरिय णवर' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं वयणु सुणेवि मालि पलित्तु दवग्गि जिह ।
'उंच्छुएं रज्जें णिविसु वि जिज्जइ ताय किह ॥ ९

[१२]

महु कहिय भडारा पइँ जि णित्ति तिह जीवहि जिह परिभमइं कित्ति ॥ १
तिह हसु जिह ण हसिज्जइ जणेण तिहं भुञ्जु जिह ण मुच्चहिं धणेण ॥ २
तिह जुज्झु जिह णिज्झइ जणइं अङ्गु तिह तजुं जिह पुणु वि ण होई सङ्गु ॥ ३
तिह चंउ जिह वुच्चइ साहु साहु तिह संचरु जिह सयणहें णं डाहु ॥ ४
तिह सुणु जिह णियसहि गुरुहुं पासें[15] तिह मरु जिह णावहि[16] गब्भवासें ॥ ५
तिह तउ करें जिह परितवइ गत्तुं तिह रज्जु पालें जिह णवइं सत्तु ॥ ६
[20]'किं जीएं रिउं-आसङ्किएण किं पुरिसें माण-कलङ्किएण ॥ ७
किं दव्वें[22] दाण-विवज्जिएणं किं पुत्तें[24] मइलइ वंसु जेण ॥ ८

11. 1 s उच्छरउ. 2 P S थाव. 3 s सूरउ. 4 P S °सुमल्लवन्त. 5 s किर, A कि न. 6 P S जाहु जित्थु. 7 P S सुणिवि 8 A जणेरे. 9 P S थिय. 10 A जाहु. 11 s illegible. 12 P S वइरिहि 13 A पमुह. 14 P एत्तियइं, s पत्तियइं. 15 s illegible. 16 s तणइं. 17 P S सीसि. 18 A पवुध. 19 A उच्छुए

12. 1 P S पइ जि भडारा कहिय 2 s तहि. 3 A परिभमइ. 4 P हसिज्जहि. 5 A तिहं. 6 P S मुच्चइ, A मुचहि. 7 A जुज्झ. 8 A जणइ. 9 P S तजु. 10 s illegible. 11 P वचु. 12 P वुच्चहि, s illegible, A वच्चहि. 13 s न. 14 गुरहु. 15 A पासि. 16 P S णावहिं 17 A करि. 18 s रज्जु. 19 A नमइ. 20 a and b are transposed in A. 21 P A रिउ, s illegible. 22 A दव्वे. 23 A विवज्जिएणे. 24 A पुत्ते

[११] १ मधुगिरेः किष्किन्ध-नाम स्थापितम्. २ इक्षुरत-. ३ सूर्यरज-. ४ माल्यवन्तः (!). ५ स्थितः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जइ कलएँ ताय   लङ्काणयरि[25] ण पइसरमि[26] ।
तो णियय-जणेरि   इन्दाणी[27] करयलें धरमि ॥ ९

[१३]

गय रयणि पयाणउ पेरएँ[2] दिण्णु   हउ तूरुँ[3] रसायलु णाइँ[4] भिण्णु ॥ १
सचल्लिउं साहणु णिरवसेसु   आरूढ के वि णर गयवरेसु ॥ २
तुरएसु के वि कें वि सन्दणेसु   सिमिएसुं के वि पञ्चाणणेसु ॥ ३
परिवेढिय लङ्का णयरि तेहिँ   णं महिहर कोडि[1] महा घणेहिँ ॥ ४
णं पोढ-विलासिणि कामुएहिँ   णं सयवत्तिणि फुल्लन्धुएहि ॥ ५
किउ कलयलु रहसाऊरिएहिँ   पडिपहयइँ तूरइँ तूरिएहिँ ॥ ६
संखिएँहिँ सङ्ख तोलिएँहिँ ताल   थउ पासिउ उद्विय भड-वमालँ ॥ ७
धाइउ लङ्काहिउ विप्फुरन्तु   रणेँ पाराउट्टउ वलु करन्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णं मत्त-गइन्दहुँ   पञ्चाणणहोँ समावडिउ ।
सरहसु णिग्घाउ   गम्पिणु मालिहेँ अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

[१४]

पहरन्ति परोप्परु तरुवरेहिँ   पुणु पाहाणेंहिँ पुणु गिरिवरेहिँ ॥ १
पुणु विज्जारूवंहिँ भीसणेहिँ   अहि-गरुड-कुम्भि-पञ्चाणणेहिँ ॥ २
पुणु णारएहिँ भयङ्करेहिँ[7]   भुयइन्दायाम-पईहरेहिँ ॥ ३
छिन्दन्ति महारह-छत्त धयइँ   वइयागरणे व वायरण पयइँ ॥ ४

25 P S लङ्काजरि 26 P S पईसरमि 27 P S इन्दाइणि

13. 1 A पयाणउ 2 A नवर 3 S पाइ 4 P S णाउ, A णाइ 5 A सचल्लियउ 6 S किवि 7 S सुविएसु 8 S णयरे 9 S फुलुधुएहिं 10 S पडिपहयइ 11 A तूरय 12 S संखियहिं, A संखियहिं 13 S तालियहिं, A तालियहिं 14 P S उट्ठिउ 15 S भडमाल corrected to भडइ°. 16 P S °भयडु 17 P सरहसु 18 P मालिहिं, S मालिहि

14 1 P परोप्परु 2 P पहरेहि, marginally 'वहनरेहिं पाठे,' S पहरेहिं, marginally 'पहरणेहिं' 3 P S पाहणेहिं 4 A विज्जारुविहि 5 S पुण 6 S कुम्भे 7 A repeats whole of the previous portion of this Kadavaka except the first hemistich 8 P भुयइन्दा°, S भुवइन्दा° 9 P वइयायरण, S पइयायरण

[१२] १ माता
[१३] १ प्रभाते २ णागराणी (P णाउ) भेदित ३ भ्रमभाग ४ भ्रमरे ५ निर्घात नाम विद्याधर
[१४] १ भुजगेन्द्रदीर्घत्व

एत्थन्तरें[10] वाहिय-सन्दणेण देणुवई-इन्दाणिहें णन्दणेण ॥ ५
सयवारउ परिअञ्चेवि[11] गयणें[12] हुउ खग्गें छुड्डु कियन्तें-वयणें[14] ॥ ६
णिग्घाउँ पडिउ णिग्घाउँ जेम महियलें णरें णहें[18] परितुट्टुँ देव ॥ ७
चॅत्तारि वि भुवें-परिहव-कलङ्क जय-जय-सद्देण पइट्टु लङ्क ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सॅन्तिहें सन्तिहरें गम्पिणु चन्दण-हत्ति किय ।
सुविलासिणि जेम लङ्क सें इं भु झन्तें थियँ ॥ ९

*

[८. अट्ठमो संधि]

मालिहें रज्जु करन्ताहों सिद्धइँ विज्जाहर-मण्डलइँ ।
सहसा अहिमुहिहूआइँ सायरहों जेम सव्वइँ जलइँ ॥ १

[१]

तहिं अवसरें छुह-पङ्कापण्डुरें दाहिण-सेढिहिं रहणेउर-पुरें ॥ १
पिहुल-णियम्बिणि पीण-पओहरि सहसारहों पिय माणस-सुन्दरि ॥ २
ताहें पुत्तु सुरें-सिरि-सपण्णउं इन्दु भवेवि इन्दु उप्पण्णउं ॥ ३
मॅसइं मन्ति दन्ति अइरावणु सेणावइ हरिकेसि भयावणु ॥ ४
विज्जाहर जि सय किय सुरवर पवण-कुॅबेर-वरुणें-जम-ससहर ॥ ५
छव्वीस वि सहसइं पेक्खणयहुँ णाहि पमाणु सुञ्जें-वामणयहुँ ॥ ६
गायण जाइँ सुरिन्दत्तणयहुँ णामइँ ताइँ कियइँ अप्पणयहुँ ॥ ७
उर्वसि-रम्भ-तिलोत्तिम-पहुइहिं अट्ठावीस-सहस-वर-जुवइहिं ॥ ८

10 P S A एत्थवरि 11 A हणुवइ 12 A परिपवेवि. 13 P गयण. 14 A कयउं. 15 P S °वयणि 16 S णिग्घाउ 17 P णिपाउ, S णिग्घा with ण added marginally. 18 P S णरवइ 19 A णहि, S णहि 20 P S तुट्ठ 21 A marginally corrected to भुय. 22 S सन्तिहि 23 S किया 24 S मय 25 P A भुञ्जंति 26 S थिया

1. 1 रज्जु 2 A repeats the previous words as विज्जु करन्ताहो, सिद्धइं 3 A °मण्डलइं 4 P अहिमुहिहूयाइं, S अहिमुह हूयाइं 5 P S A सव्वइं. 6 A °पडुरे. 7 S °सेढिहिं, A °सेढिदु. 8 A °पुर 9 S °पओहरि 10 P S णाहु 11 A सह° 12 A सउण्णउ, S सपुण्णउ. 13 A उप्पण्णउ 14 S भमइ 15 S भयावणु. 16 P S पवणु कुबेर. 17 S मउणु 18 P S सहास 19 P पेक्खणयहुं, S पेक्खणहु 20 S णाहि. 21 P S सुञ्ज. 22 P वामणयहुं, S वामणयहुं. 23 A णामइं जाइं सुरिंदहु तणयहु 24 P S A णामइं. 25 A अप्पणयहु. 26 S A उव्वस 27 S पहुयहिं

२ दानवपति सुरन्दोलयोः ३ व्याप्ता. ४ चुकोटि-मार्ग-मुक्ति-आत्मवन्त.
[१] वृद्धपति. २ मन्त्राधिप.

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिचिन्तिउँ विज्जाहरेंण 'तहों जाइँ जाइँ आखण्डलहों ।
ताइँ ताइँ महु चिन्धाइँ लइँ हउँ जि इन्दु महि-मण्डलहों' ॥ ९

[२]

'जुएँ खय-कालें णिड्डु (?) णिड्डुालिहें जे जे सेव करन्ता मालिहें ॥ १
ते ते मिलिय णराहिय इन्दहों अवर जलोह व अवर-समुद्दहों ॥ २
कप्पु ण दिन्ति जन्ति सिरिगारेंहिं(?) आण करेन्ति वि णाहङ्कारेंहिं ॥ ३
केण वि कहिउ गम्पि तहों मालिहें 'पहु संकन्ति(?) ण तुम्ह णिड्डुालिहें(?)॥४
इन्दु को वि सहसारहों णन्दणु तासु करन्ति सव्व भिच्चत्तणु' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेवि सुकेसहों पुत्तें कोव-जलण-जालोलि-पलित्तें ॥ ६
देवाविय रण-भेरि भयङ्कर घरु (?) सण्णहेंवि पराइय किङ्कर ॥ ७
किक्किन्धेंहों किक्किन्धहों णन्दण दिण्णु पयाणउं वाहिय सन्दण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'गमणु ण सुज्झइ महु मणहों' तं मालि सुमालि करेंहि धरइ ।
'पेक्खु देव दुणिमित्तांइं सिय कन्दइ वायसु करगरइ ॥ ९

[३]

पेक्खु फुहिणि विसहर-छिज्जन्ती मोक्कल-केस णारि रोवन्ती ॥ १
पेक्खु फुरन्तउ वामउ लोयणु पेक्खहि रुहिर-ण्हाणु वस-भोयणु ॥ २
पेक्खु वसुन्धरि-तलु कम्पन्तउ घर-देवउलें-णिवहु लोट्टन्तउ ॥ ३
पेक्खु अकालें महा-घणु गज्जिउ णहें णच्चन्तु कवन्धु अलज्जिउ' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेवि वयणु तहों वलियउ 'वच्छ वच्छ जइ सउणु जि वलियउ ॥ ५
तो किं मरइ सव्वु पेंडें अलियएं दइउं मुएवि अण्णु को' वलियउ ॥ ६

28 s परिचिन्तिउ. 29 s जाइं जाइ रि. 30 P चिण्हाइ, s चिण्हइ. 31 This Pada is missing in s. 32 P लइ, s missing.

2. 1 The first line is missing in A. 2 s जुए. 3 A रयरव 4 s वृत्ति, A वित्ति. 5 s सेंगारहि, s सिंगारिहि. 6 s मणन्ति 7 s illegible, s °हङ्कारिहि. 8 A केहिं वि. 9 s मालिहे. 10 P सक्कन्ति. 11 P णिड्डालिहे, s णिड्डालिहे, s णिडालिहे. 12 s णन्दणो. 13 s जालालि. 14 s किक्किंध कि. 15 P पयाणउ. 16 P सुमालि. 17 P s करे. 18 s पेक्खे. 19 A दुणिमित्ताइ. 20 P करयरइ, s करयरइ.

3. 1 A फणि. 2 P s °देउलइ. 3 s णिवहु. 4 s अकालि. 5 A महाघण. 6 s णच्चन्ति. 7 s वयणु. 8 P s गयणु 9 P s सङ. 10 s वउ, A इउ. 11 P अलियउ. 12 s दइउ. 13 A वउ.

[२] १ ... २ ... ३ ....
[३] १ ... २ अयवर(?) वा.

छुडु धीरत्तणु होइ मणूसहों लच्छि कित्ति ओसरइ ण पासहों' ॥ ७
एमं भणेप्पिणु दिण्णु पयाणउं चलिउं सेण्णु सरहसु स-विमाणउं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हय-गय-रहवर-णरवरहिं मेहियलें गयणयलें ण माइयउं ।
दीसइ विञ्झ-महीहरहों मेहउलु णाइँ उद्धाइयउं ॥ ९

[४]

तं जमकरणहों अणुहरमाणउ णिसुणेंवि रक्खहों तणउ पयाणउ ॥ १
उभय-सेढि-सामन्त पणट्ठा गम्पिणु इन्दहों सरणें पइट्ठा ॥ २
तहिं अवसरें चलयन्तें मराइयं मालिहें केरा दूअ पराइयं ॥ ३
'अहों अहों रहणेउर-पुर-राणा कप्पु देवि करें सन्धि अयाणा ॥ ४
दुज्जउ लङ्काहिउ समरङ्गणें छुडु जेण णिग्घाउ जमाणणें ॥ ५
राय-लच्छि तइलोक्क-पियारी दासि जेम जसु पेसणगारी ॥ ६
तेण समाणु विरोहु असुन्दरु' आएँहिं वयणेंहिं कुविउ पुरन्दरु ॥ ७
'दूअ भणेवि तेण तुहुं चुक्कउ णं तो जम-दन्तन्तरु ढुक्कउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

को सो लङ्क-पुराहिवइ को तुहुँ किर सन्धि कहो तणियं ।
जो जीवेसइ विहि मि रणें महि णीसावण्ण तहो तणिय ॥ ९

[५]

गय ते मालि-दूय णिब्भच्छिय दुवयणावमाण-पडिहत्थियं ॥ १
सण्णज्झइ सुरिन्दु सुर-साहणु कुलिस-पाणि अइरावयं-वाहणु ॥ २
सण्णज्झइ सणु-हेइ हुआसणु धूमद्धउ कुयारि मेसासणु ॥ ३
सण्णज्झइ जमु दण्ड-भयङ्करु महिसारूढु पुरन्दर-किङ्करु ॥ ४

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14 P S होउ 15 S ठमरइ 16 P S एव 17 P A पयाणउ 18 A चलिउ. 19 A सविमाणउ 20 A णरवरिहिं. 21 A महियलि गयणयलि 22 P माइअउ, मायूयउ. 23 P S विंझहरि° 24 P S उद्धाइनउ

4. 1 P A अणुहरमाणउ 2 S रक्खहो 3 A तणउ पयाणउ. 4 A उहयसेढि° 5 P सरणि, S सरण, A सरणु 6 P S तहि 7 A चलेवउ. 8 S मराइया 9 A दूअ 10 S पराइया. 11 P could not be used for the text from °उरपुरराणा up to कुम्भयीढ णरिम° (VIII 9 8), because folio no 24 in P covering that portion is missing 12 S देहि. 13 S A करि 14 S ज 15 S पेसणयारी 16 S आवहिं वयणेहि. 17 A कुदउ 18 S तुहु. 19 A चुक्कउ 20 S दत्तवरे. 21 A कहु 22 S तणिय 23 A विहिं मि. 24 S तहु तणिया

5. 1 S पडहत्थिय, A पडहत्थिउ. 2 A सनज्झइ. 3 S अइरावइ 4 S हुयासणु 5 A कुआरि. 6 S A जमदंडु

सण्णज्झइ णइरिउ मोग्गर-धरु[7] रिच्छारूढु रणङ्गणेँ दुद्धरु ॥ ५
सण्णज्झइ वरुणु वि दुद्दरिसणु णागवास करु करिमयरासणु ॥ ६
सण्णज्झइ मिग-गमणु समीरणु तरुवर[8]-पव्वय[9]ग्गामिय पहरणु ॥ ७
सण्णज्झइ कुवेरु फुरियाहरु पुप्फ विमाणा[10]रूढु सत्ति-करु[11] ॥ ८
सण्णज्झइ ईसाणु विसासणु सूल-पाणि पर-बल-संतासणु ॥ ९
सण्णज्झइ पञ्चाणण गामिउ[12] कुन्त[13] पाणि ससि ससिपुर-सामिउ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाइँ वि दिट्ठिंहोन्ताइँ[14] ताइँ मि रण-रस[15]-पुलउग्गयइँ[16] ।
णिएँवि[17] परोप्परु चिन्धाइँ सुहडहुँ[18] कयवइँ फुट्टेवि[19] गयइँ[20] ॥ ११

[६]

ताम[1] परोप्परु वेढाविद्धइँ[2] पढम भिडन्तइँ[3] अग्गिम खन्धइँ[4] ॥ १
मुसुमूरिय उर-सिर मुह कन्धर पच्छिम भाअ सेस थिय[5] कुञ्जर ॥ २
पुच्छुग्गीरिय[6] पडिपहरन्ति व 'कहिँ[8] गय अग्गिम-भाय' भणन्ति व ॥ ३[7]
जोह वि अमुणिय[9] जढर-उरत्थल[10] 'कहिँ[11] गय रिउ' पहरन्ति[12] व करयल ॥ ४
सच्चूरिय तुरङ्ग-धय[13] सारहि थक्क सेस थिय[14] णवर महारहि[15] ॥ ५
तेहिँ[16] अवसरें रहणेउर सारहों धाइउ[17] मलवन्तु सहसारहों ॥ ६
सूररएण सोमु रणें[18] खारिउ वच्छुरएण[19] वरुणु हक्कारिउ ॥ ७
जमु [20]किक्किन्धें धणउ सुमालिं[21] पवणु सुकेसें[22] सुरवइ मालिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'एत्तिउ[23] कालु ण बुज्झियउ तुहुँ[24] कवणहुँ[25] इन्दहुँ इन्दु कहें[26] ।
रण्डेंहिँ[28] मुण्डेहिँ जिम्भिएँहिँ[29] किं[27] जो सो रम्भंहिँ[30] इन्दवहें[31]' ॥ ९

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7 S मोग्गरधरु 8 A मयरासणु 9 S तरुवर 10 S पहर° 11 S °विमाणरूढु सत्तिकर 12 A °णामिउ 13 A कुन्त° 14 A दीठीहोंताइं 15 S रणरस° 16 S °पुलयगयइ, A °पुलउग्गयाइ 17 S णिएवि 18 S सुहडह कयवइ 19 S A फुट्टिवि 20 S गयइ, A गयाइ

6 1 S ताव 2 S वेढाइद्धइ 3 A भिडंतइं 4 S °खंधइ, A °खंधइं 5 S थिय 6 S पुच्छु° 7 This hemistich is missing in S 8 A कहिं 9 S अमुणिय 10 A जढरोरत्थल 11 S कहिं A कइ° 12 A पहरंति 13 A तुरयसारहि 14 S ठिय. 15 A महारहिं 16 S तहि 17 S धायउ 18 S रणि 19 S वच्छरएण 20 S जमु किक्किंधे 21 S सुमालें 22 A सुकेसें 23 S माउ 24 A एत्तउ 25 S A तुहुं 26 S कवणहो A कवणहु 27 S missing 28 A रंडिहि मुंडिहि 29 S जिंभिएहिं, A भएहिं 30 A रम्भहिं 31 S इंदवहो

[७]

तं [1]णिसुणेवि चोइउ अइरावउ णावइ णिज्झरन्तु कुलं-पावउ ॥ १
मालि-पुरन्दर[3] भिडिय परोप्परु विहि[4] मि महाहउ जाउ भयङ्करु ॥ २
जुज्झइँ सेस-णरेंहिं परिचत्तइँ थिय पडिथिरइँ करेप्पिणु णेत्तइँ ॥ ३
इन्दयालु जिह तिह जोइज्जइ रक्खें[10] रक्ख-विज्ज चिन्तिज्जइ ॥ ४
भीम-महाभीमेंहिं जा दिण्णी गोत्त-परम्पराएँ अवइण्णी ॥ ५
सा विकराल-वयण उद्धाइय परिवड्ढिय गयणयलें ण माइय ॥ ६
चिन्तिउ वरुण-पवण-जम-धणऍहिं[13] 'पलें इन्दु चरिऍहिं[15] अप्पणऍहिं[16] ॥ ७
दूएं[17] वुत्तु आसि[18] रायङ्गणें तुज्जउ मालि होइ समरङ्गणें' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

[19]तेंहिं पत्थावें[20] पुरन्दरेंण माहिन्द-विज्ज लहु संभरियँ ।
वड्ढिय तेंहें[21] वि चउग्गुणिय रवि-कन्तिएँ ससि-कन्ति व हरियँ ॥ ९

[८]

तं माहिन्द-विज्ज अवलोऍवि[1] भणइ सुमालि मालि-मुहुं जोऍवि[4] ॥ १
'तइयहुँ ण किउ महारउ वुत्तउ एयहिं[6] आयउ कालु णिरुत्तउ' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेवि पलम्ब-भुय-डालें अमरिस-कुद्धएण रणें[7] मालें ॥ ३
वायव-वारुण-अग्गेयत्थइँ[8] मुक्कइँ तिण्णि मि[9] गयइँ[10] णिरत्थइँ ॥ ४
जिह अण्णाण-कण्णें जिण-वयणइँ जिह गोट्ठङ्गणें[11] वर-मणि-रयणइँ ॥ ५
जिह उवयार-सयइँ अकुलीणऍ वयइँ[13] जेम चारित्त-विहीणऍ ॥ ६
गम्पि पहञ्जणु मिलिउ पहञ्जणें वरुणहों[15] वरुणु हुआसु हुआसणें ॥ ७
हसिउ पुरन्दरेण 'अरें माणव देव-समाण होन्ति किं दाणव' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ मालि 'को देउ तुहुँ खलु पउरु मु सयलु णिरिक्खियउ ।
[18]जं वन्धहि जोहट्टहि वि इन्दयालु पइँ सिक्खियउ' ॥ ९

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7. 1 S णिसुणिवि चोयउ. 2 S उक°. 3 S °पुरंदर. 4 A विहिंवि. 5 S जुज्झइं, A जुज्झजुज्झइ. 6 S परिचत्तइ 7 S A पडिथिरइ 8 S णेत्तइ 9 S मिह 10 S रक्खइ. 11 S °महाभीमहि. 12 S °परंपराय अवयण्णी 13 A धणयहि. 14 A पुणु 15 A चरियहि. 16 S अप्पणयहिं. 17 S दूयहिं. 18 A आसि 19 S तहि. 20 A पत्थावि. 21 S समरिया. 22 P A होवि. 23 S हरिया.

8. 1 A अवलोयवि. 2 A भणइ. 3 A मोडु. 4 S जोयवि 5 S तइयहो. 6 S देवहि. 7 S रण 8 S °वायइ 9 S वि 10 S गयइ. 11 A गोट्ठगणए मणि° 12 S अकुलीणइ. 13 S वयइ. 14 S विहुयइ 15 S वरुणहु. 16 A हुवासु हुवासणे. 17 S देव तुहु. 18 S जहिं वद्धव इहहिं विह. 19 A पइं सिक्खियउ.

[९]

तं णिसुणेवि वयणु सुरराएं विज्जु णिडालें मालि णाराएं ॥ १
रुहु उप्पाडेवि[4] घित्तु णरिन्दें[5] णाइँ वरङ्कुसु मत्त-गइन्दें ॥ २
सहसा रुहिरारुणिउ दीसिउ णं मयगलु सिन्दूरें-विहूसिउ ॥ ३
वाम-पाणि वणें[10] देवि अखन्तिऍं भिण्णु णिडालें सुराहिउ सत्तिऍं ॥ ४
विहलङ्घलु ओणल्लु महीयलें कलयलु घुट्ठु रक्खस-वाणर-बलें ॥ ५
मालि सुमालिं[13] साहुक्कारिउ 'पइँ होन्तऍं णिय-वंसुद्धारिउ' ॥ ६
उट्ठेवि[16] मुक्कु[17] चक्कु सहसक्खें एन्तउँ धरेवि[19] ण सक्किउ रक्खें ॥ ७
सिरु पाडेवि रसायलें पडियउ कह वि[21] ण कुम्मं-वीढें अब्भिडियउँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वयणुँ[24] मडक्क ण मीसरिउ धाविउँ कवन्धु रोसावियउँ ।
वे-धारउ अइरावयहों कुम्भत्थलें असिवरु वाहियउँ ॥ ९

[१०]

जं विणिवाइउ रक्खु रणङ्गणें विजउ घुट्ठु अमराहिव-साहणें ॥ १
णट्ठु कइद्धय-बलु भय-भीयउ गलियाउहु कण्ठ-ट्ठिय-जीयउ ॥ २
केण वि तामं कहिउ महसक्खहों 'पच्छलें लग्गु देव पडिवक्खहों ॥ ३
बहुवारउ णिसियर-कइचिन्धेहिँ वेवारिय सुकेस-किक्किन्धेहिँ ॥ ४
एय जि विजयसीह खय-गारा तिह करें[10] जेम ण जन्ति भडारा' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेवि गउ चोइउ जावेंहिँ[12] ससहरु पुरउ परिट्ठिउ तावेंहिँ[13] ॥ ६
'महु आदेसु देहि परमेसर मारमि[15] हउँ जि णिसायर वाणर ॥ ७
सेण्णु वि घत्तमि जम-मुहँ-कन्दरें[17] दसण-सिलायलें-जीहा-कप्परें' ॥ ८

9. 1 s सुरराय. 2 s णिडालें, A णिडालि 3 s णराय, A नाराए 4 A उप्पाडिवि. 5 s णरेंदें, A नरिंदे 6 s णाइ. 7 s नयद. 8 A °रायवु वदीसउ. 9 s सिंदूरे, A सिंदू. 10 s वण, A रणे 11 s णिडालि, A णिडालि 12 A रक्खसरवाणर°. 13 s सुमालि 14 s पइ. 15 A नमिविणु नसिवसु उद्धारिउ 16 s उट्टि, A उट्ठिवि 17 A चक्कु मुक्कु 18 s एतउ. 19 s A धरिवि 20 A रसायलि. 21 A व 22 s कुम्मवीढि 23 s अब्भिडियउ 24 P s वयण. 25 A धाइउ 26 A रोसाविइयउ. 27 P s वाहियउ

10 1 s विणिवायउ 2 s कयद्धय°. 3 A गालिया° 4 P s °जीयउ 5 P s कहिउ ताव. 6 P s सहसक्खहो. 7 A पच्छउ 8 P s णिसिमरखइ°. 9 s वेवेहिं. 10 P s A करी. 11 P जेंव, s जेम. 12 s जावहिं, s A जावेहिं. 13 P तावहिं. 14 P s आदेसु. 15 P मारउं, s मारउ. 16 P मुहि. 17 s कंदरे. 18 P s सिलायले.

[१०] १ छलिता.

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दें[19] हत्थुत्थल्लियउँ[20] धाइउँ[21] ससि सर वरिसन्तु किह ।
पच्छेलें[22] पवणाहँयउ[23] घणहों[24] धाराहरु वासारत्तु[25] जिहँ[26] ॥ ९

[११]

'मरु मरु वलहों[1] वलहों किं णासहों धाराहर[2]-मक्कडहों हयासहों ॥ १
सुरयण-णयणाणन्द-जणेरा कुद्ध पावँ[3] तं (?) वासव-केरा[4] ॥ २
तं णिसुणेवि[5] दूरुज्झिय-सङ्कउ अहिमुहुँ[6] मल्लवन्तु[7] पर थक्कउ ॥ ३
गहकल्लोलु[8] णाइँ[9] छण-चन्दहों णाइँ मइन्दु महागय-विन्दहों[10] ॥ ४
'अरें ससङ्क स-कलङ्क अलज्जिये[11] महिलाणेण[12] वे-पक्ख-विवज्जिय ॥ ५
चन्दु भणेवि जें[13] हासउ दिज्जइ पइँ[14] वि को वि किं रणें धाइज्जइ[15]' ॥ ६
एमँ[16] चवेप्पिणु[17] चावँ[18]-समाहउ भिण्डिवाल-पहरणेंण समाहउ ॥ ७
मुच्छ पराइयँ[19] पसरिय-वेयणु दुक्खु दुक्खु[20] फिर होइ स-चेयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दूरीहुया तामँ रिउ मयलञ्छणु मणें अंवतसइ किहँ[21] ।
सिरु संचालइ करु धुणइँ[22] संकन्तिहें[23] चुक्क विप्पु जिह[24] ॥ ९

[१२]

तामें[1] महा-रहणेउर-पुरवरु[2] जय-जय-सद्दें[3] पइसइ सुरवरु ॥ १
पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जम-खन्देंहिं णड-कम्फाव-छत्त-कइवन्देंहिं ॥ २
वन्दिण-सयहिँ[4] पवड्डिय-हरिसेंहिं[5] विज्जाहर-किण्णर[6]-किंपुरिसेंहिं[7] ॥ ३
जोइस-जक्ख-गरुड-गन्धव्वेंहिं[8] जय-जय-कारु करन्तेंहिं[9] सव्वेंहिं[10] ॥ ४
चलणेंहिं णम्पि पडिउ सहसारहों[11] णं भरहेसरु तिहुअण-सारहों ॥ ५

19 S इदे. 20 P हत्थुत्थल्लिअउ 21 S धायउ वरेसांतु किहा 22 S पत्तछे, A पच्छए. 23 S पइणहए, A पवणहय 24 PS घणहो 25 PS वरिसनु 26 S जिहा

11. 1 A वलहु २ 2 A धारावर 3 S पाव तं, A पावयो 4 S वासवेरा 5 S णिसुणिवि. 6 A अहिमुहु. 7 P मल्लवन्तु 8 PS गहिकल्लोलु 9 PS णाइ 10 A घणवन्दहो 11 S अलज्जिया 12 S महिलाणण. 13 P ज 14 PS पइ 15 A धाइज्जइ 16 PS एव 17 A भणेप्पिणु. 18 PS चाव॰ 19 S पराइयउ 20 P S धाय 21 S किहा 22 S धुणइ, A धुणइ. 23 P संकन्तिहे, S सकन्तिहि 24 S जिहा

12. 1 PS ताम 2 A पुरवरु 3 A जय 4 A छिद्मण्हि पवड्डिय॰ 5 P A हरिसहिं, S हरिसिहि. 6 P किंणर, A missing. 7 S किंपुरिसहिं 8 A गधव्वहि 9 P S A करंतिहिं 10 A सव्विहिं. 11 S सहसा.

२ पश्चिमभेप .
[११] १ राक्षस, वानर. २ शब्दवेधी राहुरिव्यर्थ ३ उद्वेग करोति

ससिपुरि संसिहें दिण्णु विम्खायहों   धणयहों लङ्क किक्कु जमरायहों ॥ ६
मेह-णयरें[15] वरुणाहिउ ठवियउ   कंञ्चणपुरें कुवेरु पट्ठवियउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि को वि पुरन्दरेंण   तहिं अवसरें जो संभाविर्यउ ।
मण्डलु एक्केक्कउ पवरु   सो सँवु स इं भु ञ्जावियँउ ॥ ८

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[९. णवमो संधि]

एत्थन्तरें रिद्धिमें जन्ताहों   पायाल-लङ्क भुञ्जन्ताहों ।
उप्पण्णु सुमालिहें पुत्तु किह   रयणासउ विसहहों भरहु जिह ॥ १

[१]

सोलह-आहरणालङ्करिउ   सयमेव मयणु णं अवयरिउ ॥ १
बहु-दिवसेंहि आउच्छेवि[8] जणणु   गउ विज्जा-कारणें पुप्फवणु ॥ २
थिउ अक्खसुत्तु करयलें करेंवि[10]   जिह मह-रिसि परम-झाणु धरेंवि[11] ॥ ३
तहिं अवसरें गुण-अणुराइयउ   सो[13] पोमबिन्दु संपाइयउ ॥ ४
रयणासउ लक्खिउ तेण तहिं   'इमु पुरिस-रयणु उप्पण्णु कहिं ॥ ५
लइ सच्चउ हूयउँ गुरु-वयणु   एहु सो णरु एउ तं पुप्फवणु' ॥ ६
कइकसि णामेण तुत्तं दुहियँ   पप्फुल्लियँ-पुण्डरीय-मुहियँ ॥ ७
'एहु पुत्ति तुहारउँ भत्तारु   माणस-सुन्दरिहें[25] व हंसारु' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउ धीय थवेवि णियाम्वहों   उप्पण्ण विज्ज रयणासवहों ।
थिउ विहि[27]मि मज्झें परमेसरिहिं   [28]णं विञ्झु रेवि-णम्मयँ-सरिहिं ॥ ९

12 A ससिहो 13 S दिसु 14 S धणहो. 15 P A मेहणयरि, S मोहणयरि. 16 P S कंचणपुरि कुबेरु पट्ठविअउ, A कंचणपुरिहिं धणउ पट्ठविअउ 17 P S तहिं अवसरि. 18 P संभाविअउ 19 S भवु 20 P सुजाविअउ.

1. 1 S इत्थवरि, A एत्थवरि 2 P S रिद्धिहि 3 S पइसन्ताहो. 4 S सुमालिहि. 5 S किहा. 6 S जिहा 7 P S सोलस 8 S आउच्छिवि, A आउच्छिवि 9 P S पुप्फवणु 10 A करिवि. 11 A धरिवि. 12 P S A तहि 13 P सो 14 P S इय. 15 P इमउ. 16 S यहु 17 P इउ, S यउ. 18 P पुप्फवणु, S पुप्फवणु 19 P S तुत्तु. 20 S दुहिया 21 P पुप्फुल्लिय°. 22 S मुहिया 23 P इहु, S यहु 24 A तुहारउ 25 P S A सुन्दरिहि 26 S सहसारो 27 A विहिं मि 28 S परमेसरेहिं 29 S णं 30 S णमय.

[१] १ विद्याधर. २ इन्द्रस्य माता तथ्यावर्भमो (?) यथा ३ इन्द्रस्य पिता ४ रेवी-नर्मदयोर्नद्योर्मध्ये.

[२]

अवलोइयं बहु रयणासवेंण णं अग्ग-महिसि सइँ वासवेंण ॥ १
सु णियम्बिणि परिचकलिय-थणि[3] इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि[4] ॥ २
'कसु केरी कहिँ अवइण्ण तुहुँ तउ दूरें दिट्ठि ज जणइ सुँहु' ॥ ३
त सुणेंवि[11] स सङ्क कण्ण चवइ 'जइ जाणहों[12] पोमबिन्दु णिवइ ॥ ४
हउँ[13] तासु धीय केण ण वरिय कइकसि णामें विज्जाहरियं ॥ ५
गुरु-वयणेंहिँ आणिय एउ वणु तउ दिण्णी करें पाणिग्गहणु' ॥ ६
त णिसुणेंवि सुपुरिस धवलहरु उप्पाइउ विज्जाहर-णयरु ॥ ७
कोक्काविउ सयलु वि बन्धुजणु सहुँ कण्णएँ किउ पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

बहु-कालें सुविणउ लक्खियउ अत्थाणें णरिन्दहों अक्खियउ ।
'फाडेप्पिणु कुम्भइँ[24] कुञ्जरहुँ पञ्चाणणु उयरें पइट्ठु महु ॥ ९

[३]

उब्बोल्लिहे चन्दाइच्च थिय' त णिसुणेवि दइएँ 'विहसिक्किय (?) ॥ १
अट्ठङ्ग णिमित्तइँ जाणएँण वुच्चइ रयणासव-राणएँण ॥ २
'होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि धणें पहिलारउ ताहँ रउद्दु रणें ॥ ३
जग-कण्टउ सुरवर-डमर-करु भरहद्ध-णराहिउ चक्कधरु' ॥ ४
परिओसें कहि मि ण मन्ताहुँ णर-सुरय-सोक्खु माणन्ताहुँ ॥ ५
उप्पण्णु दसाणणु अतुल-बलु पारोहँ पईहर-भुय-जुयलु ॥ ६
पच्छल णियम्बु वित्थिण्ण-उरु ण सग्गहों पचविउ को वि सुरु ॥ ७
पुणु भाणुकण्णु पुणु चन्दणहि पुणु जाउ बिहीसणु गुण-उवहि[16] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो उप्पाडन्तु दन्त गयहुँ करयलु छुहन्तु मुहें पण्णयहुँ ।
आयएँ लीलएँ रामणु रमइ ण कालु बालु [20]होएँवि भमइ ॥ ९

2 1 A अवलोविय 2 A सइ 3 P S °थण 4 P S °वयणे 5 P अवइण्ण 6 A तउ 7 S दूरे, A दूरिँ 8 S ज, A जि 9 A जणइ 10 P A सुहु 11 P S णिसुणिवि 12 A जाण हु 13 P S हउ 14 P धूय, S धूव 15 S वरिया 16 A नामे 17 S विज्जाहरिया, A विज्जाहरिय 18 A करि 19 S पाणिग्गहणो 20 S सपुरिसधवलहरो 21 S उप्पायउ 22 P S सहु 23 A सिविणउ 24 P S कुम्भइ कुञ्जरहो 25 P S उवरे 26 S मह्र

3 1 P S उब्बोल्लिहि 2 S थिया 3 S दव 4 P विहसिक्किय S विहसिक्किया 5 P S °णमित्तइ 6 S रउद्द 7 P परीओस 8 A कहिमि 9 P णर corrected to नर 10 A सुरय 11 S माणताहो 12 A पच्छल° 13 P S वित्थिण्ण° 14 A पुण्णु 15 S चन्दणेहि 16 P S °उवहि 17 P S गयह 18 S पण्णहु 19 A रमइ 20 A होवि भमइ

[२] १ विर्दातस्या २ भग्नाने(न)क ३ नद्यादेह (?) ४ विस्तीर्ण

[४]

खेलन्तु पईसइ भण्डारु | जहिँ तोयदवाहण-तणउ हारु ॥ १
णव-मुहइँ जासु मणि-जडियाइँ | णव गह परियप्पेंवि घडियाइँ ॥ २
जो परिपालिज्जइ पण्णएँहिँ | आसीविस-रोसाउण्णएँहिँ ॥ ३
सामण्णहोँ अण्णहोँ करइ चडु | सो कण्ठउ दुट्ठउ दुविसहु ॥ ४
सहसत्ति लग्गु करेँ दहमुहहोँ | णं मिलुँ सुमित्तहोँ अहिमुहहोँ ॥ ५
परिहिउ णव-मुहइँ समुट्ठियइँ | णं गह-विम्बइँ सु-परिट्ठियइँ ॥ ६
णं सयवत्तइँ संचारिमइँ | णं कामिणि-वयणइँ कारिमइँ ॥ ७
बोल्लन्ति समेउ बोल्लन्तएँण | स-वियारु हसन्ति हसन्तएँण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणु तोइँ वहाणणइँ | थिरं-तारइँ[10] तरलइँ लोयणइँ ।
तं दहमुहुँ दहसिरु जणेँण किउ पञ्चाणणु जेम पॅलित्ति गउ ॥ ९

[५]

जं परिहिउ कण्ठउ रावणेँण | किउ वद्धावणउ सु-परियणेँण ॥ १
रयणासउ कइकसि धाइयइँ | आणन्दें कहि मि ण माइयइँ ॥ २
णिसुणेप्पिणु आइउ उच्छुरउ | किक्किन्धु स-कन्तउ सुररउ ॥ ३
संयलेहिँ णिहालिउ साहरणु | दहे-गीउम्मीलिय-वह-वयणु ॥ ४
परिचिन्तिउ 'णउ सामण्णु णरु | ऍहु होइ णिरुत्तउ चक्कहरु ॥ ५
एयहोँ पासिउ रज्जु वि विउलुं | कइ-जाउहाणी-बलु [14]रणेँ अतुलु ॥ ६
एयहोँ पासिउ सुरवइहेँ खउ | जम-वरुण-कुवेरहेँ णाहिँ जउ' ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णेक्क-दिवसेँ गज्जन्तु किह | णव-पावसें[20] जलहरे-विन्दु जिह ।
ऍहेँ जन्तउ पेक्खेवि वइसवणुं | पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणुं' ॥ ८

4. 1 B सह भडारु 2 P S जहि. 3 A तोयदवाहणहो 4 P S मुहइ. 5 P मणे. 6 P S परिभप्पेवि. 7 P घडिआइं, B घडियाउ. 8 P पण्णयहिं. 9 P परिट्ठउ 10 S मिल. 11 S परि॰ हउ. 12 A °मुहइ. 13 P S समुट्ठियाइ. 14 P S सुपरिट्ठियाइ. 15 P S सचारियाइ. 16 B कारिमाइं, S कारियाइ. 17 A समउं. 18 S वाए. 19 A missing. 20 S तारइ तरलइ. 21 B दहमुह. 22 P S कउ 23 P पलित्ते.

5. 1 B परिहउ. 2 P A वद्धावणउ. 3 S धाइयइ, A धाइयाइ 4 A कहि मि न माइ॰ याइं. 5 S आयउ 6 P S उच्छुरउ. 7 A सुरउ. 8 A सयलहिं मि 9 A दाहगीउ°. 10 S सामण्ण. 11 S चक्कु. 12 A विमलु 13 S जाउहाणु 14 P S अतुलबलु. 15 B सुरवरहि, S सुरवरहो. 16 S खओ. 17 P °धणयकुबेरह, S धणयकुबेरहो. 18 P S णहि. 19 B किह. 20 B °पाउस. 21 P जलहर°, B जलहर°. 22 P S जिहा. 23 P S णहि. 24 P पेक्खिवि, S पिक्खिवि. 25 S वइसवणो. 26 P कवणु

[५] १ वानरराक्षसयोः.

[६]

तं णिसुणेंवि[1] मउलिय-णयणियएँ वज्जरिउ स-गग्गर-वयणियएँ ॥ १
'कउसिकि जणेरि एयहों तणियें पहिलारी वहिणि महु त्तणियें ॥ २
'वीसावसु विज्जाहरु जणणु ऍहुँ भाइ तुहारउ वइसवणु ॥ ३
घइँ रिहिँ मिलेवि मुहँ मलिणँ किये मावरि व कमागय लच्छि हियें ॥ ४
एयहों उद्दालेंवि[13] जेम तियें कइयहुँ माणेसहुँ राय-सियें[15] ॥ ५
रत्तुप्पल-हूआलोयणेण णिब्भच्छिय जणणि विहीसणेण ॥ ६
'वइसवणहों केरी कवण सिय दहवयणहों णोक्खी[19] का वि[20] किय ॥ ७
पेक्खेसहि[1] दिवसहिँ थोवऍहिँ ओयहि[1] पम्हारिस-देवऍहिँ[24] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जम-खन्द-कुबेर-पुरन्दरेंहिँ रवि-वरुण-पवण सिहि-ससहरेंहिँ ।
अणुदिणु दणुवइ-कन्दावणहों घरें सेव करेवी रावणहों[1] ॥ ९

[७]

एक्कहिँ दिणें आउच्छेंवि[1] जणणु गय तिण्णि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु ॥ १
जहिँ जक्ख-सहासइँ दारुणइँ जहिँ सीह-पयइँ रुहिरारुणइँ ॥ २
जहिँ णीसासन्तेंहिँ अजयरेंहिँ डोलन्ति डाल महु तरुवरेंहिँ ॥ ३
जहिँ सीहारुदइँ विप्पियइँ अन्दोलण परम-भाव-गयइँ ॥ ४
तहिँ तेहऍ भीसणें भीम-वणे थिय विज्जहें[1] झाणु धरेवि मणे ॥ ५
जा अट्ठक्खरेंहिँ पतिद्धि गय णामेण सेव-कामत्त-रुयं ॥ ६
सा विहिँ पहरेंहिँ जें[1] पासु अइयं णं आढालिङ्गण-गय दइयं ॥ ७
पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय जय(?)-कोडि-सहासें-दहुत्तरियं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ते[11] भायर अविचल-झाण रइ दहवयण-विहीसण-भाणुमुह ।
थणें दिट्ठ जक्ख-सुन्दरियँ[12] किह जिण वाणियें तिण्णि वि होय जिह ॥ ९

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6. 1 P S णिसुणिवि 2 P °लोयणइ, S °लोयणइ 3 S तणिया 4 P तणउ, S तणिया. 5 P S विज्जाहर 6 A अह 7 P वइसमवणु 8 P घइरिइ, A घइरिहि 9 P मुह, S A मुह. 10 S A मलण 11 S किया 12 S हिया 13 A उद्दालेवि 14 S जेवा, A जिव 15 P कइयहु S कइयहु, A कइयह 16 S सिया 17 P S रत्तुप्पल° 18 P S वरसमवणहो 19 P खी, S णोंखी 20 S क वि. 21 P पक्खसहि 22 S आयहि 23 A दूवयहि 24 A °पम्हहरिहि 25 A घरु.

7. 1 P आउच्छेवि, S आउच्छवि 2 P S A जहि 3 P S महु 4 A णीसासन्तइ विप्पयइ. 5 A विज्जहो 6 A °जय 7 A missing 8 S अइय, A अइ 9 [illegible] 10 P दुद्दुत्तरिय, S दुहोत्तरिया 11 P S ता 12 A °इए 13 P S °सुन्दरि

[६] १ धनदत्त पिता (पितु) नाम २ गुजरात(?) ३ [illegible] ४ [illegible]

[७] १ पृष्टुत्वा . २ विद्या शवकामरूपिणी. ३ [illegible]

[८]

जं अक्खियउँ रावणु दिट्ठु वणेँ　　तं वम्मह-वाण पइट्ठ मणेँ ॥ १
'योल्लाविउ वोल्लइ किं[2] ण तुहुँ　　किं वहिरउ किं तुहुँ णाहिँ[4] मुहुँ ॥ २
किं झायहि अक्खसुत्तु 'पियहि[6]　　महु केरउ[7] रूव-सलिलु पियहि' ॥ ३
दहगीव-पसरु अलहन्तियएँ　　स-विलक्खउ खेड्डु करन्तियएँ ॥ ४
वच्छत्थलेँ पहउ सुकोमलेँण　　कण्णावयंस-णीलुप्पलेँण ॥ ५
अण्णेक्कएँ वुत्तु वरङ्गणएँ　　पप्फुल्लिय-तामरसाणणएँ ॥ ६
'तुहुँ जाणहि एँहु णरु सच्चमउ　　उप्पाइउ केण वि कट्ठमउ' ॥ ७
पुणु गम्पिणु रण-रसे-अहियहोँ　　जक्खहोँ वज्जरिउ अणाढियहोँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'कञ्ची-कलाव-केऊर-धर　　पइँ तिण-समु मण्णेवि तिण्णि णर ।
धणेँ विज्जउ आराहन्ते थिय　　णावइ जग-भवणहोँ खम्भ किय' ॥ ९

[९]

तं णिसुणेवि[1] जम्बूदीव-पहु　　णं जलिउ जलण-जाला-णिवहु ॥ १
'सो कवणु[2] एत्थु[3] णिक्कम्पियउ　　जगेँ जीवइ जो[4] महु वाहिरउ' ॥ २
अहिमुहु पयट्टु तहोँ आसवहोँ　　सुय दिट्ठ ताम रयणासवहोँ ॥ ३
'अहोँ पव्वइयहोँ अहिणवहोँ　　कं[8] झायहो कवणु देउ थुणहोँ' ॥ ४
जं एक्कु वि उत्तरु दिण्णु ण वि　　तं पुणु वि समुट्ठिउ कोव-हवि ॥ ५
उवसग्गु घोरु पारम्भियउ　　बहुरूवेँहिँ[12] जक्खु वियम्भियउ ॥ ६
आसीविसेँ-विसहर-अजयरेँहिँ　　सद्दूल-सीहँ-कुञ्जर-वरेँहि ॥ ७
गय-भूय-पिसाएँहिँ रक्खसेँहिँ　　गिरि-पवणे-हुआसण-पाउसेँहिँ ॥ ८

8. 1 P वम्महं. 2 P किम, S A किंव. 3 P S थव. 4 P S णाहिं. 5 P A मुहु. 6 S पियहि. 7 P केरउं. 8 S पियहि. 9 P दहगीव. 10 S कि वच्छत्थले. 11 P A परंगणए, S परंगणाए. 12 [illegible] missing in A. 13 P °साणणए, °साणणाई. 14 A जाणहि. 15 P सच्चमउ. 16 S उप्पायउ. 17 S कट्ठमिउ. 18 A °रसियहियहो. 19 A जेत्थ. 20 P S वण. 21 P S आराहंति. 22 S थिया.

9. 1 S णिसुणि, A णिसुणिवि. 2 P S कवणु. 3 A इत्थु. 4 P जे. 5 P A अहिमुहुं. 6 P पयट्टु. 7 P अभिणवहो, S अहिणवहो. 8 P S किं झायहु, A कं झायहु. 9 P थुणहुं, S थुणहु. 10 A पुण. 11 A आरंभियउ. 12 S बहुरूवहि. 13 A आसीवविस°. 14 P सिंह, S सेंह. 15 S A पिसायहि. 16 P S °पवण°. 17 A रक्खसेहिं.

[८] १ लज्जया. २ अभाषमाणा सती.
पउ० चरि० 11

॥ घत्ता ॥

दस-दिसि[18]-वहु अन्धारउ करेंवि ओरम्मेंवि[19] गज्जेंवि उत्थरेंवि[20] ।
गउ णिप्फलु सो उवसग्गु किह गिरि-मत्थएँ वासारत्तु जिह ॥ ९

[१०]

जं चित्तु ण सक्किउ अवहरेंवि थिउ तक्खणें अण्ण माय धरेंवि ॥ १
दरिसाविउ सयलु वि बन्धुजणु कलुणउं[1] कन्दन्तुं[2] विसण्ण-मणु[3] ॥ २
कस-घाएँहिं[4] धाइज्जन्तु वणें 'णिवडन्तुट्ठन्तइँ[5] खणें जें[6] खणें ॥ ३
रयणासवु[7] कइकसि चन्दणहि[8] हम्मन्तेंइँ[9] जइँ[10] ण अम्हे गणहि[11] ॥ ४
तो सरणु भणेंवि पडिव(?र)क्ख करें[12] रिउ मारइ लग्गइँ[13] पुत्त धरें[14] ॥ ५
तं पुरिसयारु कि[15] वीसरिउ णव-रयणु जेण कण्ठउ धरिउ ॥ ६
अहों भाणुकण्णें[16] करें चारहडि सिरि भज्जहि उग्गउ छार-हडि ॥ ७
अहों धरहि विहीसण जत्ताइँ वणें[17] मेच्छहिँ पिट्टिज्जन्ताइँ[18] ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अरें[19] पुत्तहों णउ पडिरक्खं किय[20] जं लालिय पालिय बहुविय ।
सो[21] णिप्फलु सयलु किलेसु गउ[22] जिह पावहों धम्मु विअक्खियउ[23] ॥९

[११]

जं केण वि णउ संहारियउ[1] तं तिण्णि वि जक्खें मारियउ[2] ॥ १
पुणु तिहि मि जणहुँ दरिसावियउ[3] सिव-साण-सियालेंहिँ खावियउ[4] ॥ २
णवि चलिउ[5] तो वि तहों झाणु थिरु माया-रावणउ[6] करेवि सिरु[7] ॥ ३
अग्गएँ घत्तिउ अविचल-मणहँ भाइहि रयणकण्ण-विहीसणहँ[8] ॥ ४
[9]तं णिएँवि सीसु रुहिरारुणउ ते झाणहों चलिय मणामणउ[10] ॥ ५
णिद्धइँ[11] सुद्धइँ थिर-जोयणइँ [12]ईसीसि पगलियइँ लोयणइँ ॥ ६

18 P °दिसिहिँ, s दिसि 19 P s ओरसेवि 20 s उत्थरेवि

10. 1 P A कलुणउ 2 s कद्दवि 3 s विसण्णु मणु 4 s कसघायहिँ, A कसघाएहिँ. 5 P s A °मुट्ठन्तें. 6 P A जि 7 s रयणासउ 8 P A चन्दणहिँ, s चन्दणोहि 9 s हम्मवइ, A हम्मवइ. 10 s जइ 11 s गणहि, A गणहिँ. 12 P A करि 13 P s लग्गउ 14 P s A धरि 15 s कें 16 s भाणकण्ण 17 s वण 18 P A पिट्टिज्जताहिँ, s पिट्टिज्जताइ 19 A अरि. 20 s A पडिवक्ख 21 P s A सो 22 A किउ 23 P विअक्खउ, A विआउ किउ.

11 1 A संहारिआउ 2 P A मारिअउ 3 A दरिसाविअउ 4 A खाविअउ 5 A चलिउ 6 P s A °रावणउ 7 P सिरु 8 A °विहीसणहँ 9 P तं 10 P A मणामणउ. 11 P A सुद्धइँ, s सुद्धइ. 12 P ईसासि.

[९] १ रोष
[११] १ मनाक्‌ मन (?)

[13]सिरि-कमलइँ ताह [14]मि केराइँ उवणाएँवि दुक्ख-जणेराइँ ॥ ७
रावणहों गम्पि दरिसावियइँ [16]पउँमइँ व णाल-मेल्लावियइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं एम वि रावणु अचलु [17]थिउँ तं देवहिं साहुक्कारु किउ ।
[19]विज्जहुँ सहासु उप्पण्णु किह तित्थयरहों केवल-णाणु जिह ॥ ९

[१२]

आगया कहकहन्ती महाकालिणी गयण-संचालिणी भाणु-परिमालिणी ॥ १
कालि कोमारि वाराहि माहेसरी घोर-वीरासणी जोगजोगेसरी ॥ २
सोमणी रयण वम्भाणि इन्दाइणी अणिम लहिमत्ति[1] पण्णत्ति कक्खाइणी ॥ ३
डहणि उच्चाटिणी थम्भणी मोहणी वइरि-विद्धंसणी भुवणं-संखोहणी ॥ ४
वारुणी पावणी भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी काम-सुह-दाइणी वन्ध-वह-कारिणी ॥ ५
सव-पच्छायणी सप-आकरिसिणी विजय जय जिम्भिणी सव-भय-णासणी ६
सत्ति-संवाहिणी कुडिल अवलोयणी अग्गि-जल-थम्भणी छिन्दणी भिन्दणी ७
आसुरी रक्खसी वारुणी वरिसणी दारुणी दुण्णिवारा य दुद्दरिसणी ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएँहिं[8] वर-विज्जेहिं[9] आइयँहिं रावणु गुण-गण-अणुराइयँहिं ।
चउदिसि परियारिउ सहइ किह मयलञ्छणु छणें ताराहुँ जिह ॥ ९

[१३]

सव्वोसहं थम्भणी मोहणिय संविद्धि पाहद्दणं-गामिणिय ॥ १
आयउ पत्थ वि वयगयउ तहिं थिउ कुम्भयण्णु चल-झाणु जहिं ॥ २
सिद्धत्थ सत्तु-विणिवारणिय णिग्घिग्घ गयणं-संचारिणिय ॥ ३
आयउ चयारि पुणु चल-मणहों आसण्णउ थियउ विहीसणहों ॥ ४
एत्थन्तरें पुण्ण-मणोरहेणं बहु-विज्जालङ्किय-विग्गहेण ॥ ५

13 A सिरि°. 14 P वाहमि, s वाहि मि. 15 P उवणएवि, s ओवाइवि. P marginally बल-मण-भाणंद-जणेराइ । पाठे. 16 P s A पउमइ. 17 s थियउ. 19 P s A विज्जहु.

12. 1 A लहिमपण्णत्ति°. 2 P s °विद्धंसिणी 3 s सुयवि. 4 A °दारणि. 5 s सव्वत्थय. °च्छायणी. 6 P s जंभणी 7 s भिंदणी. 8 s आयहि. 9 A वरविज्जाहिं. 10 A आयहिं. 11 A रावणगुण. 12 P A °अणुरायपहिं, s अणुरायहि.

13. 1 P सव्वासह, marginally 'सव्वासुह (?)' पाठे. 2 P A संविद्धि, s संविधि. 3 s पहहणं, s पहमणि. 4 P s A गामिणिय. 5 P s s°णिग्घिगय. 6 A सव°. 7 P s A सचारणिय. 8 P s s मणोहरेण.

[१२] १ एवंविधाः.

णामेण सयंपहु णयरु किउ णं सग्ग-खण्डु अवयरेंवि[9] थिउ ॥ ६
अण्णु वि उप्पाइउँ[10] चेइहरु मणहरु णामेण सहससिहरुँ[11] ॥ ७
उत्तुङ्गु सिङ्गु उप्पाइँ[12] करेंवि णं वन्छइ सूँर[13]-विम्बु धरेंवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहों परिओसुँ[14] पवड्ढिउ[15] परियणहों ।
आयइँ कइ-आउहाण-बलइँ णं मिलेंवि परोप्परु[16] जल-थलइँ ॥ ९

[१४]

जं दिट्ठु सेण्णें[1] सयणेंहुँ तणिय परिपुच्छियं[3] पुणु अवलोयणिय ॥ १
ताँवे वि उवोहिउ दहवयणु[2] 'ऐंहु देव तुहारउँ[5] वन्धु-जणु' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेंवि णरवइ णीसरिउ णिय-विज्ज-सहासें[6] परियरिउ ॥ ३
णं कमलिणि-संण्डें पवरु[7] सरु णं रासि सहासें[8] दिवसयरु ॥ ४
स विहीसणु कुम्भयण्णु चलिउ णं दिवसें-तेउ सूरहों मिलिउ ॥ ५
तिण्णि सि[10] कुमार सचल्ले[11] थिर उच्छलिय ताम[12] कम्पाव-गिर ॥ ६
रयणासवें[13] पत्तु स-वन्धुजणु तं पट्टणु तं रावण-भवणु ॥ ७
तं सह-मण्डउ मणि-वेयडिउ तं विज्ज-सहासु[14] समावडिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणुं[15] परिओसियँ[16]-मणेंण णिय तणय सुमालिहँ[17] णन्दणेंण ।
रोमञ्चाणन्द-णेह-जुएंहिं चुम्बेंवि अवगूढ सें[18] इं भु वेहिं[19] ॥ ९

*

[१०. दसमो संधि]

साहिउ छट्ठोववासु करेंवि णव-णीलुप्पल-णयणेंण ।
सुन्दरु सु-वंसु सु-कलत्तु जिह चन्दहासु दहवयणेंण ॥ १ ॥

[१]

दससिरु विज्जा दसउय-णिवासु साहेप्पिणु दूसहु चन्दहासु ॥ १
गउ वन्दण हत्तिएँ[1] मेरु जाम सपाइय मय-मारिचं[2] ताम ॥ २

9 P S अवमरिवि, A अवयरिवि. 10 S उप्पाइउ चेयहरु 11 S सहसकिसिहरु 12 A उप्पण्णु 13 S गुरु 14 A परिउसु 15 P A पवड्ढिउ 16 P परोप्परो
14 1 A सेण 2 P सयवहु, S सयवहो, A सवयह 3 P A परिपुच्छिउ 4 S गई 5 A तुहारउ 6 A सहासें 7 P S पवर 8 P S °सहावें 9 A दसाइसिरउ सुद्द. 10 S A सि 11 P S सवल्लि 12 P S ताव 13 S A रयणासउ 14 A विज्जासहसु 15 P पेक्खेविणु 16 P परिओसिय° 17 P सुमालिहे, S सुमालिहि 18 P S सम 19 S भूवहिं, A भूवहि
1. 1 P वंदणहत्तिहि 2 P S °मारिचि

[१४] १ सम्हेन २ रसाभवेण ३ आलिंगिता

मन्दोवरि पवर-कुमारि लेवि　　रावणहों जें[3] भवणु पइट्ठ वे वि ॥ ३
चन्दणहि णिहालिय तेहिँ तेत्थु　　'परमेसरि' गउ दहवयणु केत्थु' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेवि णयणाणन्दणीऍं　　वुच्चइ रयणासव-णन्दणीऍं ॥ ५
'छुडुँ छुडु साहेप्पिणु चन्दहासु　　गउ अहिमुहुँ मेरु-महीहरासु ॥ ६
एँत्तिऍ आवइ वइसरहु ताम'　　तं लेवि[10] णिमिसु [11]णिविट्ठ जाम ॥ ७
वेत्तालऍ महि कम्पणहँ लग्ग　　संचलिय असेस वि कउह-मग्ग ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

खणें अन्धारउ खणें चन्दिणउ　　खणें धाराहरु वरिसइ ।
विज्जउ जोक्खन्तउ दहवयणु　　णं मोहेन्दुं पदरिसइ ॥ ९

[२]

मणभीसेँवि मन्दोवरि मएण　　चन्दणहि[1] पपुच्छिय भय-गएणं ॥ १
'एँउ काइँ भडारिएँ कोउहल्लु　　पच्चिम्भइ रएँ पेम्मु व णवल्लु' ॥ २
स वि पचविय 'किं ण मुणिउ पयाउ　　दहगीव-कुमारहों एँहु पहाउ' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि सयल वि पुलइयङ्ग　　अवरोप्परु मुहेंहिँ णिएँहुँ लग्ग ॥ ४
एत्थन्तरें किङ्कर-सय-सहाउ　　मय-दूसावासु णियन्तु आउ ॥ ५
'एँहु को आवासिउ संभमेरेंण'　　पणवेवि कहिउ वेण वि परेण ॥ ६
'विज्जाहर मय-मारिच्च के वि　　तुम्हहँ मुहवेक्खा आय वे वि' ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि जिणवर-भवणु ढुक्कु　　परियञ्चेवि[16] वन्देंवि ताण-मुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सहसत्ति दिट्ठु मन्दोवरिएँ[17]　　दिट्ठिएँ चल-भउँहालएँ[18] ।
दूरहों जें[19] समाहउ वच्छयलें　　णं णीलुप्पल-मालएँ ॥ ९

3 A जि. 4 P चन्दणवि. 5 A परमेसरि. 6 A छुडु छुडु जे. 7 S साहेविणु, A पमाहिय. 9 A अहिमुहु. 9 S एत्तिय, A इत्तिउ 10 S लेविणु 11 S मिव णिविट्ठ, A णिविट्ठा कण्ण. 12 P वेत्तालए, S वेत्तालइ, A वेत्तालए. 13 P सचलिय असेस, A संचलियासेस 14 P A चन्दिणउ 15 P मोहइ, S महिहि 16 P पदरिसिइ

2. 1 P चन्दणहि. 2 The portion from ण up to भडारिए (x 2 2 a) is missing in A. 3 P दुव. 4 S भडारी. 5 S रए वेमु व, A पेम्मु व नव. 6 P S पविय. 7 P S णिय 8 P S मुणियउ. 9 P S पुउ. 10 A पयाव. 11 S मुहए, A मुहइ. 12 P S णिएवि. 13 P दुइ, S पहु. 14 P A समहरेण. 15 P वयणु. 16 P S परिअंचिवि. 17 A मन्दोवरिए. 18 S भउहालए, A भउहालए. 19 P S जि. 20 P A मालए.

[१] १ विद्युतां. २ इन्द्रजालम्.
[२] १ संभ्रमेण.

[३]

दीसइ तेण वि सहसत्ति बाल णं भसलें अहिणव-कुसुम-माल ॥ १
दीसन्ति चलण-णेउरं रसन्त णं महुर-रांव वन्दिण पढंन्त ॥ २
दीसइ णियंम्बु मेहल-समग्गु णं कामएव-अत्थाण-मग्गुं ॥ ३
दीसइ रोमावलि छुडु चडन्तिं णं कसण-बालं-सप्पिणि ललन्ति ॥ ४
दीसन्ति सिहिणं उवसोह[10] देन्त णं उरयलुँ भिन्देंवि हत्थि-दन्त ॥ ५
दीसइ पप्फुल्लिय-वयण-कमलु णीसासामोयासत्त-भसलु ॥ ६
दीसइ सुणासु अणुहुअ-सुअन्धुं णं णयण-जलहों किउ सेउ-बन्धुं ॥ ७
दीसइ णिडालुँ सिरं-चिहुर-छण्णु ससि-बिम्बु व णंव-जलहर-णिमण्णुं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमंइ दिट्ठि तहों तहिं जें तहि अण्णहिं कहि[19] मि ण थक्कइ ।
रस-लम्पड महुयर-पन्ति जिमं केयंइ मुएँवि ण सक्कइ ॥ ९

[४]

दहगीव-कुमारहों लएँवि चित्तु एत्थन्तरें मारिच्चेण वुत्तु ॥ १
'वेयड्ढहों दाहिण-सेढि-पवरु णामेण देवसंगीय-णयरु ॥ २
तहिं अम्हइँ मय-मारिच्च भाय रावण विवाह-कज्जेण आय ॥ ३
लइ तुज्झु जें जोग्गउ णारि-रयणु उट्ठहुं देव करें पाणि-गहणु ॥ ४
एउ जें मुहुत्तु णक्खत्तु वारु अं जिणु पच्चक्खु तिलोय-सारु ॥ ५
कल्लाण-लच्छि-मङ्गल-णिवासु सिव-सन्ति-मणोरह-सुह-पयासु' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेंवि तुट्ठें दहमुहेण किउ तक्खणें पाणिग्गहणु तेण ॥ ७
जय-तूरहिं धवलेंहिं मङ्गलेहिं कञ्चण-तोरणेंहिं समुज्जलेहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं बहु-वरु णयणाणन्दयरु विसंइ मयंपहु पट्टणु ।
णं[14] उत्तम-रायहंस-मिहुणु पप्फुल्लियं-पङ्कय-व(य)णुं ॥ ९

3. 1 s दीसंत. 2 A चलणे णेउ. 3 A रूवराव. 4 A पढंति. 5 P S णियय मेहलसमग्ग. 6 P S °मग्ग. 7 A चडंति. 8 A बाल. 9 s सिहिणि. 10 A उवसो देंत. 11 A उरयड्ड. 12 P S °मुगगु. 13 P S सेउबधु. 14 s णिडालु 15 P S सिर. 16 A तुव. 17 A णिमण्णु. 18 P परिभमदि, A परिभमइं. 19 A कहिं मि. 20 A जिह. 21 P केयइ, s केयइ.

4. 1 P वेयड्ढहो, A वेयड्ढहो. 2 A णयरु. 3 P अम्हहिं, S अम्हेहिं. 4 A उट्ठहि 5 P S A करि. 6 P S जि. 7 P S णक्खत्त. 8 S जं. 9 S °मंति°. 10 P S °मणोहर°. 11 S तुट्ठें. 12 A missing. 13 A विसयइ. 14 s व. 15 S पफुल्लिय. 16 P S A वयणु.

[५]

अवरेक्के-दियसें दिढ-बाहु-दण्डु		विज्जउ जोक्खन्तु महा-पयण्डु ॥ १
गउ तेत्थु जेत्थु माणुस-वमालु		जलहरधरु णामें गिरि विसालु ॥ २
गन्धव्व-वावि जहिं जगें पगास		गन्धव्व-कुमारिहिं छह सहास ॥ ३
दिवें-दिवें जल-कील करन्तु जेत्थु		रयणासव-णन्दणु ढुक्कु तेत्थु ॥ ४
सहसत्ति दिट्ठु परमेसरीहिं		णं सायरु सयल-महा-सरिहिं ॥ ५
णं णव-मयलञ्छणु कुमुइणीहिं		णं बाल-दिवायरु कमलिणीहिं ॥ ६
सयउ रेक्खणे-परिवारियाउ		सयउ सयालङ्कारियाउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयउ भणन्ति वेवि परिहरेंवि		वम्महं-सर-जज्जरियउ ।
'पइँ मेल्लेवि अण्णु ण भत्तारु		परिणि णाह सइँ वरियउ' ॥ ८

[६]

एत्थन्तरें आरक्खिय-भडेहिं		लहु गम्पिणु गमण-वियाणएहिं ॥ १
जाणाविउ सुन्दर-सुरवरासु		'सयउ कण्णउ एक्कहों णरासु ॥ २
करें लग्गउ तेण वि इच्छियाउ		पंचेलिउ सुसमाइच्छियाउ' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि सुर-सुन्दरु विरुद्धु		उद्धाइउ णाइ कियन्तु कुद्धु ॥ ४
अण्णु वि कणयाहिउ बुह-समाणु		तें पेक्खेंवि साहणु अप्पमाणु ॥ ५
'विट्टिएहिं' वुत्तु 'णउ को वि सरणु तउ अम्हहँ कारणें ढुक्कु मरणु' ॥ ६
रावणेण हसिउ 'किं आयएहिं		किरें काइँ सियालेंहि धाइएहिं' ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

ओसोवणि विजएँ सो चवेंवि		बद्धा विसहर-पासेंहिं ।
जिह दूर-भव भव-संचिएँहिं		दुक्किय-कम्म-सहासेंहिं ॥ ८

5. 1 S परेक्कदियस 2 P S जोक्खु महापयडु. 3 P A जेत्थु तेत्थु माणसरमालु. 4 A रक्खण°. 5 S °परिवारिभउ, A °परिवारियाउ. 6 P °ङ्कारिआउ, A °ङ्कारियउ. 7 A वउ. 8 P वम्मह. 9 A भत्तार. 10 P S सइ.

6. 1 A भारक्खिय. 2 A लहु. 4 S °वियाणएहि, A °वियाणएहिं. 4 A सुरवरसुन्दरासु. 5 P S इच्छिआउ. 6 P पचेल्लिउ, S पचोल्लिउ 7 A उद्धावउ. 8 S कणयाहिउ, P कणया° corrected to कणया°. 9 S वें. 10 P विट्टिएहिं, S विरिएहिं. 11 S मरणु ढुक्कु. 12 A तउ किं आइएहिं. 13 S सिर. 14 A सियालिहिं. 15 A ओसोवणि. 16 S विवि. 17 S A संचिएहिं.

[५] १ मेनापक. २ सुभटे रक्षिता. ३ कन्यानां रक्षणा.
[६] १ आरक्षिकैः. २ गमनविज्ञायकैः. ३ अधिपेन. ४ त्रिंश (?) ५ देवपक्षा, विद्याधरैः. तह ६ कन्दनि. ७ धारा. ८ नागपाशैः.

[७]

आमेल्लेँवि पुञ्जेँवि करेँवि दाम परिणेप्पिणु कण्णह छ वि सहास ॥ १
गउ रावणु णिय पट्टणु पविट्ठु स कियत्थु सयल परियणेँण दिट्ठु ॥ २
बहु कालें मन्दोयरिहेँ जाय इन्दइ-घणवाहण वे वि भाय ॥ ३
एत्तहेँ वि कुम्भपुरेँ कुम्भयण्णु परिणाविउ सिय-सपय पयण्णु ॥ ४
रत्तिन्दिउं लङ्काउरि-पएसु जगडइ वइसवणहोँ तणउ देसु ॥ ५
गय पयँ कूवारेँ 'कोउ हुउ पेसिउ वयणालङ्कार-दूउ ॥ ६
दहवयणहोँ पइट्ठु गम्पि तेहिँ[15] मि किउ अब्भुत्थाणु किं पि ॥ ७
पभणिउ 'सुमालि-पहु देहि कण्णु पोत्तउ णिवारि इउ कुम्भयण्णु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवराहँ सएहिँ[19] मि वइसवणु[20] तुम्हँहि समउ ण जुज्झइ ।
डज्झन्तु वि सबरेँ पुलिन्दएँहिँ[24] विञ्झु जेम ण विरुज्झइ ॥ ९

[८]

पर आए[1] पेक्खमि विपडिवण्णु जेँ[3] णाहिँ णिवारहोँ कुम्भयण्णु ॥ १
एयहोँ पासिउ तुम्हहँ विणासु एयहोँ पासिउ आगमणु तासु ॥ २
एयहोँ पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क पइसेसउ पुणु वि करेवि सङ्क ॥ ३
मालि वि जगडन्तउ आसि एम मुउ पडेँवि [11]पईवेँ पयङ्गु जेम ॥ ४
तइयहुँ तुम्हहुँ चित्तन्तु जो[13]जेँ एत्थहिँ दीसइ पेंडियउ वि सो जेँ ॥ ५
वरि एँहु जेँ समप्पिउं कुल-कयन्तु अच्छउ तहोँ धरेँ[16] णियलइँ वहन्तु' ॥ ६

7 1 P S आमिलिवि, करिवि 2 P S दामु 3 P परिणेप्पिणु 4 P S कण्णहिँ छ वि सहासु 5 A पइणे 6 A पइट्ठु 7 P S एत्तहिँ 8 A रत्तिदिउ लंकापुर' 9 A तणउ 10 S पाय 11 S कूवारे 12 P S कोव 13 A दहवयणहाणु A दहवयणत्थाणु 14 S पइट्ठ 15 S तेण वि, A तेहि मि 16 A पभणिउ 17 A णिवारहि 18 P अवराहे, S अवराहि 19 A सएहिँ मि 20 A वइसवणु 21 A तुम्हइ 22 P समउ S समाणु 23 A सबर 24 P S पुलिंदेहि 25 A वि तहु

8 1 A आयए, S आय 2 A विपडिवण्णु, S विवडंवण्णु 3 A जे 4 P S णाहि 5 A णिवारहु 6 A कुम्भयण्णु 7 A एअहो 8 A आगमण 9 A पइसेसउ, S पयसेवउ 10 A करिवि पुणो वि 11 A पइवि, S पइवि 12 S पयगु 13 P तइयहु, S तइयहो 14 A तुम्हह 15 P S जो ज 16 A दीसइ पडियउ एत्थहि 17 S पहु 18 A णडियउ 19 S घर

[७] १ सद्योऽपि
[८] १ पर्यायेण २ विप्रतिपन्न विरुद्धवर्ती वा ३ धनदस्य ४ पुनरपि ५ पतङ्ग

तं णिसुणेवि रोसिउँ णिसियरिन्दु   'कहिँ तणउ धणंउ कहिँ तणँउ इन्दु' ॥ ७
अवलोइउँ भीसणु चन्दहासु   पडिवक्खँ-पक्खँ-खय-काल-वासु ॥ ८
'पइँ पढमु करेप्पिणु बलि-विहाणु   पुणु पच्छँएँ धणयहोँ मलमि माणु' ॥ ९
सिरु णावेंवि" वुत्तु विहीसणेण   'विणिवाइएण दूवेंण एण ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमँइ अयसु पर-मण्डलेँहिँ   तुम्हहँ एउ ण छज्जइ ।
जुज्झन्तउ हरिण-उलेहिँ सहुँ   किं पञ्चमुँहु ण लज्जइ' ॥ ११

[९]

णीसारिउ दूउ पणट्टु केम   केसरि-कम-चुक्कु कुरङ्गु जेम ॥ १
एत्तहेँ वि दसाणणु विप्फुरन्तु   सण्णहेँवि विणिग्गउ जिहँ कयन्तु ॥ २
णीसरिउ विहीसणु भाणुकण्णु   रयणासउ मउ मारिच्चु अण्णु ॥ ३
णीसरिउ सहोयँरु मलयन्तु   इन्दइ घणवाहणु सिसु वि होन्तु ॥ ४
हउँ तूरु पयाणउँ दिण्णु जाम   दूएण वि धणयहोँ कहिउ ताम ॥ ५
'मालिहेँ पासिउ पयहोँ मरट्टु   उँक्खन्धु देवि अण्णु वि पयट्टु' ॥ ६
तं वयणु सुणेंवि सण्णहेंवि जक्खु   णीसरिउ णाइँ सइँ दससयक्खु ॥ ७
थिउ उहुँवि" गिरि-गुञ्जक्खेँ जाम   तं जाउहाणँ-बलु ढुक्कु ताम ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हय समर-तूर किय-कलयलइँ   अमरिसँ-रहस-विसट्टइँ ।
धइसवण-दसाणण-साहणइँ   बिण्णि वि" रणेँ अब्भिट्टइँ ॥ ९

[१०]

केण वि सुन्दर सुं-रमणे सु-सेन   आलिङ्घिय गय-घड वेस जेवं ॥ १

20 A मिसिउ णिसियरिंदु. 21 P धणउ. 22 A सयइ. 23 S A अवलोयउ. 24 P पडिपक्ख. 25 S missing. 26 P S पच्छइ, A पच्छले. 27 A णावि. 28 P S दूएण. 29 A परिभमइ. 30 A परमंडलहिं. 31 A जुज्झइ. 32 P A पंचमुहु

9. 1 A दूसासणु 2 S जहि. 3 P S मारिच, A मारीचि. 4 A सहोयरु. 5 P S हय तूर. 6 A पयाणउ. 7 A अणु. 8 P सणाहंवि, S सण्णहिवि. 9 S णाइ सइ. 10 P सहस्सयक्खु, S सहसयक्खु. 11 P S उहुवि, A थट्टवि. 12 P गुजखे, A गुज्जखि. 13 P जाउहाण°. 14 A कय. 15 S अमरिसु. 16 A व. 17 S आभिट्टइ, S अब्भिट्टइ.

10. 1 P S सुरमणु, A सुरमण. 2 P S जेम

६ रे दूत. ७ न शोभते. ८ मृगकुलैः सह.

[९] १ वेग्य

[१०] १ सुरतम्भसमन्वित.

स वि कासु वि उरयलें[3] घेज्जु[4] देइ णं विन्नरियं[5]-सुरएं[6] हियउ लेइं[7] ॥ २
केण वि आवाहिउ मण्डलग्गु करि-सिरु णिवट्टेवि[8] महिहिं लग्गु ॥ ३
केण वि कासु वि गय-घाउ दिण्णु[9] किउ स-रहु स-सारहि[10] चुण्णु चुण्णु ॥ ४
केण वि कासु वि उरु[11] सरहिं भरिउ लक्खिज्जइ णं रोमञ्चु धरिउ ॥ ५
केण वि कासु वि रणें[12][13] मुक्कु चक्कु[14] थिउ हियएँ धरेवि[15] णं पिसुण-वक्कु[16] ॥ ६
एत्थन्तरें[17] धणएं[18] ण किउ खेउ हक्कारिउ आहवें कइकसेउ ॥ ७
'लइ तुज्झु[19] जुज्झु एत्तडउ कालु ढुक्को सि सीह-दन्तन्तरालु' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि रावणु कुइय-मणु वइसवणहों आलग्गउ ।
करु[20] उब्भेवि गज्जेवि[21] गुलगुलेवि णं गयवरहों महग्गउ ॥ ९

[११]

अम्बुहर-लील-सदरिसणेण सर-मण्डउ किउ तेहिं दस-सिरेण ॥ १
विणिवारिउ दिणयर-कर-णिहाउ णिसि दिवसु किं[2] ति सन्देहु जाउ ॥ २
सन्दणें हएँ गएँ धय-चिन्धें छत्तें जम्पाणें विमाणें णरिन्द-गत्तें ॥ ३
थरथरहरन्त सर लग्ग केम धणवन्तएँ माणुसें पिसुण जेम ॥ ४
अक्खेण वि हय याणेहिं याण मुणिवरेण कसाय व दुक्कमाणा ॥ ५
धणु पाडिउ पाडिउ छत्त-दण्डु दहमुह-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु ॥ ६
अण्णेण चडेप्पिणु भिडिउ राउ णं गिरि-सघायहों कुलिस-घाउ ॥ ७
हउ धणउ भिण्डिवालेण उरसें ओणल्लु[13] भाणु ल्हसिएँ[14] व दिवसें ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

[15]णिउ णिय-सामन्तेहिं वइसवणु विजउँ[16] दसाणणें घुट्ठउ ।
'कहिं जाहि[17]' पावें[18] जीवन्तु महु[19]' कुम्भयण्णु आरुट्ठउ ॥ ९

3 S उरयलु, A उरयरे 4 P घेज्जु, S विज्जु, A विज्जु 5 P S विवरिउ 6 P सुरएहिं, S सुरय. 7 P आउलेइ 8 P णिवट्टइ, S णिव्वट्टइ, A णिव्वट्टिवि 9 A दिण्णु 10 P S ससारहु. 11 P उर 12 P S मरहु 13 P S णरे, A रेण 14 A चक्कु मुक्कु 15 P S धरेप्पिणु 16 A चक्कु 17 P इत्थन्तरे, S इत्थन्तरि, A एत्थन्तरि 18 P S धणय. 19 A तुज्झ जुज्झ. 20 P S करे 21 P S गज्जिवि, A missing.

11. 1 A रणे 2 P S किंति, A किउ 3 P S सर थरहरन्त लग्ग. 4 P S केव. 5 P धणवन्तए, S धणवन्तए 6 S पिसुणु 7 P जेव, S जेम्व. 8 P S दुक्कमाण. 9 A भवर. 10 S °सिरघायहो 11 A कुलिसघाउ 12 P S भिण्डिवालेण 13 P उणल्लु 14 S दहसिसिय. 15 A णियणियसामन्तेहिं. 16 A विजउ व. 17 P जाइ corrected to जाहि, A जाइ. 18 A पाउ 19 P मुहु.

२ खड्ग ३ वानय (?) ४ रावण
[११] १ मेघ २ अवष्टम्भितो भूमौ-

[१२]

'ओऍं समाणु किर कवणु खत्तु   धाइज्जइ णासन्तो वि मत्तु ॥ १
जं फिट्टइ जम्म-सयाहँ काणि'   किर जाम पधावइ सूल-पाणि ॥ २
अवरुण्डेंवि धरिउ विहीसणेण   'किं कायर-णर-विद्धंसणेण ॥ ३
सो हम्मइ जो पहणइ पुणो वि   किं उरेंउ म जीवउ णिव्विसो वि ॥ ४
णासउ वराउ णिय-पाण लेवि'   थिउ भाणुकण्णु मच्छरु मुएँवि ॥ ५
एत्थन्तेंरें वइसवणहों मणिट्ठु   सु-कलत्तु व पुप्फ-विमाणुं दिट्ठु ॥ ६
तहिँ चडिउ णराहिउ मुऍवि मङ्क   पट्ठविय पसाहा के वि लङ्क ॥ ७
अप्पुणु पुणु जो जो को वि चण्डु   तहों तहों ढुकइ जिह काल-दण्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिय-बन्धव-सयणेंहि परियरिउ   दणुयइ दुदम-दमन्तउ ।
आहिण्डइ लीलऍ इन्दु जिह   देस-सं यं भु ञ्जन्तउ ॥ ९

*

[११. एगारहमो संधि]

पुप्फ-विमाणारूढऍण   दहवयणें धवल-विसालाइँ ।
णं घण-विन्दइँ अ-सलिलइँ   दिट्ठइँ हरिसेण-जिणालाइँ ॥ १ ॥

[१]

तोयदवाहण-वंस-पईवें   पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवें ॥ १
'अहों अहों ताय ताय सरि-पयलइँ   थयइँ किण्णे जलुग्गय-कमलइँ ॥ २
किं हिम-सिहरइँ साडेंवि मुक्कइँ   किं णक्खत्तइँ थाणहों चुक्कइँ ॥ ३
दण्डुद्दण्डें-धवल-पुण्डरियइँ   किं काह मि सिसुप्परि धरियइँ ॥ ४
अब्भारम्भ-विवज्जिय गब्भइँ   किं भूमियलें गयइँ सुब्भब्भइँ ॥ ५
पिय-मङ्गल-सिङ्गार-सहासइँ   किं आवासियाइँ कलहंसइँ ॥ ६

12. 1 S आयं. 2 P adds स above the line. 3 P S ज, A जे. 4 A सयहो वि. 5 P S जाव. 6 P S पधावइ 7 P हम्मइ. 8 P A पहणइ 9 P जीवइ, S जीवइ. 10 A पगउ. 11 A सुपुवि. 12 S इत्थन्तरि. 13 P S पुप्फविमाणु 14 A राहिउ. 15 A missing. 16 S चडु. 17 A सयणह. 18 P S दुद्दमदमन्तउ. 19 P S चडु. 20 P सइ, A सइ.

1. 1 P °विसालइ, S °विसालइं. 2 A °वइइ. 3 P S °जिणालइं. 4 P S तोयदवाहणु. 5 P वंसि, S वसु. 6 A पईवे 7 P S णु 8 A जलुग्गय°. 9 S सण्डेवि, A साडिवि. 10 P णक्खत्तइ, S णक्खत्तइ. 11 P चडुइ, S चडुदडु. 12 P कहिमि, S कहिमि, A काहमि. 13 A थइ. 14 A कियभूमियभूमियल्डि. 15 S गयंदु. 16 P सुभब्भइ, S सुसुब्भइं, A सुब्भब्भइ. 17 A किय.

[१२] १ धनदेन सह. २ कुम्भकर्णः स्थितः कुरे कृतः (?) ३ गर्व°.
[१] १ स्थानानि

जसु सयड्ढइँ खण्डेवि खण्डेवि 'किय गउ को' वि पंडीवउ छंण्डेवि ॥ ७
कामिणि-वयणोहामिय-छायइँ किं ससि-सयइँ मिलेप्पिणु आयइँ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहों 'जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेराइँ ।
जिण-भवणइँ छुह-पङ्कियइँ एयइँ हरिसेणहों केराइँ ॥ ९

[२]

अट्ठाहियँहें मज्झें महि सिद्धी णव-णिहि-चउदहं रयण-समिद्धी ॥ १
पहिलएँ दिवसें महारह-कारणें जाणेवि जणणि-दुक्खु गउ तक्खणें ॥ २
बीयएँ तावस भवणु पराइउ मयणावलिहें मयण-जरु लाइउ ॥ ३
तइयएँ सिन्धुणयरें सुपसण्णउ हत्थि जिणेप्पिणु लइयउ कण्णउ ॥ ४
'वेयमइएँ चउत्थएँ हारिउ जयचन्दहें हियवएँ पइसारिउ ॥ ५
पञ्चमें गङ्गाहर-महिहर-रणु तहिं उप्पण्णु चक्कु तहों स-रयणु ॥ ६
छट्ठएँ णिहिमि हूअ आयग्गी अण्णु वि मयणावलि कर्ण्ठे लग्गी ॥ ७
सत्तमें गम्पिं जणणि जोक्कारिय अट्ठमें दिवसें पुज्ज णीसारिय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

देवइँ तेणें वि णिम्मियइँ ससि-सङ्ख-खीर-कुन्दुज्जलइँ ।
आहरणइँ वँ वसुन्धरिहें सिव-सासय-सुहइँ व अविचलइँ' ॥ ९

[३]

गउ सुणन्तु हरिसेण-कहाणउ सम्मेय-इरिहिँ मुक्कु पयाणउँ ॥ १
तामें णिणाउ समुट्ठिउ भीसणु जाउहाण-साहण-संतासणु ॥ २
पेसिय हत्थ-पहत्थ पधाइय वण-करि णिएँवि पडीवा आइय ॥ ३
'देव देव किउ जेण महारउ अच्छइ मत्त हत्थि अइरावउ ॥ ४

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18 A नवस 19 P सवगए 20 P S कोवि 21 A छिरेवि. 22 P सिकोप्पणु 23 A पकयइ 24 A कैराइ

2. 1 A अट्ठाहियहे. 2 P °चउद्दह.° 3 P S पहिलाहि. 4 S °दुक्ख. 5 P बीयए, S बीयएं 6 S परायउ 7 P मायणु 8 P छायउ. 9 P A सुपसण्णउ, S सपण्णउ 10 A जिणेविणु 11 A कण्णउ 12 A वेयवइए 13 S पइसारियउ. 14 A महसारणु 15 A जणमि णवि. 16 P जोक्कारिय corrected to जयकारिय. 17 S लिग्ग. 18 S °कदु° 19 P S वाउ

3. 1 A °कहाणउ. 2 S मुक्क. 3 A पयाणउ 4 P S ताव- 5 A missing 6 S णियवि. 7 A महरावउ.

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२ कृत (?) ३ पुन ४ कृता (?)

[२] १ वेगमत्या २ चोरित ३ स्थापीता ४ एतानि

[३] १ राक्षसानाम्

गज्जणाएँ अणुहरइ समुद्दहों सीयरेण जलहरहों रउद्दहों ॥ ५
कद्दमेण णव-पाउस-कालहों णिज्झरेण महिहरहों विसालहों ॥ ६
रुक्खुम्मूलणेण दुवायहों सुंहड-विणासणेण जमरायहों ॥ ७
दंसणेण आसीविस-सप्पहों विविह-मयावत्थएँ कन्दप्पहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दु वि चवेंवि ण सक्कियउ सन्धासणें एयहों वारणहों ।
गउ चउपासिंहिं परिभमेवि जिमं अत्थ-हीणु कामिणि-जणहों ॥ ९

[४]

अण्णुप्पण्णु दसण्णय-कार्णेणें 'माहव-मासें दिवें साहारेंणें ॥ १
उंभय-चारि सव्वङ्गियं-सुन्दरु भद्द-हत्थि णामेण मणोहरु ॥ २
सत्त समुत्तुङ्गउ णव दीहरु दह परिणाहुं तिण्णि करें वित्थरु ॥ ३
णिद्ध-दन्तु महु-पिङ्गल-लोयणु अंयसि-कुसुम-णिहु रत्त-कराणणु ॥ ४
पँञ्च-मङ्गलावत्तु मॅयालउ चक्क-कुम्भं-धय-छत्त-रिहालउ ॥ ५
वट्ट-तरङ्गि-थणय-कुम्भत्थलु पुलय-सरीरु गलिय-गण्डत्थलु ॥ ६
उण्णयं-कन्धरु सूयर-पच्छलु वीस-णहरु सुअन्धं-मय-परिमलु ॥ ७
चाव-वंसु थिर-मंसुं थिरोयरु गत्त-दन्त-कर-पुच्छें-पईहरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एंम्में अणेयइँ लक्खणइँ किं गणियइँ णाम-विहूणाइँ ।
हत्थि-पर्एसेंहिं सेंयलु मि चेउदहँ-सयइँ चउरुण्णाइँ' ॥ ९

[५]

तं णिसुणेवि दसाणणु हरिसिउ उरें ण मन्तु रोमञ्चु वें दरिसिउ ॥ १
'जइ तं भद्द-हत्थि णउ साहमि तो जणणोवरि असि पर वाहमि' ॥ २
एउ भणेवि स-सेण्णुं पधाइउ तं पएसु सहसत्ति पराइउ ॥ ३

8 P गज्जणाए, S गज्जणाइ 9 A रुक्खुमूलणेण. 10 A सुहड 11 A चउपासिहिं. 12 P जिम्व, S जिम, A जिह.

4. 1 P S दसाणण 2 A काणणेण 3 S साहरणे. 4 A सव्वङ्गिय, S सव्वङ्गिय 5 S भद्दिय. 6 P परिणाहु. 7 A करि. 8 S णिद्धदन्तु, S णिद्धमन्तु 9 A सव्वायसु मयालउ. 10 A कुम. 11 A उणय. 12 P सुअंधय. 13 P थिरवसु, S थिरमसु 14 S °पुच्छ. 15 P S एवाणेयइं. 16 P पएसइ, S °पवेसइ. 17 P सयहं मि, S सयह मि, A सयलु मि 18 P S चउदह, A चउदहु. 19 S °सइ

5. 1 A पदरिसिउ, S य हरिसिउ. 2 P ससेणु. S पधायउ, S परायउ, A पराइयउ.

[४] १ चैत्रमासे. २ गिरिचारी समभूमिचारी वा ३ अत्सीपुष्पसदृशः. ४ मत्स्य वाल-हृदय स्निग्ध स्थिरं पद-वलित्रयं. ५ दीर्घतर ६ पूजानि ७ अधुना १३५६

गंयवइ णियँवि[4] 'विरोल्लियं-णयणें हसिउ पहत्थु णवर दहवयणें ॥ ४
'हउँ जाणमि पचण्डु तम्बेरमु णवरं विलासिणि-रूउं व मणोरमु ॥ ५
हउँ[8] जाणमि गइन्दे-कुम्भत्थलु णवर विलासिणि घण-थण-मण्डलु ॥ ६
जाणेमि सु-विसाणइँ अ-कलङ्कइँ णवर पसण्ण-कण्ण-ताडङ्कइं ॥ ७
हउँ जाणमि भमन्ति भमर-उलइँ णँवर णिरन्तर-पेल्लिय-कुरुलइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाणमि करि-खन्धारुहणु अच्चन्तुं होइ भय-भासुरउँ ।
णवर पँहत्थ मज्झुं मणहोँ उवहइँ णवहु णाइँ सुरउ' ॥ ९

[६]

पुष्फ-विमाणहोँ लीणु दसाणणु दिट्ठुं णियत्थुं किउ केस-णियन्धणु ॥ १
लइय लट्ठि उग्घोसिउ कलयलु तूरइँ हयइँ पधाइउ मयगलु ॥ २
अहिमुहुं धणय-पुरन्दर-वइरिहिँ चासारत्तु जेम विञ्झइरिहिँ ॥ ३
पुंक्खरेँ ताडिउ लकुंडि-घाएँ णावइ काल मेहुँ दुवाएं ॥ ४
देइ ण देइ येञ्जु उरेँ जावेँहि विज्जुल-विलसिय-करणें[13] तावेँहि[14] ॥ ५
पच्छलेँ चडिउ धुणेवि भुव-डालिउ 'थुदथुदं' भणेवि खन्धे अप्फालिउ ॥ ६
जहिंउ पुणु वि करेणालिङ्गेवि सुविर्णा(?)दइउ जेम गउ लङ्घेवि[19] ॥ ७
खणें गण्डयलेँ ठाइ खणें कन्धरेँ खणें चउहुं मि चलणेंहु अब्भन्तरेँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दीसइ णासइ विप्फुरइ परिभमइ चउदिसु कुञ्जरहोँ ।
चलु लक्खिज्जइ गयण-यलें णं विज्जु-पुञ्जु णव-जलहरहोँ ॥ ९

4 S णियवि 5 P विरोलेल्लिय°, S विरिल्लिय°, A विरल्लिय° 6 A णवरि 7 P रयउ, S रउ च, A रूउ 8 This and the next line missing in A 9 P S हउ 10 P S गयद° 11 P S जाणवि 12 P S ताडङ्कइ 13 A णवरि 14 P S कुरुल्ड 15 P S A भवउ. 16 P °भासुरउ 17 P S मझु 18 A उच्छहइ 19 P A सुरउ

6. 1 P पुप्प°, S पुष्फ°. 2 A लीणु 3 S दिट्ठ 4 P marginally 'णियवु' पाठे, A णियवु 5 P A अहिमुहु 6 P S वइरिहि 7 P विञ्झइरिहि, S विंझइरिहि 8 P S A पुक्खरि 9 P लकुडि, A लकुड 10 P कालु मेहु 11 S विंडु 12 A जावहि 13 A °करणे 14 A तावहिं. 15 A थुअ°. 16 A थुदथुद 17 S च विउ, A जेम्बिउ 18 P सुवण्णदइउ, S सुवण्णदयउ. 19 P लङ्घिवि, A लिंगेवि 20 S चउमुहु मि, A चउहु मि 21 P S चलणहु, चलणह. 22 P विफुरइ 23 A चउदिसु लक्खिज्जइ गयणो(ह deleted)रहहो

[५] १ गजपतिं २ विस्फारित ३ दन्त ४ केशानि ५ प्रहस्तु सेनापति. ६ प्रतिभाग्दे
[६] १ सम्मुखम् २ रावणस्य ३ मेघ ४ सुण्ड ५ हस्ति-चारण भाषा. ६ गळे दाणै कृत्वा पीडित ७ कम्भ.

[७]

हत्थि-वियारणाउ एयारहं[1] अण्णउ किरियउ वीस दु-वारहं[2] ॥ १
दरिसेवि[3] किउ णिप्फन्दु[4] महा-गउ[5] धुत्तें[6] वेस-मरट्टु[7] व भग्गउ ॥ २
साहिउ मोक्खु[8] व परमें[9]-जिणिन्दें[10] 'होउ' होउ' णं रडिउ गइन्दें[11] ॥ ३
'भलें भलें'[12] पभणिउ चलणु[13] समप्पिउ तेण वि वामहुड्डे[14] चप्पिउ[15] ॥ ४
कण्णें धरेवि आरूढु[16] महाइउ[17] करेंवि वियारणं[18] अङ्कुसु लाइउ[19] ॥ ५
तेण विमाण-जाणे-आणन्दें[20] मेल्लिउ कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दें[21] ॥ ६
णच्चिउ कुम्भयण्णु स-विहीसणु हत्थु पहत्थु वि सेउ सुयसारणु[22] ॥ ७
मलवन्तु मारिच्चु[23] महोयरु रयणासउ सुमालि थक्कोयरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हरिस-रसेंणे[24] करम्बियउ वीर-रसु जेण मणें भावियउ ।
तहिं रावण-णट्टावएण सो णाहिं[25] जो ण णच्चावियउ[26] ॥ ९

[८]

तिजगविहूसणु णामु[1] पगासिउ णिउ तहिं 'सिमिरु[2] जेत्थु आवासिउ ॥ १
थिउ सहसा करि-कह-अणुराइउ[3] तहि अवसरें भडु एक्कु[4] पराइउ[5] ॥ २
पहर-विहुरु रुहिरोल्लियं[6]-गत्तउ णरवइ तेण णवेंवि[7] विण्णत्तउ ॥ ३
'देव देव किक्किन्धहों[8] तणएंहिं[9] सवल-फलिह-सूल-हल-कणएंहिं[10] ॥ ४
असिवर-झस-मुसंण्ढि[11]-णाराएंहिं[12] चक्क[13]-कोन्त-गय-मोग्गर-घाएंहिं[14] ॥ ५
जमु आरोडिउ[15] भग्गा तेण वि धरेवि ण सक्किउ विहि[16] एक्कण[17] वि ॥ ६
पचेल्लिउ[18] णिट्ठुरिय[19] घाएंहिं कह वि कह वि णउ मेल्लिउ पाणेंहिं ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेवि कुइउ[20] रक्खसद्धउ हय सगास-भेरि सण्णद्धउ ॥ ८

7. 1 P पायारह. 2 P दुवारह. 3 P S दरिसवि 4 P णिप्पदु, णिफ्फदु. 5 A माहागउ. 6 A धुत्ते. 7 P °मरट्टु. 8 S मोक्खु. 9 P परमु. 10 P S जिणद, A जिणिंदे 11 A गइंदे. 12 A भलि २ पभणिउ. 13 A चलण 14 S वामगुट्टे, A वामगुट्टे 15 S चप्पिउ 16 A मारूढ. 17 S महायउ. 18 A वियारणु 19 P लाविउ, S लायउ. 20 A याम 21 P वंदें, A विंदे. 22 A मभो सु वि सारणु 23 P S मारिचसहोयरु. 24 A °रसेणि 25 P S णाहि 26 P णच्चाइयउ.

8. 1 P S णाउ 2 P जेत्थु सिमिरे, S जेत्थु समरे 3 S °अणुरायउ 4 A इक्कु 5 S पराइयउ 6 P °रोल्लिय. 7 P S णवेविणु वुत्तउ. 8 P किक्किधहो, A किक्किधेहि. 9 S तणएहिं. 10 S कणएहिं 11 A मुसुंढि. 12 S °णारायहिं 13 S चक्क°. 14 P S °घायहिं. 15 P S भारोडिवि. 16 A विहिं. 17 S A एक्कण. 18 P पचल्लिय, S पचल्लिय 19 P णाल्लिहि, S पाणेहिं. 20 S कुपउ

[७] १ एकेनां पूर्वेणाम् २ रावणेन. ३ शुकसारणनामौ.
[८] १ कटके. २ भाग. ३ धान्य.

|| घत्ता ||

चन्दहासु करयलें करेंवि स-विमाणु[21] स-चलु संचल्लियउ ।
महि उद्धेप्पिणु मयरहरु आयासहों णं उत्थल्लियउ[22] ॥ ९

[९]

कोवे[1]-दवग्गि-पलित्तु पधाइउ[2] [3]णिविसें तं जम-णयरु पराइउ[4] ॥ १
पेक्खइ[5] सत्त णरय अइ-रउरव उट्ठिय-धारधार-हाहारव ॥ २
पेक्खइ णइ वइतरणि[6] वहन्ती[7] रस-वस-सोणिय-सलिलु वहन्ती ॥ ३
पेक्खइ गय-पय-पेल्लिज्जन्तइँ[8] सुहड-सिरइँ टसत्ति[9] भिज्जन्तइँ[10] ॥ ४
पेक्खइ णर-मिहुणइँ कन्दन्तइँ सम्वलि-रुक्ख धराविज्जन्तइँ[11] ॥ ५
पेक्खइ अप्पण-जीव छिज्जन्तइँ छणछण-सद्दें पउलिज्जन्तइँ ॥ ६
कुम्भीपाकें के वि[12] पचन्ता[13] एय[14] विविह-दुक्खइँ पावन्ता ॥ ७
सयल वि मम्भीसेंवि मेल्लाविय[15] जमउरि[16]-रक्खवाल घल्लाविय[17] ॥ ८

|| घत्ता ||

कहिउ कियन्तहों[18] किङ्करेंहिं[19] 'वइतरणि भग्ग णासिय णरय ।
विद्धंसिउ असिपत्त-वणु[20] छोडाविय णरवर-वन्दि-सय ॥ ९

[१०]

अच्छइ एउ देव णारकउ मत्त-गइन्द[1]-विन्दु णं थक्कउ' ॥ १
तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ जमराणउ[2] 'केण जियन्तु धत्तु अप्पाणउ[3] ॥ २
कासु कियन्त-मित्तु खणि रुट्ठउ कासु कालु आसण्णु परिट्ठिउ ॥ ३
जें[6] णरे-वन्दि-विन्दु छोडाविउ असिपत्तं-वणु अण्णु मोडाविउ ॥ ४
सत्त वि णरय जेण विद्धंसिय जें[1] वइतरणि वहंति विणासिय ॥ ५
तहों दरिसावमि अज्जु जमत्तणु' एम भणेंवि[11] णीसरिउ स-साहणु ॥ ६
महिसासणु[12] दण्डुग्गय-पहरणु कंसण-देहु गुञ्जाहल-लोयणु ॥ ७
केत्तिउ भीसणत्तु वण्णिज्जइ 'मिच्चु[14] उज्जु पुणु कहों उवमिज्जइ ॥ ८

21 P S सविमाणु 22 A सचलउ. 23 A उत्थल्लिउ.

9. 1 P S कोह° 2 S पधावउ, A पधाविउ 3 P णिवस, A णिविसिं. 4 S पराइउ. 5 S पेवइ 6 A वरणि 7 A णीसइवती. 8 P पेल्लिज्जतए, S A पेल्लिज्जइ 9 S सघिहि. 10 P भिज्जतए, A भेज्जइ 11 P धराविज्जइ, S धराविज्जइ. 12 P णवरि, S णवरे 13 S मचवा. 14 P S एवविहइ 15 A मेल्लाविय. 16 A जमपरि. 17 A पेल्लाविय. 18 A कयतहो. 19 S ककरेहिं, A किंकारिहि 20 P °वणु corrected to चणु, S °वणु

10 1 S गयविंदु. 2 A जमराणउ. 3 P A अप्पाणउ 4 P कयत°. 5 S रुट्ठउ, A रुट्ठउ. 6 A ज. 7 P S णरवदिंवदु, A नरविंदवदि 8 S असिपवणु 9 A जेण. 10 S एव. 11 P S A भणिवि. 12 A महिसारूढुदडग्गय°. 13 S कसणु देहु गुजाहलु लोयणु. 14 A मिच्च.

[१०] १ मृत्यु.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जमु जम-सासणु जम-करणु   जम-उरि जम-दण्डु समोत्थरइ ।
एक्कु जि[14] तिहुअणे पलय-करु   पुणु पच्छ वि रणमुहें को धरइ ॥ ९

[११]

जं जम-करणु दिट्ठु भय-भीसणु   धाइउ तं असहन्तु विहीसणु ॥ १
णवर दसाणणेणं ओसारिउ   अप्पुणु पुणु कियन्तु हक्कारिउ ॥ २
'अरें माणव वलु वलु विण्णासँहि   मुहियएँ जं जसु णासु पयासँहि ॥ ३
इन्दहों पाव तुज्झु णिक्करुणहों   ससिहें पेयकहों धणयहों वरुणहों ॥ ४
सेवहँ कुल-कियन्तु हउँ आइउ   थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि अघाइउ' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेविणु वइरि-खयंकरु   जमेंण मुक्कु रणें दण्डु भयंकरु ॥ ६
धाइउ धगधगन्तु आयासें   एन्तु खुरप्पें छिण्णु दसासें ॥ ७
सयं-सय-खण्डु करेप्पिणु पाडिउ   णाइँ कियन्त-मडप्फरु साडिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

धणुहरु लेवि तुरन्तएंण   सर-जालु विसज्जिउ भासुरउ ।
तं पि[29] णिवारिउ रावणेंण   जामाएं जिह खलु सासुरउ ॥ ९

[१२]

पुणु वि पुणु वि विणिवारिय-घणयहों भिडन्तहों रयणासव-तणयहों ॥ १
दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-संधाणु ण णावइ   णवर सिलीमुह-धोरणि धावइ ॥ २
जाणें जाणें हएँ हएँ गय-गयवरे   छत्तें छत्तें धएँ धएँ रहें रहवरें ॥ ३
भडें भडें मउडें मउडें करें करयलें चलणें चलणें सिरें सिरें उरें उरयलें ॥ ४
भग्गिय वाण कडुआविय-साहणु   णट्ठु जमो वि विहुरु णिप्पहरणु ॥ ५
सरहहों हरिणु जेम उव्वाइउ   [13]णिविसें दाहिण-सेढि[14] पराइउ ॥ ६

15 A वि. 16 S तिहुअण, A तिहुअणे. 17 P S रणवहे.

11. 1 S धावउ. 2 S दसाणणे, A दसाणेण. 3 S ओसरिउ. 4 ■ वलु. 5 विण्णासहिं. 6 A वि. 7 A जमनाउ. 8 ■ पयासहिं, A पगासहिं. 9 P ■ तुज्झु पाव. 10 A missing. 11 P S सन्वहो. 12 P कियंत corrected to क°, A कयंत. 13 S आवउ. 14 S थाहिं. 15 A जाहिं. 16 S अघायउ. 17 A णिसुणेवि धराइ भयंकरु. 18 ■ मुक. 19 ■ आयासें हैं. 20 यतु. 21 A खुरप्पें. 22 S दसासे. 23 P सइं. 24 S णाइं. 25 S A कयंत. 26 P मडुप्फरु. 27 P S धणहरु. 28 ■ विसज्जउ. 29 A त विणिवारिउ. 30 S जामाय, A जामएं. 31 A जिह.

12. 1 A विणवहो. 2 P सिलीमुहॅ°. 3 S हय हय. 4 P S °गयवर. 5 S धय धय. ■ P S रह°. 7 ■ °रहवर. 8 P S विहुरु. 9 P णिप्पहरणु. 10 P S सरहउ. 11 ■ हरिण. 12 S उव्वायउ. 13 A णिविसे. 14 P S °सेढि.

[११] १ एतमेव यथा. २ आनेः.
[१२] १ रावणस—विनिवारितो घनदो येन. २ (P.'s reading) रथरहितः.

तहिं रहणेउर-पुरवर-सारहों इन्दहों कहिउ अण्णु सहसारहों ॥ ७
'सुरवइ लइ अप्पणउ पहुत्तणु अण्णहों केहों वि समप्पि जमत्तणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मालि-सुमालिहिं[16] पोत्तएहिं[17] दरिसाविउ[18] केह[19] वि ण महु मरणु ।
सज्जएं[20] तुज्झु सुराहिवइ घणएण वि लइयउ तव-चरणु' ॥ ९

[१३]

तं णिसुणेवि जम-वयणु असुन्दरु किर णिग्गइ सण्णहेंवि पुरन्दरु ॥ १
अग्गएं ताम मन्ति थिउ 'भेसइ' 'जो पहु सो सयलाइँ गवेसइ ॥ २
तुहुँ पुणु धावइ णाइँ अयाणउ सो जें कमागउ लङ्कहें राणउ ॥ ३
तुम्हेंहिं मालिहें कालें भुत्ती मण्डु मण्डु जिह पर-कुलउत्ती ॥ ४
ताहें [10]जें पढमु जुत्तु पहरेवउ णउ उक्खन्धें पइँ जाएवउ ॥ ५
देहि[13] ताम ओहामिय-छायहों सुरसगीग-णगरु जमरायहों ॥ ६
भुत्तु आसि जं मय-मारिच्चेंहि' एमं भणेवि णियत्तिउ भिच्चेंहिं ॥ ७
दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्छुरयहों किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूररयहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउ लङ्कहें सवडंमुहउ णहें लग्गु[18] विमाणु मणोहरउ[19] ।
तोयदवाहण-वंस-दलु णं कालें वड्ढिउ[20] दीहरउ ॥ ९

[१४]

भीसण-मयरहरोवरि[1] जन्ते उज्झसिहामणि-छाया-भन्ते ॥ १
परिपुच्छिउ सुमालि दिण्णुत्तरु 'किं णहयलु' 'णं णं रयणायरु' ॥ २
'किं तमु किं तमालतरु-पन्तिउ' 'णं[3] णं इन्दणील मणि-कन्तिउ' ॥ ३
'किं पयाउ कीर-रिन्छोलिउ' 'णं णं मरगय-पवणालोलिउ' ॥ ४
'किं महियलें पडियइँ रवि-किरणइँ' 'णं णं सूरकन्ति-मणि-रयणइँ' ॥ ५

15 S कहि 16 P °सुमालिहि, A °सुमालिहे 17 S पोत्तयहिं 18 A दरिसावि. 19 S कहि वि, A wanting 20 P सज्जइ.

13 1 PS ताव 2 A मेस 3 P S सयलो इ, A सयलाइ. 4 P S काइ. 5 A अयाणउ. 6 S A राणउ 7 1 S तुम्हइ 8 A मरणे 9 A मड मड. 10 P S जि 11 P S दुत्तु. 12 P S उक्खधइ 13 S देइ 14 P एव, S एव 15 P S उच्छरयहो 16 P गय. 17 P A सवड-मुहउ. 18 P S लग्ग विमाणि 19 P मणोहरउ 20 P S वड्ढिउ

14. 1 P S °रोपरि 2 A °मते 3 A ण ण 4 P S रिन्छोलिउ. 5 P पाव°, S पायग°. 6 A सूरकंत°.

[१३] १ बृहस्पतिनामा मन्त्री २ मरणं.
[१४] १ मरगत (?)-मणि-प्रवाल-पङ्क्ति .

'किं गय-घडउ गिल-गिल्लोलउ'　'णं णं जलणिहि-जल-कल्लोलउ' ॥ ६
'स-ववसाय जाय किं महिहरें'　'णं णं परिभमन्ति जलें जलयरें' ॥ ७
एम चवन्त पत्त लंकाउरि　जा तिकूड-महिहर-सिहरोवरि ॥ ८
जणु णीसरिउ सयु परिओसें　दियवर-पणइ-तूर-णिग्घोसें ॥ ९
णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सद्द-पउत्तिहि　सेसा-अग्घपत्त-जल-जुत्तिहिं ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

लङ्काहिवइ पइट्ठु पुरें　परिवड्ढु पट्टु अहिसेउ किउ ।
जिह सुरवइ सुरवर-पुरिहिं　तिहं रज्जु सं इं भु ञ्जन्तु थिउ ॥ ११

*

[१२. बारहमो संधि]*

पभणइ दहवयणु　दीहर-णयणु　णिय-अत्थाणें णिविट्ठउ ।
'कहहों कहहों णरहों　विज्जाहरहों　अज्ज वि कवणु अणिट्ठउ' ॥ १

[१]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम्पइ को वि णरु　सिर-सिहरें-चडाविय-उभय-करु ॥ १
'परमेसर तुज्झ दुट्ठु खलु　चन्दोयरु णामें अतुल-बलु ॥ २
सो इन्दहों तणिय केर करेवि　पायाल-लङ्क थिउ पइसरेंवि' ॥ ३
अवरेक्कें वोल्लिउ णरवरेंण　'किं सक्कें किं चन्दोयरेंण ॥ ४
सुपन्ति कुमार अण्ण पवर　उच्छुरयहों णन्दण णील-णल' ॥ ५
अण्णेक्कें वुच्चइ 'दउं कहमि　दो-पासिउ जइ ण पाप लहसि ॥ ६
किक्किंधपुरिहिं करि-पवरें-भुउ　णामेण वालि सूररय-सुउ ॥ ७
जा पारिहविउ मइं दिट्ठ तहो　मा तिहुयणे णउ अण्णहों णरहो ॥ ८

7 s [illegible], 8 s [illegible]. 9 P [illegible], s [illegible]. 10 A [illegible]. 11 s [illegible]. 12 P A [illegible]. 13 P [illegible]. 14 P °[illegible]°. 15 P s °[illegible]. 16 s [illegible]. 17 P s [illegible].

* Henceforth only those variant readings are recorded which are significant from the point of view of grammar, metre or sense. Obviously corrupt or mere orthographic variants, if not otherwise significant, are mostly ignored. The Instr. Sin. forms in [illegible] are given in A mostly without the Anusvāra. These are not recorded.

1. 1 A [illegible]. 2 P [illegible]. 3 P s [illegible]. 4 A [illegible]. 5 P [illegible]. 6 s [illegible]. 7 P s [illegible], P. marginally, '[illegible]' [illegible]. 8 A '[illegible]'. 9 P s [illegible]. 10 A [illegible].

१ [illegible] (१).
[१] [illegible].

॥ घत्ता ॥

रहु वाहेंवि अरुणु हय हणेंवि पुणु जा जोयणु विण पावइ ।
ता मेरुहें भमेंवि जिणवरु णवेंवि तेहिं जें[12] पडीवउ आवइ ॥ ९

[२]

तहों जे वलु तं ण पुरन्दरहों ण कुवेरहों वरुणहों ससहरहों ॥ १
मेरु वि टालइ वद्धामरिसु तहों अण्णु णराहिउ तिण-सरिसु ॥ २
कइलास-महीहरु कहि मि गउ तहिं सम्मउ णामें लइउ वउ ॥ ३
णिग्गन्थु मुएवि विसुद्ध-मइ अण्णहों इन्दहों वि णाहिं णमइ ॥ ४
तं तेहउ पेक्खेवि गीढ-भउ पवज्ज लेवि गउ सूररउ ॥ ५
'महु होसइ केण वि कारणेंण समरङ्गणु समउ दसाणणेंण' ॥ ६
अवरेक्कें वुत्तु 'ण इमु घडइ कइवंसिउ किं अम्हहुं भिडइ ॥ ७
सिरिकण्ठहों लग्गेवि मित्तइय अण्णु वि उवयार-सयहिं लइय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अहवइ वाणर वि सुरवर-णर वि रत्तुप्पल-दल-णयणहों ।
ता सयल वि सुहड जा समर-ज्झडं णाउ णिएन्ति दहवयणहों ॥ ९

[३]

तं वालि-सल्लु हियवएँ धरेंवि तो रावणु अप्पण वोल्ल करेंवि ॥ १
गउ एक्क-दिवसें सुर-सुन्दरिहें जा अवहरणेण तणूयरिहें ॥ २
ता हरेंवि णीय कुल-भूसणेंहिं चन्दणहि ह(व?)रिय खर-दूसणेंहिं ॥ ३
णासन्त णिएवि सहोयरेंण णयरेणालङ्कारोदएण ॥ ४
णं उयरें छुहेंवि रक्खिय-सरणु किय(?) तेहि मि चन्दोयरें-मरणु ॥ ५
विणिवाइउ अत्थाणें जें थिउ जो दुक्किउ सो तं वारु णिउ ॥ ६
कुढें लग्गउ जं रयणियर-वलु रह-तुरय-णाय-णरवर-पवलु ॥ ७

11 P A तहि, s wanting. 12 s wanting.

2. 1 The middle portion of the folio in P giving the rest of this Kadavaka and the next Kadavaka is repaired and rewritten in a clumsy hand. Therein initially only न appears. 2 P S णाहि. 3 S A णमइ. 4 P S गीढभउ. 5 P न इउ, S न घेउ. 6 P S किह भडह. 7 S भिडइ. 8 P उवयार°. 9 S सुरवर वि. 10 P °समइ, A °महासमह.

3. 1 S °सह. 2 P S A हियवइ. 3 P S सो. 4 P S अप्पणु, A अप्प. 5 P marginally adds णु to वोल्ल. 6 S चन्दणवि. 7 P सहोयरेण, A सहोयरिण. 8 P S °रोदएण. 9 A उवरि. 10 A चन्दोयर°. 11 P S °णरवरपवलु.

[२] १ सम्यक्त्वनामा मत गृहीतवान्. २ (P's reading) संवलित अचिरम्.
[३] १ (P's reading) नष्टोदतवन्त- (?). २ पटाळङ्कारा. ३ कृत ४ निजाय नीत.

अलहन्तु वारु तं णिप्पसरु गउ वलेँवि पडीवउ णियं-णयरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

छुडु छुडु दहवयणु परितुट्ठ-मणु किर स-कलत्तउ आवइ ।
उम्मण-दुम्मणउँ असुहावणउ णिय-घरु ताम विहावइ ॥ ९

[४]

तुरमाणें केण वि वज्जरिउ खर-दूसण-कण्णा-दुच्चरिउ ॥ १
अत्थक्कएँ आयम्बिर-णयणु कुद्धें लग्गइ स-रहसु दहवयणु ॥ २
करेँ धरिउ ताम मन्दोवरिएँ णं गङ्गा-वाहु जउण-सरिएँ ॥ ३
'परमेसर कहोँ वि ण अप्पणिय जिह कण्ण तेम पर-भायणियं ॥ ४
एक्के इ करवाल-भयङ्करहुँ चउदह सहास विज्जाहरहुँ ॥ ५
जइ आण-वडीवा होन्ति पुणु सो घरेँ अच्छन्तिएँ कवणु गुणु ॥ ६
पट्ठवहि महन्ता मुएँवि रणु कण्णहेँ करन्तु पाणिग्गहणु' ॥ ७
तं वयणु सुणेँवि मारिच्च-मय पेसिय दहवयणेँ तुरिअ गय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहिं विवाहु किउ खरु रज्जेँ थिउ अणुराहएँ विज्ज-संहिउ ।
वणेँ णिवसन्तियहेँ वय-वेन्तियहेँ सुउ उप्पण्णु विराहिउ ॥ ९

[५]

एत्थन्तरेँ जम-जूरावणेँण तं सलु धरेँप्पिणु रावणेँण ॥ १
पट्ठविउ महामइ दूउ तहिं सुग्गीव-सहोयरु वालि जहिं ॥ २
वोल्लाविउ थाएँवि अहिमुहेँण 'हउँ एम विसज्जिउ दहमुहेँण ॥ ३
एक्कुणवीस-रज्जन्तरइँ मिलइयएँ गयइँ णिरन्तरइँ ॥ ४
कोँ वि किक्किंधवल्लु णामेण चिरु सिरिकण्ठ-कज्जेँ थिउ देवि सिरु ॥ ५
पावमउ परिणाविउ अमरपहु जेँ धएँहिं लिहाविउ कइ-णियहु ॥ ६

12 A ऍ. 13 Hereafter P marignally adds the following lines: अणुराहा चंदोयरहो पिया परिपुण्णगब्भ वणे कहिमि गया । They were originally written in the beginning of the next Kadavaka. But there they are deleted. S also reads these lines at the beginning of the next Kadavaka. They do not occur in A. 14 P S दुम्मणदुम्मणउ. 15 P S A असुहावणउं.

4. 1 A मंदोयरिए. 2 P S तेम. 3 P S °भायणीय. 4 P S लिग्गइ. 5 A गणु. 6 S दहवयणइं, S दहवयण थ. 7 P S णवर, P marginally, 'तुरिय' पाठे. 8 P S तेहिं, तहिं. 9 P S खर. 10 A वि अणाहिव. 11 P वयवंतियहु, S वयवंतियहो, A सुयवंतियहे.

5. 1 A जग°. 2 P S A हूव. 3 P S °रज्जहाइ. 4 P S मिलइए. 5 P S णिरवराइं. 6 P सिरिकंठे. 7 A धयइ.

दहमउ कइ-केयणु सिरि-सहिउ एयारहमउँ पडिवलु कहिउ ॥ ७
बारहमउ णयणाणन्दयरु तेरहमउ सयराणन्दु वरु ॥ ८
चउदहमउ गिरि-किंवेरवलु (?) पण्णारहमउ णन्दणु अजउ ॥ ९
सोलहमउँ पुणु को वि उवहिरउ तडिकेस-विगमे किउ तेण तउ ॥ १०
सत्तारहमउ किक्किन्धु पुणु तहोँ कवणु सुकेसे ण किउ गुणु ॥ ११
अट्ठारहमउ पुणु सूररउ जसु भज्जेंवि तहोँ पइसारु कउ ॥ १२
तुहुँ एवहिँ एक्कुणवीसमउ अणुहुञ्जे रज्जु मणेँ मुएवि मउ ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

आउ णिहालेँ मुहुँ तं णमहि तहुँ गम्पि दसाणण-राणउ ।
जेण देइ पयत्तु चउरङ्ग-बलु इन्दहोँ उवरि पयाणउ ॥ १४

[६]

जं किउ जयकारु णाम-गहणु तं पवर वेलेंवि थिउ अण्ण-मणु ॥ १
ण करेइ कण्णेँ वयणाइँ पहु जिह पर-पुरिसहोँ सु-कुलीण-वहु ॥ २
एत्थन्तरेँ दहमुह-दूअऍण अच्चन्त-विलक्खीहूअऍण ॥ ३
णिब्भच्छिउ मेलेंवि सयण किय 'जो को वि णमेसइ तासु सिय ॥ ४
णीसरु तुहुँ आयहोँ पट्टणहोँ णं तो भिंडु परऍ दसाणणहोँ' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेवि कोव-करम्बिऍण पडिदोच्छिउ सीहविलम्बिऍण ॥ ६
'अरेँ वालि देउ कि पइँ ण सुउ महु महिहरु जेण भुअहिँ विहुउ ॥ ७
जो णिमिसद्धेण मिहिवि कमइ चत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जासु महाजसेंण रणेँ अणवसेंण धवलीहूअउ तिहुयणु ।
तासु मियंइहोँ अब्भिट्टहोँ कवणु गहणु किर रावणु' ॥ ९

8 This and the next two distichs wanting in A. 9 s एयारहमउ. 10 P णयणा°. 11 A पण्णारहमउ 12 P क वि, s कुवि. 13 s अट्ठारहमउ. 14 P s किउ. 15 P s एम्वहि. 16 A रज्ज 17 P A मुहु. 18 A °राणउ 19 P उवरि. 20 A पयाणउ

6. 1 A टेवि 2 A पहु 3 A °पुरिसहु 4 A °वहु 5 P मेल्हवि, s मेल्लवि, A मेल्लिवि- 6 P भिड. 7 P भुए विहुओ, s भुवेहि हुउ. 8 P पिहिमि 9 P A कमइ 10 A चेयारि. 11 s A परिभमइ 12 s महा° 13 P s मियइहो. 14 P अभिड्डहो, s अब्भिड्डहो.

[५] १ वियोगे २ मद

[६] १ पराङ्मुख. २ सज्जनकिया. ३ प्रभाते. ४ मन्त्रिणामेदम् ५ भूमौ इव (?). ६ अ-परवरीकृतेन.

[७]

सो दूउ कडुय-वयणासि-हउ   सामरिसु दसासहों पासु गउ ॥ १
'किं बहुएं एत्तिउ कहिउ मइँ   तिण-समउ वि ण गणइ वालि पइँ' ॥ २
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेंण   वुच्चइ रयणायर-रव-गिरेंण ॥ ३
'जइ रण-मुहें माणु ण मलमि तहों तो छित्त पायँ रयणासवहों' ॥ ४
आरुहेंवि पइज्ज पयट्टु पहु   णं कहों वि विरुद्धउ कूर-गहु ॥ ५
थिउ पुप्फविमाणें मणोहरऍं   णं सिद्धु सिद्धालऍं सुन्दरऍं ॥ ६
करें णिम्मलु चन्दहासु धरिउ   णं घण-णिसण्णु तडि-विप्फुरिउ ॥ ७
णीसारिउं पुर-परमेसरेंण   णीसरिय वीर णिमिसन्तरेंण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'अग्गहुँ पय-भरेंण   णिरु णिट्ठुरेंण   मं मरउ धरणि वराइय'।
एत्तिय-कारणेंण   गयणङ्गणेंण   णावइ सुहड पराइय ॥ ९

[८]

एत्तहें वि समर-दुज्जोहणिहिं   चउदहहिं णरिन्द-अक्खोहणिहिं ॥ १
सण्णहेंवि वालि णीसरिउ किह   मज्जाय-विवज्जिउ जलहि जिह ॥ २
पणवेप्पिणु विण्णि वि अतुल-बल   'थियं अग्गिम-खन्धेंहिं णील-णल ॥ ३
थिरइउ ओरायणु रणें अचलु   पहिलउ जें णिविडु पायाल-वलु ॥ ४
पुणु पच्छऍं हिलिहिलन्त स-भय   खर-खुरेंहिं खणन्त खोणि तुरय ॥ ५
पुणु सइलें-सिहरें-सण्णिह सेयहं   पुणु मय-विहलङ्घल हत्थि-हड ॥ ६
पुणु णरवइ वर-करवाल-धर   आसण्ण तुरङ तो रयणियर ॥ ७
रिउ समरें भिडन्ति भिडन्ति जाइ   थिय अन्तरें मेन्ति सुणिउण-भड ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'वालि-दसाणणहों   जुज्झन्त-मणहों   एउ काइँ ण गवेसहों।
किं[14] सपें वन्धवँहुँ   पुणु केण समुँ   पच्छऍं रज्जु करेसहों ॥ ९

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7. 1 P [illegible] 2 S [illegible]. 3 S [illegible]. 4 P [illegible]. 5 S [illegible]. 6 P [illegible]. 7 A [illegible]. 8 P S [illegible], A [illegible]. 9 S [illegible]. 10 P [illegible], A [illegible].

8. 1 P [illegible], S [illegible]. 2 S [illegible]. 3 P [illegible], A [illegible]. 4 This [illegible] is missing in A. 5 P S [illegible]. 6 P [illegible], S [illegible]. 7 A [illegible]. 8 P S [illegible]. 9 A [illegible]. 10 S [illegible]. 11 P S [illegible]. 12 S [illegible], A [illegible]. 13 A [illegible]. 14 S [illegible], A [illegible]. 15 P S A [illegible]. 16 A [illegible].

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[८] १ [illegible]. २ [illegible] (I). ३ [illegible]. ४ [illegible].

[९]

जो कित्तिधवलें-सिरिकण्ठ किउ किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहिँ विद्धि णिउ ॥ १
तं खयहो णेहु मा णेहें-तरु जइ धरेंवि¹ ण सक्कहों रोस-भरु ॥ २
तो बे वि परोप्परु सत्थरहों जो को वि जिणइ जयकारु तहों'² ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि वालि-देउ चवइ 'सुन्दरु भणन्ति लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ४
खउ जुज्झु वं मज्झु वं णिवडउ जिम धुंव जिम मन्दोवरि रडउ ॥ ५
कि बहुँएहिँ जीवेंहिँ घाइएँहिँ बन्धव-सयणेंहिँ विणिवाइएँहि ॥ ६
लइ पहरु पहरु जइ अत्थि छलु पेक्खेंहुँ तुह विज्जेंहुँ तणउ बलु' ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि समर-सएहिँ थिरु वायरेंवि लग्गु वीसद्ध-सिरु ॥ ८
आमेल्लिय विज्ज महोयरिय (?) फणि-फण-फुक्कार दिन्ति गइय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

वालि भीसणिय अहि-णासणिय गारुड-विज्ज विसज्जिय ।
उत्त-पहुत्तियएँ कुल-उत्तियएँ णं पुण्णालि परज्जिय ॥ १०

[१०]

दहवयणें गरुड-परायणिय पम्मुक्क विज्ज णारायणिय ॥ १
गय-सङ्ख-चक्क सारङ्ग-धरि चउ भुअ गरुडासण-गमणें करि ॥ २
सुररय-सुपण वि सभरिय णामेण विज्ज माहेसरिय ॥ ३
कङ्काल-कराल तिसूल-करि ससि-गउरि-गङ्ग-खट्टङ्ग-धरि' ॥ ४
किर अवर विसज्जइ दहवयणु सय-खण्ड परिअञ्चेवि रणु ॥ ५
स-विमाणु स-खग्गु महाबलेंण उच्चाइउ दाहिण-करयलेंण ॥ ६
ण कुञ्जर-करेंणं कमलु परु ण वाहुवलीसें चक्कहरु ॥ ७
णं हें दुन्दुहि ताडिय सुरयणेंण किउ कलयलु कइधय-साहणेंण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

माणु मलेवि तहों लङ्काहिवहों वड्ढु पद्दु सुग्गीवहों ।
'करि जयकारु तुहुँ अणुभुञ्जे सुहुँ भिच्चु होहि दहगीवहों ॥ ९

9 1 S कित्तिधवलु 2 P S णेहु 3 P धरवि, S धरवि 4 P A जिणइ 5 S भणेट 6 P S कि 7 A जम्बउ 8 A रडइ 9 P पेक्खउ corrected to पक्खउ, S पेक्खहु 10 S विज्जहे, A विज्जहु 11 P S फणफणि° 12 P S °पउत्तियए

10 1 P S दहवयणें 2 P पमुक्क 3 P S °गमणु 4 S विज्जु 5 P S °करी, A °धरि. 6 P S गोरि 7 A करे 8 P S सुखग्गु 9 A °बलेण 10 A कमलु 11 P S सुरवरेण 12 P S कइदय 13 S चड्डु

[९] १ धुवा, वालि-स्त्री २ सर्पिणीविद्या

[११]

महु तणउं सीसु पुणु दुण्णमउ जिह मोक्ख-सिहरु सयुत्तमउ ॥ १
पणवेप्पिणु तिलोकाहिवइ सामण्णहों अण्णहों णउ णवई ॥ २
महु तणिय पिहिवि[5]ं तुहुँ भुञ्जि पहुँ रिज्झउ कइ-जाउहाण-णियहु ॥ ३
अण्णु मि[7]ं जो पइँ उवयारुं किउ तायहों कारणें जमराउ जिउ ॥ ४
तहों मइँ किय पडिउवयारे-किय आवग्गी भुञ्जहि राय-सिय ॥ ५
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु तुरिउ तहिँ गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिँ ॥ ६
तवचरणु लइउ तणय-मणेण उप्पण्णउँ रिद्धिउ तक्खणेण ॥ ॥ ७
अणुदिणु जिणन्तु इन्दिय-वइरि गउ तित्थुं जेत्थु कइलास-गिरि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

उप्परि[11] चडिउ तहों अट्ठावयहों पञ्च-महाव्वयें-धारउ ।
अत्तावणें-सिलहें तासय इलहें णं थिउ वालि भडारउ ॥ ९

[१२]

पच्चहें सिरिप्पह मइणि तहों सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाणणहों ॥ १
चोल्लाविउ गउ लङ्का-णयरें णल-णील विसज्जिय किक्क-पुरें ॥ २
सुउ धुय-महपयिहें संथविउ ससिकिरणु णियङ्ग-रज्जें थविउ ॥ ३
तहिँ अवसरें उत्तर-सेढि-विहु विज्जाहरु णामें जलणसिहु ॥ ४
तहों धीय सुतार-णाम णरेंण मग्गिजइ दससयगइ-वरेंण ॥ ५
गुरु-वयणें तासु ण ढुक्किय सुग्गीवहों णवर परिट्ठविय ॥ ६
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु दसंसयगइहें वि[7]ं विरहग्गि गुरु ॥ ७
पजलइ उप्पायइ कलमलउ उण्हउ ▪ सुहाइ ण सीयलउ ॥ ८
उव्वेन्तउ कहि मि पइट्ठु वर्णे साहन्तु विज्ज थिउ एक्क-मणें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताइँ मि धणें-पउरें किक्किन्धें-पुरें अङ्गङ्गय वड्ढन्तइँ ।
थियइ रयेंण[इँ] णेइँ वेण्णि वि जणाइँ रज्जु सइँ भुञ्जन्तइँ ॥ १० ॥

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11. 1 P सणउ. 2 P S दुण्णमउ, A दुक्खउ 3 Folio no 34 containing the text from मोक्खसिहरु upto दुक्खियमरणति° (XIII 4,4) is missing in P. 4 S णमइ. 5 S पिहिमि. 6 A पडु. 7 A वि. 8 S उवगाउ. 9 S पडिकमयार°. 10 A उप्पण्णउ. 11 A इणगु. 12 S जेत्थ केम्ब. 13 A उप्परे. 14 S °महव्वय°. 15 S आतावणे 16 वाहुवली°.

12. 1 A सिरिप्पह. 2 S A चोल्लाविउ. 3 S A °णयरि. 4 A धुम. 5 S मणिवइ. 6 S पाढुविय. 7 A येन वि परिणिय णिययपुरु. 8 S °गइहे. 9 S wanting. 10 A उउकमलउ. 11 S भम्मउ, 12 S वणे. 13 S एकमणे. 14 A वापु वि. 15 S धण°. 16 S किविंधु 17 A रिद्धवणइ, S वड्ढाइ. 18 S रयाण, A रयण. 19 A णइ. 20 S तय. 21 S भुंजताइ, A भुंजंताइ.

पउ० चरि० 14

[१३. तेरहमो संधि]

पेक्खेप्पिणु वालि-भडारउ रावणु रोसाऊरियउ ।[1]
पभणइ[2] 'किं मइँ जीवन्तेंण जाम ण रिउ सुसुमूरियउ' ॥ १ ॥

[१]

॥ दुवई[3] ॥

विज्जाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि णिच्चालोय-पुरवरे ।
परिणेँवि[4] चलइ जाम ता थम्भिउ पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ १
महरिसि-तव-तेएँ थिउ विमाणु णं दुक्किय-कम्म-वसेण दाणु ॥ २
णं सुक्कें[5] खीलिउ मेह-जालु णं पाउसेण कोइल-वमालु ॥ ३
णं दूसासिएँण कुडुम्ब-वित्तु णं मेच्छें[6] धरिउ महायवत्तु[7] (?) ॥ ४
णं कञ्चण-सेलें पवण-गमणु णं दाण पहावें णीय-भवणु ॥ ५
णीसद्दउ हूयउ किङ्किणीउ णं सुरएँ समत्तएँ कामिणीउ ॥ ६
घँग्घरेंहि[8] मि[9] घवघव घोसु[10] चत्तु णं गिम्भयालें[11] दद्दुरेंहुँ[12] पत्तु ॥ ७
घरवँरहुँ[13] परोप्परु हूउ चप्पु अहों[14] धरणि पजेंविणु धरणि-कम्पु ॥ ८
पडिपेल्लियँउ[15] वि [illegible] घडइ विमाणु णं महरिसि भइयएँ मुअइ पाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहडइ थरहरइ[16] ण ढुक्कइ[17] उप्परि वालि-भडाराहों ।
छुड्डु छुड्डु परिणियँउ[18] कलत्तु घँ[19] रइ-दइयहों[20] चड्डारहों[21] ॥ १०

[२]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो एत्थन्तरेंण केयं पहुणा सव[1] दिसावलोयणं ।
सव्व-दिसावलोयणेण वि रत्तुप्पलमिव णाहइणं ॥ १
'मरु कहों[2] अथक्क[एँ] कालु कुद्धु करु केण भुयङ्गम-वयणें छुद्धु ॥ २

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1. 1 A °भडारउ. 2 A पभणई. 3 Throughout, this designation occurs only in A. 4 S A परिणिवि 5 S सुक्कि, A सकें 6 S मुच्छिउ, A मच्छे. 7 S महायवत्तु, A महाइवत्तु 8 S घग्घरसहि. 9 S wanting 10 S °घोस 11 S गिम्हयालु 12 S दद्दुरइ, A दद्दुरह 13 S घरवरइ, A घरवरह. 14 A अह धरणिए 15 S पडिपल्लिओ, A पडिपेल्लियउ. 16 S पयपयइ 17 S ढुक्कइ. 18 A परिणियउ. 19 S धउ. 20 S वरइ देयहो. 21 S भडारहो, A चड्डावरहो.

2. 1 S A सव. 2 S कहे. The rest of the line is illegible in S. A कहु अयथक.

कें[3] सिरेंण पडिच्छिउ कुलिस-घाउ को णिग्गउ पञ्चाणण-मुहाउ ॥ ३
कों पइट्ठु जलन्तएँ जलण-जालें को ठिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तरालें' ॥ ४
मारिचें वुच्चइ 'देव देव स-भुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम ॥ ५
लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-बाहु अच्छइ कइलासहों उवरि साहु ॥ ६
मेरु व अकम्पु उवहि व अखोहु महियलु व बहु-क्खमु चत्त-मोहु ॥ ७
मज्झण्हें-पयङ्गु व उग्ग-तेउ तहों तव-सत्तिएँ पडिखलिउ वेउ ॥ ८
ओसारि विमाणु दयत्ति देव फुट्टइ ण जाम खलु हियउ जेम' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णाम-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु दहमुहु हेट्ठामुहु वलिउ ।
गयणङ्गणें-उच्छिहें केरउ जोवण-भारु णाइँ गलिउ ॥ १०

[३]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-तुङ्ग-सिर-घट्ठ-कन्धरो ।
पक्खय-मणि-सिलायलुच्छालिय-हल्लाविय-वसुन्धरो ॥ १

बहु-सूरकन्त-हुयवह-पलित्तु ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-किलिन्नु ॥ २
मरगय-मऊर-सवेह-वन्तु णील-मणि-पहन्धारिय-दियन्तु ॥ ३
थर-पउमराय-कर-णियर-तम्बु गय-मय-पाइ-पक्खालिय-णियम्बु ॥ ४
तरु-पडिय-पुप्फ-पहुत्त-सिहरु मयरन्द-सुरा-रस-मत्त-भमरु ॥ ५
अहि-गिलिय-गइन्द-पमुत्त-सासु सासुग्गय-मोत्तिय-धवलियासु ॥ ६
सो तेहउ गिरि-कइलासु दिट्ठु अण्णु वि मुणिवरु मुणिवर-वरिट्ठु ॥ ७
पच्चारिउ 'लइ मुणिओ सि मित्त स-कसाय-कोव-हुयवह-पलित्त ॥ ८
अज्जु वि रणु इच्छहि मइँ समाणु जइ रिसि तो किं थम्भिउ विमाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं[11] पइँ परिहव-रिणु दिण्णउँ तं स-कलत्तहो अहवमि ।
पाहाणु जेम उम्मूलेंवि कइलासु जें सायरें घिवमि' ॥ १०

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3 s किं सिरिण, A किं सरेण. 4 s जलणे 5 A कयंत°. 6 s जेव. 7 s मज्झण्ण, A मज्झण°. 8 s वेयु 9 A दहमुहु हेट्ठामुहु 10 A चलिउ. 11 s गयणगमि.

3. 1 s °तुंग°, A °तुग°. 2 A °तुच्छालियपहल्लाविय°. 3 s °सूरकंति°. 4 s °पलित्त. 5 s °किलिन्न. 6 s °मयोह°. 7 s °पोमराय°. 8 s °पडिय°. 9 A °पुत्त°. 10 s भम. 11 s A °गयंदपसुत्त°. 12 s मुणिवर. 13 s ईसाकोवहुयवह. 14 A अज्ज. 15 s जो. 16 A रिणउ.

[४]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि झत्ति पडिउ इव वालिहेँ तणेण सावेणं ।
तलु भिन्देवि पइट्ठु महिदारणियहेँ विज्जहेँ पहावेणं ॥ १

चिन्तेप्पिणु विज्ज-सहासु तेण उम्मूलिउ महिहरु दहमुहेण ॥ २
सु-पसिद्धउ सिद्धउ लद्ध-संसु णावइ दुप्पुत्ते णियय-वंसु ॥ ३
अहवइ णवन्तु दुक्किय-भरेण तइलोक्कु वखित्तुं (?) व जिणवरेण ॥ ४
अहवइ भुवइन्दें-ललन्त-णालु णीसारिउ महि-उवरहोँ वँ वालु ॥ ५
अहवइ णं वसुह महीहराइँ छोडाविय वालालुञ्चियाइँ ॥ ६
अहवइ चलचलइ भुअङ्ग-थट्टु णं धरणि-अन्त-पोट्टलु विसट्टु ॥ ७
खोल्लुक्खउ खोणि-खयालु भाइ पायालहोँ फाडिउ उअरु णाइँ ॥ ८
गिरिवरेण चलन्तें चउ समुद्द अहिमुह उत्थल्लाविय रउद्द ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं गयउ आसि णासेप्पिणु सायर-जारें माणियउँ ।
तं मण्ड हरेवि पडीवउ जलु कु-कलत्तु व आणियउँ ॥ १०

[५]

॥ दुवई ॥

सुरवर पवरकरि-कराकार-करग्गुग्गामिएँ धरे ।
भग्ग-भुयङ्ग-उग्ग-णिग्गय-विसग्गि-लग्गन्त-कन्दरे ॥ १

कत्थइँ विहडियइँ सिलायलाइँ सेइलग्गइँ कियइँ व सलहलाइँ ॥ २
कत्थइ गय णिग्गय उद्ध-सुण्ड णं धरएँ पसारिय बाहु-दण्ड ॥ ३
कत्थइ सुअ पन्तिउ उड्डियाउ णं तुट्टउ मरगय-कण्ठियाउ ॥ ४
कत्थइ भमरोलिउ धावडाउ उड्डन्ति व कइलासहोँ जडाउ ॥ ५
कत्थइ वणयर णिग्गय गुहेहिं णं वमइ महागिरि बहु-मुहेहिं ॥ ६

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4. 1 A पडिअ 2 S साविय, A साविणा 3 S तणु 4 S पइट्ठ 5 S पहाविण 6 S उद्ध 7 P तिलोक्कु, S तिल्लोक्कु, A तइलोक 8 P A खित्तु 9 A भुवइद° 10 P °उवरहो, S °ओयरहो, A °ऊवरहो वालु 11 S व 12 P S A °लुंचिआइ. 13 A °थट्टु वे दल°. 14 P S खोल्लुखउ खाणिउ खयाल भाइ 15 P S उच्छल्लाविय रउद्दु, A °रथल्लावियसमुद्द 16 S माणिअउ, S माणउ, A माणियउ. 17 P आणिउ, S आणिउ, A आणियउ

5. 1 P S °करग्गामिए धराधरे 2 A °विसग्ग°. 3 P S कत्थवि. 4 A सइलगइ. 5 P S °सोंड. 6 A धरवि 7 P °पंतिउ 8 P गुहेवि 9 A वमइ

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[४] १ नाभिनालम्, २ शिशुः ३ अतीवपातन, ४ पर्वतगर्ता ५ समुद्र, सत्कारम् (?)
[५] १ छेक, पर्वत.

उच्छलिउ कहि मि जलु धवल-धारु णं तुट्टेंवि गउ गिरिवरहों हारु ॥ ७
कत्थइ दट्टियइँ चलाय सयइँ णं तुट्टेंवि गिरि-अट्ठियइँ गयइँ ॥ ८
कत्थइ उच्छलियइँ विद्रुमाइँ णं रुहिर-फुलिङ्गइँ अहिणवाइँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि जो अण्णहों हत्थेंण णिय-थाणहों मेल्लावियउ ।
णिच्चलु ववसाय-विहूणउ कवणु ण आवइ पावियउ ॥ १०

[६]

॥ दुवई ॥

ताम फणा-कडप्प-विप्फुरिय-परिप्फुड-मणि-णिहायहो ।
आसण-कम्पु जाउ पायालयले धरणिन्द-रायहो ॥ १
अहि अवहि पउञ्जेंवि आउ तेत्थु रावणु 'कैलासुद्धरणु जेत्थु ॥ २
जहिँ मणि-सिलायलुप्पीलु फुट्टु गिरि-डिम्भहों णं कडिसरउ तुट्टु ॥ ३
जहिँ घणयर-थट्ट-मरट्टु भग्गु जहिँ वालि महारिसि सोवसग्गु ॥ ४
जल्ल-मल-पसाहिय-सयल-गत्तु विज्जा-जोगेसरु रिद्धि-पत्तु ॥ ५
तिण-कणयकोडि-सामण्ण-भाउ सुहि-सत्तु-एक्क-कारण-सहाउ ॥ ६
सो जइवरु कुञ्चिय-कर-कमेण परिअञ्चिउ णमिउ भुअङ्गमेण ॥ ७
महियल-गय-सीसायलि विहाइ किय अहिणव-कमलच्चणिय पाइँ ॥ ८
रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति णं वोहिय पुरउ पईव-पन्ति ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

पणवन्तें वंससयलोयणेंण हेट्ठामुहुँ कइलासु किउ ।
सोणिउ दह-मुहेंहिं वहन्तउ दहमुहु कुम्मागारु किउ ॥ १०

[७]

॥ दुवई ॥

जं अहिपवर-राय-गुरुभारक्कन्त-धरेण पेल्लिओ ।
दस-दिसिवह-भरन्तु दहवयणें घोराराउ मेल्लिओ ॥ १

10 P S वढ. 11 P S A तुट्टिवि. 12 S °फुट्टिगई. 13 P S अण्ण सहत्थेण, A अण्णाहे सहत्थेण. 14 A °ठाणहो.

6. 1 P फड्डा°. 2 P S °परिफुड° 3 P पायालए ता, S पायालहो ता 4 A रावण कैलास°. 5 P S A जहि 6 S सिलायले पीडु 7 P S °थट्टु कडय. 8 P S °मरट्ट. 9 P °पसाहिय°. 10 S °गत्तु 11 P पत्तु, S पत्तु. 12 S °करेण 13 A परिअंचेवि णविउ. 14 S विहाइ. 15 P °विप्फुरन्ति. 16 P पईव°. 17 S हेट्ठामुह, A हेट्ठामुह 18 A सोणिउ. 19 A मुहवडु. 20 A कुम्मायारु.

7. 1 P S A मेल्लिउ.

[६] १ धरणेंद्रेण.
[७] १ धरणेन्द्र.

तं सद्दु सुणेवि मणोहरेण सुरवर-करि-कुम्भ-पयोघरेण ॥ २
केऊर-हार-णेउर-धरेण खणखणखणन्त-कङ्कण-करेण ॥ ३
कञ्ची-कलाव-रङ्खोलिरेण[2] मुहं-कमलासंत्तिन्दिन्दिरेण ॥ ४
विब्भम-विलास-भूभङ्गुरेण हाहारउ किउ अन्तेउरेण ॥ ५
'हा हा दहमुह जय-सिरि-णिवास दहवयण दसाणण हा दसास ॥ ६
वीसद्ध-गीव वीसद्ध-जीह दससिर सुरवर-सारङ्ग-सीह' ॥ ७
मन्दोवरि पभणइ 'चारु-चित्त अहों वालि-भडारा करें परित्त" ॥ ८
उक्कसहों जाइ ण जीउ जाम भत्तार-भिक्ख महुँ देहि ताम' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं कलुण-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु धरणिन्दें उद्धरिउ धरु ।
मघ-रोहिणि-उत्तर-पत्तेण अङ्गारेण व अम्बुहरु ॥ १०

[८]

॥ दुवई ॥

सेल-विसाल-मूल-तल-तोलिउ लङ्काहिउ विणिग्गओ ।
केसरि-पहर-णहर-खर-चवडण-चुक्को इव महग्गओ ॥ १
लुअ-केसर-उक्खय-णह-णिहाउ णं गिरि-गुह मुएँवि मइन्दु आउ ॥ २
कुण्डलिय सीसं कर-चरण-जुम्मु णं पायालहों णीसरिउ कुम्मु ॥ ३
कङ्कसउ झड-णिसुढिय-फडं-कडप्पु णं गरुड मुहहों णीसरिउ सप्पु ॥ ४
मयलञ्छणु दूसिउ तेय-मन्दु णं राहु मुहहों णीसरिउ चन्दु ॥ ५
गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें गुण गणालि अच्छइ अत्तावणें सिलेंहिं वालि ॥ ६
परिअञ्चेवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७
'मइँ सरिसउ अण्णु ण जगें अयाणु जो करमि केलि सीहें समाणु ॥ ८
मइँ सरिसउ अण्णु ण मन्द-भग्गु जो गुरुहु मि करमि महोवसग्गु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं तिहुवण-णाहु मुएप्पिणु अण्णहों णमिउ ण सिर-कमलु ।
तं सम्मत्त-महद्दुमहों ढुक्कु देव पइँ परम-फलु' ॥ १०

2 P °काउ°, S °करु 3 P S °रङ्खोलिय° 4 A मुह°. 5 P S °सत्ते°. 6 A अंतेउरेण. 7 A दसासग 8 A सुरवइ° 9 P S °चित्त 10 P परित्तु 11 S °भिक्खु 12 P S दुहु 13 P S पच्चुद्धरिउ 14 P wanting, A वि

8. 1 S wanting 2 P A °चवडण°. 3 P महग्गउ, A महागओ 4 P S °णइ-णिहाउ. 5 P °सीसु 6 P S णामरिय 7 P S °कम्प° 8 A दूसिय 9 P S जेत्तहे तेत्तहे 10 P S अण्णा वलि 11 A °सिलहं 12 P S परिअंचिवि, A पयाहिण 13 P जें, S ज 14 P S केलि 15 A ज 16 S करइ गुरुहु मि महोवसग्गु 17 S उ 18 A मिएप्पिणु 19 P S णमिउ ण अण्णहो 20 S A सम्मत्त 21 This pada is defective by one mora.

२ पर्वत (?) उद्धृतम् (P s reading)

[८] १ प्रहत २ कर्कश ३ भग्न

[९]

॥ दुवई ॥

पुणरवि वारवार 'पोमाएँवि दसविहे-धम्मवालयं ।
गउ तेत्तहें तुरन्तु तं जेत्तहें भरहाहिव-जिणालयं ॥ १

कइलासे-कोडि-कम्पावणेण किय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहों रावणेण ॥ २
फल-फुल्ले-समिद्ध-वणासई व सावय-परियरिय महाडइ व ॥ ३
अहिणव-उलाव विलासिणि व णर-दट्ठ-धुत्तं खल-कुट्टणि व ॥ ४
बहु-दीव समुद्दन्तर-महि व पेल्लिय-बलि णारायण-मइ व ॥ ५
घण्टारव-मुहलिय गय-घड व मणि-रयण-समुज्जल अहि-फड व ॥ ६
ण्हाणट्ठे वेस-केसावलि व गन्धुक्कड कुसुमिय पाडलि व ॥ ७
तं पुज्ज करेंवि आढत्तु गेउ मुच्छण-कम-कम्प-'तिगाम-भेउ ॥ ८
सर-सज्ज-रिसह-गन्धार-बाहु मज्झिम-पञ्चम-धइवय-णिसाहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

महुरेण थिरेण पलोट्टॅणे जण-वसियरण-समत्थएँण ।
गायइ गन्धव्वु मणोहरु रावणु रावणहत्थएँण ॥ १०

[१०]

॥ दुवई ॥

सालङ्कारु सु-सरु सु-विहत्तु सुहावउ पिय-कलत्तु वं ।
आरोहि-अंध(व?)रोहि-थाइय-संचारिहिं सुरय-तंतु 'वं ॥ १

णव-बहुअ-णिडालु व तिलय-चारु णिग्घण-गयणयलु व मन्द-तारु ॥ २
सण्णद्ध-बलं पिव लइय-ताणु धणुरिव सज्जीउ पसण्ण-थाणु ॥ ३
तं गेउ सुणेप्पिणु दिण्ण णियय धरणिन्दें सत्ति अमोहविजय ॥ ४
'तियसाहं णवेप्पिणु रिसह-देउ पुणु गउ णिय णयरहों कइकसेउ ॥ ५
एत्थन्तरें सुग्गीउत्तमाहों उप्पण्णउ केवलें णाणु तासु ॥ ६
बाहुबलि जेम थिउ सुद्ध-गत्तु उप्पण्णु अण्णु धवलायवत्तु ॥ ७

9. 1 P S दसविहु. 2 P कइलासे. 3 P S °पुप्प.° 4 A वणासई ध 5 A महाडई व. 6 P °धुत्त, 7 P S ण्हाणट्ठ 8 S °पडिपगाम°. 9 P S पलोट्टएण. 10 A गायइं.

10. 1 S सुविभत्तउ. 2 P S व. 3 P S °यधरोहिं, A °मधरोहि°. 4 P S °थाहि°. 5 P °थणु, A °थणु. 6 S °थाणु 7 S तियसाह, marginally, 'तीसाहइ' पाठे, S तियसाह, A तियसाहि. 8 P S सुग्गीवसहोयरासु. 9 A उप्पण्णउ. 10 P केवल.

[९] १ श्लाघां कृत्वा २ प्रवृत्तेन.
[१०] १ त्रिंशद्दिनानि.

भामण्डलु कमलासण-समाणु बहु-दिवसेंहिं गउ णिव्वाण-थाणु ॥ ८
दससिरु वि सुरासुर-डमर-भेरि उब्भहइ पुरन्दर-चइर-खेरि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'पइसेंरेंवि जेण रण-सरवरें मालिहें खुडियउँ सिर-कमलु ।
तहों खलहों पुरन्दर-हंसहों पाडमि पाण-पक्ख-जुअलु' ॥ १०

[११]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि देवि रण-भेरि पयट्टु तुरन्तु रावणो
जो जम-धणय-कणय-जुह-अट्ठावय-धरं-धरहरावणो ॥ १
णीसरिएँ दसाणणें णिसियरिन्द णं मुक्कङ्कुस णिग्गय गइन्द ॥ २
माणुण्णय णिय-णिय-वाहणत्थ धणु-धारण पहरण-पवर हत्थ ॥ ३
सप्पुहं घड णिविड गय-घड घरट्ट(?) णन्दीसर-दीवुं व सुर पयट्ट ॥ ४
पायाललङ्क पावन्तएण दहगीवें पइरु वहन्तएण ॥ ५
पज्जलिउ जलणु आलासएण(?) ॥ ६
घुसइ 'खर-दूसण लेहु ताव खल खुद्द पिसुण परिधिट्ठ पाव' ॥ ७
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु मामएण लङ्काहिउ वुज्झाविउ मएण ॥ ८
'सहुँ सालएहिं फिर कवण काणि जइ घाइय तो तुम्हहुँ जि हाणि ॥ ९
लहु बहिणि-सहोयरं णिलएँ जाहुँ आरुसेंवि किज्जइ काइँ ताहुँ' ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं वयणु सुणेंवि दहवयणेंण मच्छरु मणें परिसेसियउँ ।
चूडामणि-पाहुड-हत्थउ इन्दइ कोक्कउ पेसियउँ ॥ ११

[१२]

॥ दुवई ॥

आइय तेत्थु ते वि पिय-वयणेंहिं जोक्कारिउ दसाणणो ।
गउ किक्किन्ध-णयरु सुग्गीउ वि मिलिउ सं-मन्ति-साहणो ॥ १

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11 A णिव्वाणु ठाणु 12 P S पइसारेवि, A पइसरिवि. 13 A खुंटिउ. 14 A °पक्ख°.

11. 1 wanting in P S A. 2 P S पइय. 3 P °जुहय°. 4 P °वयधर°, S °वयधर°. 5 S दसाणण. 6 P णिसियरिंदें, S णिसियरिंदे 7 P गइंदें, S गइंदे 8 P S सम्मुह. 9 S A दीउ. 10 S A सुणइ. 11 A सहुणि. 12 P S °सहोयर°. 13 A कीरइ. 14 A मच्छर. 15 P S आमेल्लियउ. 16 A पेसिउ.

12. 1 wanting in P S A. 2 P S समग्ग.

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२ विद्रुरम्. ३ चञ्चवता

[१२] १ (P' s reading) समस्त.

साँहिउ अरि-अक्खोहणि-सहासु एत्तडिय सङ्ख णरवर-बलासु ॥ २
रह-तुरय-गइन्दहुँ णाहिँ छेउ उव्वहइ पयाणउ पवण-वेउ ॥ ३
थिय अंगिम-वेल्लि-महाविसालें रेवा-विञ्झइरिहिँ अन्तरालें ॥ ४
अत्थवणहों ढुक्कु पयङ्गु ताम अल्लीण पासु णिसिअउ य (?) णाव ॥ ५
वैरि-सग्ग-वत्थें सीमन्त-वाह णक्खत्त-कुसुम-सेहर-सणाह ॥ ६
कित्तिय-चच्चिक्किय-गण्डवास भग्गंव-मेरुइ-कण्णावयंसें ॥ ७
बहुलक्खण ससहर-तिलय-सार जोण्हा-रङ्गोलिर-हार-भार ॥ ८
णं वेञ्जेवि दिट्ठि दिवायरासु णिसि-वहु अल्लीण णिसायरासु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विण्णि वि दुस्सीलें-सहावइँ सुरउ स इं भु ञ्जन्ताइँ ।
'मा दिणयरु कहि मि णिएसउ' णाइँ स-सङ्कइँ सुत्ताइँ ॥ १०

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इय इत्थ पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
कइरासुद्धरणमिणं तेरसमं साहियं पव्वं ॥

॥ प्रथमं पर्व ॥

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[१४. चउदहमो संधि]

विमलें विहाणएँ कियएँ पयाणएँ उययइरि-सिहरें रवि दीसइ ।
'महँ मेल्लेप्पिणु णिसियरु लेप्पिणु कहिँ गय णिसि' णाइँ गवेसइ ॥ १ ॥

[१]

सुप्पहायं-दहि-अंस-रवण्णउ कोमल-कमल-किरण-दल-छण्णउ ॥ १
जय-हरें पइसारिउ पइसन्तें णावइ मङ्गल-कलसु वसन्तें ॥ २

3 P S साहिम. 4 A °णर्यवर्इ, S °णाइं..वइ. 5 P A °विंझइरिहे, °विंझइरिहि. 6 S सघंवणइ. 7 P S णिसिमरेण. 8 A धरमग्गवच्छ. 9 P S °चक्किय.°. 10 P S °वयंस. 11 P S A वंचिवि. 12 P दिट्ठ. 13 P S णं ससहरासु. 14 P दुसील°. 15 P S सरइसइं. 16 A णिएसइ. 17 S सुत्ताइं. 18 This Gāthā is wanting in P. 19 S सरर. 20 S प्रथमपर्व:.

1. 1 S दीसई. 2 A गवेसई. 3 A सुप्पहाउ दहिं पंस°. 4 P A °रवण्णउं. 5 P A °छण्णउं. 6 S A जयहर.

२ आयासे गच्छति. ३ अभिनव-वधो. ४ उपरि-स्तनांशुकः (?). ५ दिनान्तर एव इमो यस्याः. ६ कृत्तिका. ७ ध्रुव. ८ बृहस्पतिः. ९ तिमिरम्.

[१] १ शोभनप्रभातः, सेवार्थिनेन दधि-भाजकः, आदित्यः कुम्भत्वाभूत्. २ जयगृहे.

फग्गुण-खलहों दूरें णीसारिउ जेण विरहि-जणु कह व ण मारिउ ॥ ३
जेण धणप्फइ-पय विब्भाडिय फल-दल-रिद्धि-मडप्फर साडिय ॥ ४
गिरिवर गाम जेण धूमाविय वण-पट्टण-णिहाय संताविय ॥ ५
सरि-पवाह-मिहुणइँ णासन्तइँ जेण वेरुण-घण-णियलेंहिं घित्तइँ ॥ ६
जेण उच्छु-विड जन्तेंहिं पीलिय पव-मण्डव-णिरिक्क आवीलिय ॥ ७
जासु रेंजें पर रिद्धि पलासहों तहों मुहु मइलेंवि फग्गुण-मासहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पङ्कय-वयणउ कुवलय-णयणउ केयइ-केसर-सिर-सेहरु ।
पल्लव-करयलु कुसुम-णहुज्जलु पइसरइ वसन्त-णरेसरु ॥ ९

[२]

डोला-तोरण-वारें पईहरें पइठु वसन्तु वसन्त-सिरी-हरें ॥ १
सररुह-चामहरेंहिं रव-णेउरु आवासिउ महुअरि-अन्तेउरु ॥ २
कोइल-कामिणीउ उज्जाणेंहिं सुय-सामन्त लयाहर-थाणेंहिं ॥ ३
पङ्कय-छत्त-दण्ड सर-णियरेंहिं सिहि-सोहुलउ महीहर-सिहरेंहिं ॥ ४
कुसुमा-मञ्जरि-धय साहारेंहिं दवणा-गंण्ठिवाल केयारेंहिं ॥ ५
वणिगर-मालिय साहा-वन्देंहिं महुअर-भत्तवाल (?) मयरन्देंहिं ॥ ६
गेज्झ-ताल कल्लोलावासेंहिं मुआं अहिणव-फल-संहणासेंहिं ॥ ७
एम पइट्टु विरहि विद्दन्तउ णयवइ-वम्मेंहिं अन्दोलन्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेंवि एन्तहों रिद्धि वसन्तहों महु-इक्खु-सुरासव-मत्ती ।
णम्मय-बाली भुम्भल-भोली णं भमइ सलोणहों रत्ती ॥ ९

7 A छोड्. 8 P S जेम. 9 P आवेल्लिय, S आवेल्लिय. 10 P S रज्जु. 11 P A मुहुं. 12 P S मइलवि, A मइलिवि. 13 A °वयणउ. 14 S A णयणउं. 15 S °केसरय°, A °केयर. 16 A °सिहरु. 17 S दसंतु.

2. 1 S ओलोलतोरणवास. 2 P पइट्टु. 3 A वसंतु. 4 P °भासंत. 5 P S A केयारिहिं. 6 P marginally, 'वंदरखादिय मालावंदेहिं' पाठे. 7 P °माल°. 8 A मंज°. 9 A मुंधा. 10 A विरहिं. S विरहु. 11 P S °इंखसुरासव°. 12 A °मत्ती. 13 S भंभल°, A भुंभर°. 14 A भमई.

३ पालयः (?). ४ समुदायः. ५ नदी (?). ६ मेघः (?). ७ जलबन्धः. ८ चौरः.

[२] १ छिनिरिस. २ भण्डार-प(पा)लकः. ३ अमे भोजकाः. ४ शिविंड (?). ५ अभिनवा, अकुटिला.

[३]

णम्मयाएँ मयरहरहोँ जन्तिएँ　　णाइँ पसाहणु लइउ तुरन्तिएँ ॥ १
घवघवन्ति जे जल-पब्भारा　　ते जि णाइँ णेउर-झङ्कारा ॥ २
पुलिणइँ जाइँ वे वि सच्छायइँ　　ताइँ जेँ उड्डणाइँ णं जायइँ ॥ ३
जं जलु खलइ वलइ उल्लोलइ　　रसणा-दामु तं जि णं घोलइ ॥ ४
जे आवत्त समुट्ठिय चङ्गा　　ते जि णाइँ तणु-तिवलि-तरङ्गा ॥ ५
जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भ सोहिल्ला　　ते जि णाइँ थण अब्भुम्भिल्ला ॥ ६
जो डिण्डीरै-णियरु अन्दोलइ　　णावइ सो जेँ हारु रङ्खोलइ ॥ ७
जं जलयर-रण-रङ्गिउ पाणिउं　　तं जि णाइँ तम्बोलु समाणिउं ॥ ८
मत्त-हत्थि-मय-मइलिउ जं जलु　　तं जि णाइँ किउ अंक्खिहिँ कज्जलु ॥ ९
जाउ तरङ्गिणिउ अवर-ओहउँ　　ताउ जि भङ्गुराउ णं भउहउँ ॥ १०
जाउ भमर-पन्तिउ अल्लीणउँ　　केसावलिउ ताउ णं दिण्णउ ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

मज्झेँ जन्तिएँ　मुहुँ दरसन्तिएँ　माहेसर-लङ्क-पईवहुँ ।
मोहुप्पाइउँ　णं जरु लाइउ　तहुँ सहसकिरण-दहगीवहुँ ॥ १२

[४]

सो वसन्तु सा रेवा तं जलु　　सो दाहिण-मारुउ सिय-सीयलु ॥ १
ताइँ असोय-णाय-चूय-वणइँ　　महुअरि-महुर-सरइँ लय-भवणइँ ॥ २
ते धुयगाय ताउ कीरोलिउ　　ताउ कुसुम-मञ्जरि-रिञ्छोलिउ ॥ ३
से पल्लव सो कोइल-कलयलु　　सो केयइ-केसर-रय-परिमलु ॥ ४
ताउ णवल्लउ मल्लिय-कलियउ　　दवणा-मञ्जरियउ णवं-फलियउ ॥ ५
ते अन्दोला तं जुवईयणु　　पेक्खेवि सहसकिरणु हरिसिय-मणु ॥ ६
सहुँ अन्तेउरेण गउ तेत्तहेँ　　णम्मय पवर महाणइ जेत्तहेँ ॥ ७
दूरें थिउ आरक्खिय-णिय-बलु　　जलु जंन्तिएँहिं णिरुद्धउं णिम्मलु ॥ ८

3. 1 P S जे वि जासु. 2 P उदणाइ, A ओदणाइं. 3 P S सयउकुम्भिला. 4 P S डिंडी-र. 5 S अंदोलइं. 6 A खि, 7 S °रंगीउ. 8 P A पाणिउं. 9 P समाणिउ, A °नमाणिउं. 10 P °मइलिउं. 11 P अक्खिहुं, S अक्खिहु. 12 A परिगिहिउ. 13 P °वहउ, A उदउ. 14 P A अर-हउ, S भउहओ. 15 S अल्लीणि, A अल्लीणउ. 16 A ताउ जि भउपाहिउ महीणउं. 17 S A महु, मुहुं. 18 P °पईवहु, S °पईवहु. 19 P उप्पाइउ, S उपायउ. 20 P S मणे.

4. 1 A रेवय. 2 S ताव. 3 A णवडलियउ. 4 P S दूरे (S दूरि) थिय, A दूरयरें थिउ आरक्खियबलु. 5 P S जंतिभए. 6 P णिरुद्धउं.

[३] १ मेखलापंक्ति.

॥ घत्ता ॥

वड्ढिय-हरिसेंउ जुवइहिँ सरिसउ माहेसरपुर-परमेसरु ।
सलिलब्भन्तरें माणस-सरवरें णं पइट्ठु सुरिन्दु स-अच्छरु ॥ ९

[५]

सहसकिरणु सहसत्ति णिउड्डेंवि आउ णाइँ महि-वहु अवरुण्डेंवि ॥ १
दिट्ठु मचडु छुडु अद्धुम्मिल्लउ रवि व दरुग्गमन्तु सोहिल्लउ ॥ २
दिट्ठु णिडालु वयणु वच्छत्थलु णं चन्दज्जु कमलु णह मण्डलु ॥ ३
पभणइ सहसरासि 'लइ ढुक्कहों जुज्झहों रमहों ण्हाहों उत्थुक्कहों' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेंवि कडक्ख विक्खेविउ ढुक्कुच उक्कराउ महएविउ ॥ ५
उप्परि-करयल-णियरु परिट्ठिउ ण रत्तुप्पल सण्डु समुट्ठिउ ॥ ६
णं केयइ-आरामु मणोहरु णक्ख सूइ कडउल्ल केसरु ॥ ७
महुयर सरं-भरेण अल्लीणा कोमिणि-मिसिणि भणेंवि णं लीणा ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सलीलें-तरन्तहुँ उम्मीलन्तहुँ मुह-कमलहुँ केइ पधाइय ।
आयइँ सरसइँ किय(र ?) तामरसइँ परवइहें भन्ति उप्पाइय ॥ ९

[६]

अवरोप्परु जल-कील करन्तहुँ घण पाणोलि-पहर मेल्लन्तहुँ ॥ १
कहि मि चन्द कुन्दुज्जल तारेंहिं धवलिउ जलु तुट्टन्तेंहिं हारेंहिं ॥ २
कहि मि रैसिउ णेउरेंहिं रसन्तेंहिं कहि मि फुरिउ कुण्डलेंहिं फुरन्तेंहिं ॥ ३
कहि मि सरस तम्बोलारत्तउ कहि मि घउल-कायम्बरि मत्तउ ॥ ४
कहि मि फलिह कप्पूरेंहिं वासिउ कहि मि सुरहि मिगमय-वामीसिउ ॥ ५
कहि मि विविह मणि-रयणुज्जलियउ कहि मि धोअं-कज्जल-सवलियउ ॥ ६
कहि मि वहल-कुङ्कुम पिञ्जरियउ कहि मि मलय-चन्दण-रस भरियउ ॥ ७
कहि मि जक्खकद्दमेण करम्बिउ कहि मि भमर रिञ्छोलिहि चुम्बिउ ॥ ८

7 वड्डियहरिसिउ 8 P S पइट्ठु

5 1 S महियलु 2 P S अद्धुम्मीलिउ, A अद्धुंमिल्लउ 3 S णिराडु 4 A पभणइ 5 P S A थक्कहु 6 A ओल्लुक्कहो 7 P S °विक्खेवउ 8 P उप्परे 9 P marginally, A °ठेहर 10 A °सम° 11 A कोमिणि भिसिणइ मिलीणा 12 A सलिलु 13 S णयरहे

6 1 S °पाणालि° 2 P तुट्टन्तिहे, S A तुट्टन्तिहि 3 P S कुण्डलहिं, A कुंडलिहिं 4 A °रत्तउ 5 S °धोय°, A धोअ° 6 A मद्द° 7 S चुंबिउ

[५] १ जले बुडित्वा २ शपथ, ३ रक्तम (?) ४ आम्रमञ्जरी
[६] १ जलच्छटा २ त्रुटे ३ चन्द्र कुन्द उज्ज्वलेन ४ मदिरा ५ कस्तूरी

॥ घत्ता ॥

विद्दुम-मरगयं-   इन्दणील-सयं-   चामियरें-हार-संघाएँहिं ।
बहु-वण्णुज्जलु   णावइ णहयलु   सुरधणु-घणें-विज्जु-वलायहिं ॥ ९

[७]

का वि करन्ति केलि सहुँ राएं   पहणइ कोमल-कुवलय-घाएं ॥ १
का वि मुद्ध दिट्ठिएँ सुविसालएँ   का वि णवल्लएँ मल्लिय-मालएँ ॥ २
का वि सुयन्धेंहिं पाडलि-हुल्लेंहिं   का वि सु-पूयफलेंहिं चउल्लेंहिं ॥ ३
का वि जुण्ण-पण्णेंहिं पट्टणिएँहिं   का वि रयण-मणि-अवलम्बणिएँहिं ॥ ४
का वि विलेवणेंहिं उपरियहिं   का वि सुरहि-दवणा-मञ्जरियहिं ॥ ५
कहें वि गुज्झु जलें अज्झुम्मिल्लउ   णं मेयरहर-सिहरु सोहिल्लउ ॥ ६
कहें वि कसण रोमावलि दिट्ठी   काम-वेणि णं गलेंवि पइट्ठी ॥ ७
कहें वि थणोवरि ललइ अंद्दोरणु   णाइँ अणङ्गहों केरउ तोरणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहें वि स-रुहिरइँ विद्धइँ णहरइँ   थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्तइँ ।
वेगेंण वलग्गहों   मयण-तुरङ्गहों   णं पायँइँ खुडु खुडु खुत्तइँ ॥ ९

[८]

तं जल-कील णिएवि पहाणहुँ   जाय बोल णहयलें गिव्वाणहुँ ॥ १
पभणेइ एक्कु हरिस-संपण्णउ   'तिहुअणें सहसकिरणु पर धण्णउ ॥ २
जुवइ सहासु जासु स-वियारउ   विब्भम-हाव-भाव-वावारउ ॥ ३
णलिणि-वणु व दिणयर-कर-इच्छंउ कुमुम-वणु व समहर तुप्पिरुच्छंउ(?) ॥ ४
कालु जाइ जसु मयण-विलासें   माणिणि-पत्तिआवणायासें ॥ ५
अच्छउ सुरउ जेण जगु मत्तउ   जल-कीलएँ जि किण्ण पज्जत्तउ' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेवि अवरेक्कु पजोल्लिउ   'सहसकिरणु केवल मणिओल्लिउ ॥ ७

8 P S °[illegible]. 9 P S °[illegible]. 10 P S [illegible]°. 11 P S [illegible], A [illegible].

7. 1 P S [illegible]. 2 A [illegible]. 3 P S °[illegible]. 4 P S [illegible]. 5 P S [illegible]°. 6 A [illegible]. 7 P S [illegible]°. 8 P S [illegible], A [illegible]. 9 P S [illegible]. 10 P S [illegible].

8. 1 A [illegible]. 2 A [illegible]. 3 P A [illegible], S [illegible]. 4 A [illegible]. 5 S [illegible]. 6 P A °[illegible]. 7 A [illegible], A [illegible]. 8 S [illegible]. 9 P [illegible]. 10 P [illegible], S [illegible]. 11 P [illegible], S [illegible], A [illegible]. 12 P S [illegible].

[7] १ [illegible]. २ [illegible].

[१३]

अवरेकेण वुत्तु 'मइँ जन्तइँ । दिट्ठइँ णिम्मलेँ सलिलेँ तरन्तइँ ॥ १
अइ सुन्दरइँ सुकिय-कम्माइँ व । सुघडियाइँ अहिणव-पेम्माइँ व ॥ २
णिग्गलाइँ सु-किविण-हिययाइँ व । 'णिउण-समासिय सुकइ-पयाइँ व ॥ ३
संचारिमइँ कु-पुरिस-धणाइँ व । कारिमाइँ कुट्टणि-वयणाइँ व ॥ ४
थेइरिकइँ सज्जण-चित्ताइँ व । वद्धइँ अत्थइत्त-वित्ताइँ व ॥ ५
वुलहुणियइँ सुकलत्ताइँ व । चेट्ठ-विहूणइँ सुहुन्ताइँ व ॥ ६
घारि वसन्ति ताइँ सिरि-णासेँहिँ । उरॅ-कर-चरण-कण्ण-णयणासेँहिँ ॥ ७
तेहिँ एउ जलु थम्भेँवि मुक्कउ । तेण पुज्ज रेल्लन्तु पढुक्कउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेप्पिणु 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु असिवरु सं इँ भुवेँणँ पकड्ढिउँ ।
सहइ समुज्जलु ससि-कर-णिम्मलु णं" पत्त-दाणँ-फलु वड्ढिउँ ॥ ९

* * *

जल-कीलाएँ सयम्भू चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाएँ ।
भद्दं(द्दं) च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥

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[१५. पण्णरहमो संधि]

दाण-मयन्धेँण गय-गन्धेँण जेम महन्दु वियद्दउ ।
जग-कम्पावणु रणेँ रावणु सहसकिरणेँ अब्भिट्टउ ॥ १ ॥

[१]

आँएसु दिण्णु 'णिय-किङ्करहुँ वज्जोयर-मयर-महोयरहुँ ॥ १
मारिच्च-मयहुँ सुय-सारणहुँ इन्दइकुमार-घणवाहणहुँ ॥ २
हय-हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसणहुँ विहि-कुम्भयण्ण-खर-दूसणहुँ ॥ ३
ससिकर-सुग्गीव-णील-णलहुँ- अवरहु मि अणिट्ठिय-भुयवलहुँ ॥ ४

13 1 P S उवइ, A अवए 2 P S णिम्मल°. 3 P S थवेरइ 4 P अच्छइत्ति, S अत्थइत्ति 5 P S णहि 6 P S उर°. 7 P A कण्ण, S missing 8 P S कोहनु 9 P S सय. 10 S भुवे, A सुएण. 11 P एकड्डियउ, S कड्डियउ, A पकड्डियउ. 12 P S °किरणुमल 13 A ज 14 P S °दाणु 15 P S वड्डियउ

1. 1 S °मयन्धेण 2 P S वियट्टउ, A वियट्टउ. 3 P S सहसकिरणहो. 4 P अब्भिट्टउ, 5 P S रणे.

[१३] १ ... २ ... ३ ...
[१] १ ... (?)

उद्धाइय मच्छर-मलिय-कर   भीसावण-पहरण-णियर-धर ॥ ५
सहसयरु वि जुवइहिँ परियरिउ   छुडु जे छुडु सलिलहोँ णीसरिउ ॥ ६
ताणन्तरेँ तूरइँ णिसुणियइँ   पणवेप्पिणु भिच्चहिँ पिसुणियइँ ॥ ७
'परमेसर पारक्कउ पडिउ   लइ पहरणु समरु समावडिउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेप्पिणु   धणु करेँ लेप्पिणु   णिसियर-पवर-समूहहो ।
थिउ समुहाणणु पंचाणणु   णाइँ महा-गय-जूहहोँ ॥ ९

[२]

जं जुज्झ-सज्जु थिउ लेवि धणु   तं डरिउ असेसु वि जुवइयणु ॥ १
मम्भीसिउ राएं सुण्ण-मणु   'किं अण्णहोँ णाउँ सहसकिरणु ॥ २
एक्केकहोँ एक्केक्कइ जेँ करु   परिरक्खइ जइ तो कवणु डरु ॥ ३
अच्छहोँ भुय-मण्डवेँ पइसरेंवि   जिह करिणिउ गिरि-गुहेँ पइसरेंवि ॥ ४
जा दलमि कुम्भि-कुम्भत्थलइँ   होसन्ति कुडुम्बिहिँ उक्खलइँ ॥ ५
जा खणमि विसाणइँ पवराइँ   होसन्ति पयहोँ पेच्चवराइँ ॥ ६
जा कड्ढमि करि-सिर-मोत्तियइँ   होसन्ति तुम्ह हारत्तियइँ ॥ ७
जा फाडमि फरहर-त-धयइँ   होसन्ति वेणि-बन्धण-सयइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणेप्पिणु   तं धीरेप्पिणु   णरवइ रहवरेँ चडियउ ।
जुंजइहुँ केरणेण(?) ××विणु अरुणेण   णाइँ दिवायरु पडियउ ॥ ९

[३]

एत्थन्तरेँ आरोडिउ भडेहिँ   णं केसरि मत्त-हत्थि-हडेहिँ ॥ १
सो एक्कु अणन्तउ जइ वि बलु   पप्फुल्लु तो वि तहोँ मुह-कमलु ॥ २
जं रुद्धउ अचलेँ सहसयरु   तं चविउ परोप्परु सुर-पवरु ॥ ३
'अहोँ अहोँ अणीइ रक्खसेहिँ किय   एक्कु वेँ बहु अण्णु वि-गयणेँ थिय ॥ ४
पहरणइँ पवण-गिरि-वारि-हुणि   आयहिँ सरिस अर्णे भीरु ण वि' ॥ ५

6 P णीसरिअउ, S णीसरिअउ. 7 P परिअउ, S वरिअउ. 8 A सो धणु
2. 1 S °सज्जु, S A °सज्जु 2 P S °मरण. 3 P °गुहे 4 P S पयहु 5 P S A पवराइ ६ P S °मोत्तियाइ 7 P S हारत्तियाइं 8 S किं. 9 P S फाडमि. 10 S जुंजइहिं, S जुंज इहिं 11 P S कारणेण
3. 1 P S भणिउ 2 P रक्खेसहिं. 3 P एक्कहे, S वेकहे. 4 A अच्छइ 5 P S अण.

[२] १ ओखली २ वन्दूरक, ३ युवा. ४ हारपंक्तयः ५ ० वाज्ञा, ६ निसा पारवि.
[३] १ राक्षसैः २ अभिनवपुष्प (?).

तं णिसुणेंवि णिसियर लज्जियइँ थिय महियलें विज्ज-विवज्जियइँ ॥ ६
तो[7] सहसकिरणु सहसहिँ करेंहिँ णं विद्धइँ सहस-सहस-सरेंहिँ ॥ ७
दूरहों जि णिरुद्धउ वइरि-बलु णं जम्बूदीवें उवहि-जलु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अमुणिय-चाणहों किय-संधाणहों दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-सर-पयरहों ।
पासु ण ढुक्कइ तें[8] उलुकइँ तिमिरु जेम दिवसयरहों ॥ ९

[४]

अट्ठावय-गिरि-कम्पावणहों पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों ॥ १
'परमेसर एक्कें होन्तऍण बलु सयलु धरिउ पहरन्तऍण ॥ २
रणें रहवरु एक्कु जें परिभमइ सन्दण-सहासु णं परिभमइ ॥ ३
धणु एक्कु एक्कु पारु तुइ जें कर चउदिसहिँ णवर णिवडन्ति सर ॥ ४
करु कहों वि कहों वि उरु कप्परिउ करि कहों वि कहों वि रहु जज्जरिउ' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेंवि उवहि जेम खुहिउ लहु तिजगविहूसणें आरुहिउ ॥ ६
गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें सहसकरु कोक्किउ 'मरु पाव पहरु पहरु ॥ ७
हउँ रावणु दुज्जउ-केण जिउ जें पराउट्ठउ धणउ किउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणन्तेंण विद्धन्तेंण सरेंहि महारहु छिण्णउ ।
पणइ-सहासेंहिँ चउ-पासेंहिँ जसु चउदिसु विक्खिण्णउ ॥ ९

[५]

माहेसरपुर-पइ विरहु थिउ णिविसेद्धें मत्त-गइन्दें थिउ ॥ १
णं अञ्जण-महिहरें सरय-घणु उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु गीढ-धणु ॥ २
सण्णाहु खुरुप्पें कप्परिउ लङ्काहिउ कह वि समुव्वरिउ ॥ ३
जें सवायामें मुअइ सर लुअ-पक्ख पक्खि णं जन्ति धर ॥ ४
दसमयकिरणेण णिरिक्खियउ पच्चारिउ 'कहिँ धणु सिक्खियउ ॥ ५
अज्जाहि ताम अब्भासु करें पच्छलें जुज्झेज्जहि पुणु समरें ॥ ६

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6 A सो. 7 P B विपइ. 8 A मञ्जुकइं.

4. 1 A धरिउ सयलु. 2 P S एक्कु वि. 3 A संदणइं सहसु. 4 P S रुद. 5 A पार. 6 P S भणंतएण. 7 P S विद्धतएण, A विंधंतेण. 8 A सरिहि. 9 P S पणय°, A पणइ°. 10 P S णं जसु. 11 P विक्खिण्णउं, S विक्खिण्णउ.

5. 1 P S A णिवसद्धें. 2 S सीहो. 3 P °थणु. 4 P S कहि वि. 5 P णिरिक्खियउं, S णिरक्खियउं. 6 S अज्जासु.

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[५] १ रथरहितः

तं णिसुणेंवि जमेंण व जोइयउ कुञ्जरु कुञ्जरहों पचोइयउ ॥ ७
आसण्णें चोऍवि विगय-भउ णरवइ णिडालें कोन्तेण हउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाम भयङ्करु असिवर-करु , पहरइ मच्छर-भरियउ ।
ताम दसासेंणं आयासेंण उप्पएवि पहु धरियउ ॥ ९

[६]

णिउ णिय-णिलयहों मय-वियलियउ णं मत्त-महागउ णियलियउ ॥ १
'मा मइ मि-परेसइं दहवयणु' णं भइयएँ रवि' गउ अत्थवणु ॥ २
पसरिउ अन्धारु पमोक्कलउ णं णिसिएँ घित्तु मसि-पोट्टलउ ॥ ३
ससि उग्गउ सुट्ठु सुसोहियउ णं जग-हरें दीवउ बोहियउ ॥ ४
सुविहाणें दिवायरु उग्गमिउ णं रयणिहिं मइयवट्टु भमिउ ॥ ५
तो णवर जङ्घचारण-रिसिहें सयकरहों 'विणासिय-भव-णिसिहें ॥ ६
गय वत्त 'सहासकिरणु धरिउ' चउविह-रिसि-सङ्घें परियरिउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

रावणु जेत्तहें गउ (सो) तेत्तहें पञ्च-महावय-धारउ ।
दिट्ठु दसासेंण सेयंसेण णावइ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८

[७]

गुरु वन्दिय दिण्णइँ आसणइँ मणि-वेयडियइँ सुह-दंसणइँ ॥ १
मुणि-पुङ्गउ चवइ विसुद्धमइ - 'मुएँ सहसकिरणु लङ्काहिवइ ॥ २
ऍहु चरिमदेहु सामण्णु ण वि महु तणउ भय-राईव-रवि' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेवि जम-कम्पावणेंण पणवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ रावणेंण ॥ ४
'महु एण समाणु कोउ कवणु पर पुज्जहें कारणें जाउ रणु ॥ ५
अज्जु वि एहु जें पहु सा 'ज्जि तिय अणुहुज्जउ मेइणि जेम तिय' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेवि सहसकिरणु चवइ 'उत्तमहों एउ किं संभवइ ॥ ७
तं मणहर सलिल-कील करेवि पइँ समउ महाहवें उत्थरेवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एवहिँ आयएँ विच्छायएँ राय-सियएँ किं किज्जइ ।
वरि थिर-कुलहरें अजरामर सिद्धि-वहुवें परिणिज्जइ' ॥ ९

7 s A भयभर; also noted marginally in P. 8 A °वह. 9 P s दसासणेण.

6. 1 s णिउ. 2 P s गउ रवि. 3 P णिसिरयणिए. 4 A मइवट्टु. 5 A सहसकरासहो णासिय°. 6 This pāda missing in A. 7 P s दसाणणेण.

7. 1 P s A आसणाइं. 2 °दंसणाइं. 3 P s चवइ°. 4 P s °राईव°. 5 P A पुज्जए, s पुज्जइ. 6 A हुउ. 7 A सो जि. 8 P s महारउ. 9 P s वर. 10 s °कुलघर. 11 P s °वहुए.

[८]

तें वयणें मुक्कु विसुद्ध-मइ माहेसर-पवर-पुराहिवइ ॥ १
णिय-णन्दणु णियय-थाणें थवेंवि परियणु पट्टणु पय सथवेंवि ॥ २
णिक्खन्तु खणद्धें विगय-भउ रावणु वि पयाणउ देवि गउ ॥ ३
परिपेसिउ लेहु पहाणाहों अणरण्णहों उज्झहें राणाहों ॥ ४
मुह-वत्त कहिय 'दहमुहेंण जिउ उइ सहसकिरणु तव-चरणें थिउ' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेंवि णरवइ हरिसियउ ईसीसि विसाउ पदरिसियउ ॥ ६
संगाम-सहासेंहिं दूसहहों सिय सयल समप्पेंवि दसरहहों ॥ ७
सहसत्ति सो वि णिक्खन्तु पहु अण्णु वि तहों तणउ अणन्तरहु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम सुकेसेंण लङ्केसेंण जमहर-अणुहरमाणउ ।
'जाणु पणासेंवि' रिउ तासेंवि मगहहँ मुक्कु पयाणउ ॥ ९

[९]

णारउ धीरेंवि मरु वसिकरेंवि तहों तणिय तणय करयलें धरेंवि ॥ १
णव णव संवच्छर तेत्थु थिउ पुणु विण्णु पयाणउ मगहु गउ ॥ २
'पेक्खेंवि रावणु आसङ्कियउ महु महुरपुराहिउ वसिकियउ ॥ ३
जसु चमरें अमरें दिण्णु वरु सूलाउहु सयलाउहँ-पवरु ॥ ४
णियं तणय तासु लाएवि करें थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धरें ॥ ५
मन्दाइणि दिट्ठ मणोहरियं ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर भरियं ॥ ६
गय-मय णईं मइलिय उभय तड स-तुरङ्गम कुञ्जर ण्हाय भड ॥ ७
वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाइँ दहमुहु दक्खवइ णियाणाइँ ॥ ८
'इह सिद्धु सिद्धि-मुहकमल-अलि जिणवरु भरहेसरु बाहुबलि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

एत्थु सिलासणें- अत्तावणें अच्छिउ वालि-भडारउ ।
जसु पय-भारेंण गरुयारेंण हउँ थिउ कुम्भायारउ' ॥ १०

8. 1 A °रमण ठेवेवि 2 P विसाव वि 3 S A जसु 4 A णासवि 5 A विद्धसेवि 6 S मगह

9 1 P S धीव 2 A ठिउ 3 A पुणु विण्ण पत्तु भउ उहो समिड 4 A transposes the Pādas of this line 5 A समरे 6 P S A मुलावहु 7 S थिय 8 P S मणोहरिए 9 P S °भरिए 10 P S आतावणे

[८] १ मरु विप्वस

[९] १ महा

[१०]

जम-धणय-सहासकिरण-दमणु जं थिउ अट्ठावएँ दहवयणु ॥ १
तं पत्त वत्त णलकुब्बरहों दुल्लङ्घ-णयर-परमेसरहों ॥ २
परिचिन्तिउ 'हय-गय-रह-पवलें आसण्णें परिट्ठिएँ वइरि-बलें ॥ ३
एत्थु वि अमराहिवें रणें अजएँ जिणें-वन्दणहत्तिएँ मेरु गएँ ॥ ४
एहएँ अवसरें उवाउ करणु' तो मन्ति पत्रोल्लिउ हरिदवणु ॥ ५
'वलवन्तइँ जन्तइँ उब्भवहों चउदिसु आसालविज्ज उवेहों ॥ ६
जं होइ अछेज्ज अभेउ पुरु ता रक्खहुँ पावइ जा ण सुरु' ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि तेहिं मि तेम किउ सइ-चित्तु व णयरु दुलङ्घु थिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तार विरुद्धेहिं जस-लुद्धेहिं रावण भिच्च सहासेंहिं ।
वेढिउ पुरवरु सनच्छरु पावइ वारह-मासेंहिं ॥ ९

[११]

जन्तेहिं भइयएँ विहडप्फडेंहिं दहमुहहों कहिउ केहि मि भडेहिं ॥ १
'दुग्गेज्झु भडारा त णयरु दूसिद्धहुँ जिह तिहुअण-सिहरु ॥ २
तहिं जन्त-सयइँ-समुट्ठियइँ जम करइँ जमेण व छड्डियइँ ॥ ३
जोयणहों मज्झें जो संचरइ सो पडिजीवन्तु ण णीसरइ' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेंवि चिन्तावण्णु पहु थिउ ताम जाम उवरम्भ वहू ॥ ५
अणुरत्त परोक्खए जें जसेंण जिह महुअरि कुसुम गन्ध-वसेंण ॥ ६
ण गणइ कप्पूरु ण चन्दरसु ण जलद्दु ण चन्दणु तामरसु ॥ ७
तहें दसमी कामावत्थ हुयं विसग्गि-दड्ढु णं कह मि मुय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'इमुं मइ जोव्वणु एंउ (सो) रावणु एह रिद्धि परिवारहों ।
जइ मेंरगनहि सो हलें सहि पत्तिउ फलु संसारहों' ॥ ९

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10 1 A ठिउ 2 P णलकुब्बर 3 P S दुल्लङ्घणयर° 4 P marginally जिणवंदणाए कइलासि गए° पाटे 5 P S उवइउ, A भइवउ 6 P A करणु, S उवहु 7 A जसन 8 A सुर मि 9 P S दुलङ्घु 10 S [illegible] वन्धि

11 1 P [illegible], S [illegible] 2 P S दूसिद्धहु 3 P S समुट्ठियाइं 4 P वक्क, S वक्क-जम 5 P S किंउ 6 P परोक्खए, S परोक्ख 7 S जय°, A जि 8 A जलद्द 9 P S तव, 10 A [illegible] 11 S [illegible] 12 P S दट्ठ 13 P S [illegible]

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[११] १ (P's reading) [illegible]

[१२]

तं णिसुणेंवि 'चित्तमाल चवइ 'मइँ होन्तिएँ काइँ ण संभवइ ॥ १
आएसु देहि छुडु एत्तडउ ऍउ सुन्दरि कारणु केत्तडउ ॥ २
तुहुँ रूवहों रावणु होइ जइ लइ वट्टइ तो एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि मणहर-अहरयलु उवरम्भेहें' विहसिउ मुह-कमलु ॥ ४
'हलें हलें सहि ससिमुहि हंस-गइ सो सुहउ ण इच्छइ कह वि जइ ॥ ५
आसाल-विज्ज तो देहि तहों अण्णु वि वज्जरहि दसाणणहों ॥ ६
वुच्चइ रहसु भेंड-लिह-लुहणु इन्दाउहु अच्छइ सुअरिसणु' ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि दूइ णिग्गइय लङ्केसावासु णवर गइय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहिउ दसासहों सुर-तासहों जं उवरम्भएँ वुत्तउ ।
'एत्तिउ दाहेंण तुह विरहेंण सामिणि मरइ णिरुत्तउ ॥ ९

[१३]

उवरम्भ समिच्छहि अज्जु जइ तो जं चिन्तहि तं संभवइ ॥ १
आसाली सिज्झइ पुरवरु वि सुअरिसणु चक्कु णलकुब्बरु वि' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेंवि तुट्ठु बिहप्फणहों 'अवलोइउ वयणु विहीसणहों ॥ ३
पइसारिय दूई मज्जणऍं थिय बे वि सहोयर मन्तणऍं ॥ ४
'अहों साहसु 'पभणइ पहु सुयवि जं महिल करइ तं पुरिसु ण वि ॥ ५
दुम्महिल जि भीसण जम-णयरि दुम्महिल जि असणि जगन्त-यरि ॥ ६
दुम्महिल जि स-विस भुयङ्ग-फडं दुम्महिल जि वइवस-महिस-झड ॥ ७
दुम्महिल जि गरुय वाहि परहों दुम्महिल जि पंगिय मरणे घरहों' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ विहीसणु सुह-दंसणु 'ऍत्थु एउ ण घट्टइ ।
सामि णिसण्णहों पउ अण्णहों मेयहों अवसरु वट्टइ ॥ ९

12. 1 P S सुणेवि चित्तमाल 2 P S तुव 3 P S A मणहर. 4 A उवरंभए विप्फसिउ. 5 P S दहेसहो पासु. 6 P S सुरसमासहो 7 P S दाहेण.

13. 1 P S तुट्ठु जोइव पहुइ (P पहुदें) विहीसणहो 2 A पभणइ महिसुव वि. 3 P °फड 4 A °विसम°. 5 P °झडु.

[१२] १ भद्रानां रेखा

[१३] १ (P's reading) दर्शनेन. २ विधुर. ३ अत्र प्रस्तावे एतद् वचन न घटते.

[१४]

जइ कारणु वेइरिँ सिद्धऍण णयरेँ धण-कणय-समिद्धऍण ॥ १
तो कवडेण वि "इच्छामि" भणु पुण्णालि असब्धि दोसु कवणु ॥ २
छुडु केम वि विज्ज समावडउ उवरम्भ तुज्झु पुणु मा वडउ' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेवि गउ दहगीउ तहिँ मज्झणयहोँ णिग्गय दूइ जहिँ ॥ ४
देवङ्गइँ वत्थइँ ढोइयइँ आहरणइँ रयणुज्जोइयइँ ॥ ५
केऊर-हार-कडिसुत्ताइँ णेउरइँ कडय-संजुत्ताइँ ॥ ६
अवरइ मि देवि तोसिय-मणेंण आसालि-विज्ज मग्गिय खणेंण ॥ ७
तापेँ पि दिण्ण परितुट्ठियाएँ णिय हाणि ण जाणिय मुद्धियाएँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताय विसालिय आसालिय णहेँ गज्जन्ति पराइय ।
तं विज्जाहरु णलकुब्बरु मुएँवि पाइँ सिय आइय ॥ ९

[१५]

गय दूई किउ कलयलु भडेँहिँ परिवेढिउ पुरवरु गय-घडेँहिँ ॥ १
सण्णहेँवि समरेँ णिच्छिय-मणहोँ 'णलकुब्बरु भिडिउ विहीसणहोँ ॥ २
वलु वलहोँ महाहवेँ दुज्जयहोँ रहु रहहोँ गइन्दु महागयहोँ ॥ ३
हउ हयहोँ पराइउ णरवरहोँ पहरण-धरु वर-पहरण-धरहोँ ॥ ४
चिन्धिउ चिन्धियहोँ समावडिउ 'वइमाणिउ वइमाणिहिँ भिडिउ ॥ ५
तहिँ तुमुलेँ जुज्झेँ भीसावणेंण जिहँ सहसकिरणु रणेँ रावणेंण ॥ ६
तिह 'विरहु करेविणु तक्खणेंण णलकुब्बरु धरिउ विहीसणेंण ॥ ७
सहुँ पुरेंण सिज्झु तं सुअरिसणु उवरम्भ ण इच्छइ दहवयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सो जेँ पुरेसरु णलकुब्बरु णियय केर लेयाविउ ।
समउ सरम्भएँ उवरम्भएँ रज्जु सं इं भु ञ्जाविउं ॥ ९

*

14. 1 S वइरिहि 2 P S सिद्धिएण. [illegible] P S आसाढि. 4 A णलकूवरु.

15. 1 This pada is missing in P. 2 A णलकूवरु. 3 P S तुमुले. 4 P जइ. 5 A करेवि पहरेवि रणेण. 6 S भिडिउ. 7 P S लेवाविअउ, A लेवाविविउ. 8 P सपद, 9 सय [illegible] P S भुञ्जावियउ.

[१५] १ विमाणयरू. २ संग्रामे (?). ३ रथरहितः.

[१६. सोलहमो संधि]

णलकुब्बरे धरियएँ विजेएँ घुट्ठे वइरिहिँ तणएँ ।
णिय-मन्तिहिं सहियउ ¹इन्दु परिट्ठिउ मन्तणएँ ॥

[१]

* जे गूढपुरिस पट्ठविय तेण ते आय पडीवा तक्खणेण ॥ १
परिपुच्छिय ²लइ ³अक्खहों देवचि केहउ पहु केहिय तासु सत्ति ॥ २
किं बलु केहउ पाइक्क-लोउ कि वसणु कवणु गुणु को विणोउ ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि दणु-गुण-पेरिएहिं सहसक्खहों अक्खिउ हेरिएहिं ॥ ४
⁴परमेसर रणें रावणु अचिन्तु उच्छाह-मन्त-पहु-सत्ति-वन्तु ॥ ५
चउ-विज्ज-कुसलु छग्गुण णिवासु छव्विह-बलु सत्त पयइ-पयासु ॥ ६
सत्तविह-वसण-विरहिय-सरीरु बहु-बुद्धि-सत्ति-खम-⁵काल-धीरु ॥ ७
अरिवर-छवग्ग विणासयालु अट्ठारहविह-तित्थाणुपालु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहों केरएँ साहणें ⁶सव्वु सामि-सम्माणियउ ।
णउ कुद्धउ लुद्धउ को वि भीरु अवमाणियउँ ॥ ९

1. 1 P S माणे मलिए बिजए 2 P णणए कहिउ इदु. 3 जणवइ कहियउ इदु. 3 A °थयइ 4 A °छन्दि° 5 P S कालु 6 P S सव्व पसाहणे सव्वु. 7 A धीरु

* Between the first and the second Kadavaka all the Mss read the following Sanskrit passage which is obviously a sort of commentary on the political terms occurring in the 1 Kadavaka. In all probability it was not a part of the original text, but got incorporated in the body of the text from its natural place as a marginal gloss. The slight incorrectness of the Sanskrit of the passage is ignored. का त्रिविधा शक्तिः । प्रभुशक्तिः । उत्साहशक्तिः । मन्त्रशक्तिश्चेति ॥ का चतस्रो विद्याः । आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्ता दण्डनीतिश्चेति । सांख्यो योगो लोकायतं चान्वीक्षिकी । सामर्ग्यजुर्वेदास्त्रयी । कृषि पाशुपाल्यं वाणिज्यं वार्ता च । आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्तायो योगक्षेमसाधनो दण्डस्तस्य नीतिर्दण्डनीतिरिति ॥ षड्गुणा के ते । सन्धि विग्रह यानासन संश्रय द्वैधीभावाः । किं षड्विधं बलम् । मौलबलम् । भृत्यबलम् । श्रेणीबलम् । मित्रबलम् । अमित्रबलम् । आटविकबलं चेति ॥ का सप्त प्रकृतयः । स्वाम्यमात्य-जनपद दुर्ग-कोश-बल (v. l. दण्ड) मित्राणि (gloss on स्वामि°—'स्वाम्यमात्यौ च राष्ट्रं च दुर्गं कोशो बलं सुहृत्' इत्यमरः)॥ कानि सप्त व्यसनानि। पानम् । द्यूतम् । स्त्री । मृगया (gloss पापर्द्धि) । वाक्पारुष्यम् । दण्डपारुष्यम् । अर्थदूषणं चेति (gloss on पानम्°—'द्यूतं मद्यं पिशितं च वेश्या पापर्द्धि चौर्यं परदारसेवा' इत्यादि) । चत्वारि वाचारि कामजानि, त्रीणि कोपजानि ॥ कोऽरिषड्वर्गः । काम क्रोध लोभ-मान-मद हर्षाः ॥ कान्यष्टादश तीर्थानि । मन्त्रि पुरोहित सेनापति युवराज-दौवारिकान्तर्वंशिक-प्रशास्तृ-समाहर्तृ-संनिधातृ प्रदेष्टृ-नायक-पौरव्यावहारिक-कर्मान्तिक-मन्त्रिपरिषद्-दण्डदुर्गान्तपालाटविकाः ॥ पञ्चदश (? not in A) [अ]ष्टादशानि ते एते ॥

[१] १ पूर्वे कथयत. २ लीयम् ३ प्रहति.

[२]

विणु [1]णित्तिएँ एक्कु वि पउ ण देइ   अट्ठविह-विणोएं दिवसु णेइ ॥ १
पहरद्धु [2]पयाव-गवेसणेण   अन्तेउर-रक्खण-पेसणेण ॥ २
पहरद्धु णवरु कन्दुअ-खणेण[1]   अहवइ अत्थाण-णिबन्धणेणं ॥ ३
पहरद्धु ण्हाणँ[3]-देवच्चणेण   भोयण-परिहाण-विलेवणेण ॥ ४
पहरद्धु दव्व-अवलोयणेण   पाहुड-पडिपाहुड-ढोयणेण ॥ ५
पहरद्धु लेह-वायण-खणेण   सासणहर-हेरि-विसज्जणेण ॥ ६
पहरद्धु [4]सइरं-पविहारणेण   अहवइ अब्भन्तर-मन्तणेण ॥ [illegible]
पहरद्धु सयल-बल-दरिसणेण   रह-गय-हय-हेइँ-गवेसणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पहरद्धु पराहिउँ   सेणावइ-संभावणेंणं ।
जम-थाणें परिट्ठिउ   परमण्डलें-आरूसणेंण ॥ ९

[३]

जिह दिवसु तेमें [1]णिव्वाण-राय   णिसि णेइ करेप्पिणु अट्ठ भाय ॥ १
पहिलएँ पहरद्धें विचिन्तमाणु   अच्छइ णिगूढु पुरिसेंहिं समाणु ॥ २
बीयएँ पुणो वि ण्हाणासणेण   अहवइ णरवइ-सुह-दंसणेण ॥ ३
तइयएँ जय तूर-महारवेण   अन्तेउरु [2]विसइ मणुच्छवेण ॥ ४
चउत्थएँ पञ्चमें सोवण-खणेंण   चउदिसु विदेण परिरक्खणेण ॥ ५
छट्ठएँ हय-पडह-विउज्झणेण   सवत्थसत्थ-परिवुज्झणेण ॥ ६
सत्तमें मन्तिहिं सहुँ मन्तणेणं   णिय-रज्ज-कज्ज-परिचिन्तणेण ॥ ७
अट्ठमें सासणहर-पेसणेण   सुविहाणें [3]वेज्ज-संभासणेणं ॥ ८
[4]महणसि-परिपुच्छण-आसणेण   णिमित्ति-पुरोहिय-घोसणेण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय सोलह-भायँहिं   दिवसु वि रयणि वि णियहइ ।
मणु जुज्झहाँ उप्परि   तासु णिरारिउ उच्छहइँ ॥ १०

2. 1 P S कदुवखणेम, A कदुअखणेण 2 A मिवच्चणेण 3 P S ण्हाणे. 4 P S सुइर. 5 P S णराहिय. G corrects to °समासणेण 7 S परमण्डले.

3. 1 P S तेण. 2 A णिगूढउ. 3 P S बीयउ. 4 P S A मणएण. P S सविहाण. 6 P S °सभावणेण. 7 A महरिसि आसण-परिपुच्छणेण. 8 P S णिम्मिय°. 9 P S सोलस°. 10 S उच्छहइ.

[२] १ नीला बिना. २ प्रतापः, प्रतापं च (?) ३ 'सइरं' स्वेच्छया, विहारविनोदेन. ४ 'हेति' आयुध.

[३] १ भो इन्द्र. २ प्रविशति. ३ वैद्य. ४ सूपकार-कोष्ठागारक-रसोईघर.

[४]

तुम्हेंहुँ धेंइँ एक्कँ वि णाहिँ तत्ति सुविणएँ वि ण हुय उच्छाह-सत्ति ॥ १
बालत्तणें जें[1] णउ णिहउ सत्तु णंह-मेत्तु वि किंयउ कुढार-मेत्तु ॥ २
जइयहुँ णामउ छुड्डु छुड्डु दसासु जइयहुँ साहिउ विज्जा-सहासु ॥ ३
जइयहुँ करें लग्गउ चन्दहासु जइयहुँ मन्दोवरि दिण्ण तासु ॥ ४
जइयहुँ सुरसुन्दरु बद्धु कणउ जइयहुँ ओसारिउ समरें धणउ ॥ ५
जइयहुँ जगभूसणु धरिउ णाउ जइयहुँ परिहविउ कियन्त-राउ ॥ ६
जइयहुँ सुन्तणूयरि गंउ हरेवि अण्णु वि रयणावलि करें धरेवि ॥ ७
तइयहुँ जें णाहिँ जं[10] णिहउ सत्तु तं एवहिँ पड्डारउ पयत्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वुच्चइ सहसक्खें 'किं केसरि सिसु-करि वहइ ।
पच्छेल्लिउ हुअवहु सुक्कउ प्रायउ सुहुँ डहइ' ॥ ९

[५]

पच्चत्तरु देवि गइन्द-गमणु पुणु हुयु सक्कु एक्कन्त-भवणु ॥ १
जहिँ भेउ ण भिन्दइ को वि लोउ जहिँ सुअ-सारियहुँ वि णाहिँ ढोउ ॥ २
तहिँ पइसेंवि पभणइ अमर-राउ 'रिउ दुज्जउ एवहिँ को उवाउ ॥ ३
किं सामु भेउ किं उवयंयाणु किं दण्डु अवुज्झिय-परिपमाणु ॥ ४
किं कम्मारम्भुवयाय-मन्तु किं पुरिस-दव्व-संपत्ति-वन्तु ॥ ५
किं देस-काल-पविहाय-सारु किं विणिवाइय-पडिहार-चारु ॥ ६
किं कज्ज-सिद्धि पच्चमउ मन्तु को सुन्दरु सव्वे-विसार-वन्तु' ॥ ७
तो भारदुवायं वुत्तु एम 'जं पइँ पारद्धउ तं जि देव ॥ ८
कम्मन्तें[10] णवर णिवडइ छेउ पर मन्तिहिँ केवलु मन्त-भेउ' ॥ ९
तं णिसुणेवि भणइ विसालचक्खु 'एँहु पइँ उग्गाहिउ कवणु पक्खु ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

ता अच्छउ सुरवइ जो णीसेसु रज्जु करइ ।
पहु मन्ति-विहूणउ पेउराइहि[11] मि ण संचरइ ॥ ११

4. 1 S A तुम्हइ. 2 S पइ. 3 P एक्कु, S इक्कु. 4 P S णाइ. 5 A सुरत्ते. 6 A जि. 7 P S वि. 8 A विज्जइं. 9 P S णवहरेवि. 10 S जि. 11 P S णिहिउ. 12 A पउत्तु. 13 A करे भरइ. 14 P S सुहि, A सुहुं.

5. 1 A पूर्वक°. 2 S साउ. 3 P S उवपयाणु, A उवयदाणु. 4 P S °परिपयाणु. 5 P S °कंमोवायवत्तु. 6 A °वाह. 7 S के. 8 S सव्वु. 9 A भारदुवाएं. 10 P S कम्मंतयमणे. 11 P S इइ; P records also a variant पइ. 12 A चउरंगेहिं वि संचरइ.

[४] १ नख-कर्तनीयोऽपि यदासीत् तत् कुठारछेद्यं संजातम्. २ प्रयत्नम्. ३ समर्थः (?). ४ ग्राह्यः.
[५] १ उपप्रदानं दण्डम्, २ अनन्तर-प्रतिपादिता. ३ मन्त्रिणा.

[६]

पारासरु पभणइ 'विहि मणोज्जु । णउ एक्कें मन्तिएँ रज्ज-कज्जु' ॥ १
पिसुणेण वुत्तु 'वेण्णि वि ण होन्ति । अवरोप्परु घेँवि कु मन्तु देन्ति' ॥ २
कउंटिलें वुच्चइ 'कवण भन्ति । तिण्णि वि चेयारि वि चारु मन्ति' ॥ ३
मणु चवइ 'गरुअ वारहहुँ बुद्धि । णउ एक्कें विहिँ तिहिँ कज्ज सिद्धि' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेंवि पभणइ अमरमन्ति । 'अइसुन्दरु जइ सोलह हवन्ति' ॥ ५
भिगुणन्दणु बोल्लइ 'बुद्धिवन्तु । अक्लिलेसें वीसहि होइ मन्तु' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेंवि चवइ सहासणयणु । विणु मन्ति-सहासें मन्तु कवणु ॥ ७
अण्णहों अण्णारिस होइ बुद्धि । अक्लिलेसें सिज्झइ कज्ज सिद्धि' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जयकारिउ सव्वेंहिं । 'अम्हहुँ केरी बुद्धि जइ ।
तो समउ दसासें । सुन्दर सन्धि सुराहिवइ ॥ ९

[७]

बुह अत्थसत्थें पभणन्ति एव । कहिँ लब्भइ उत्तम सन्धि देव ॥ १
एक्कु वि सालिहें सिरु खुडेंवि चित्तु । अण्णु वि जइ रावणु होइ मित्तु ॥ २
तो तउ परमेसर कवण हाणि । अहि असइ तो वि सिहि महुर-वाणि ॥ ३
जइ साम-भेय-दाणेंहिँ जि सिद्धि । तो दण्डें पउञ्जिएँ कवण विद्धि ॥ ४
अच्छन्ति वालि रणु सभरेवि । सुग्गीव-चन्दकर कुद्ध वे वि ॥ ५
णल-णील ते वि हियएँ असुद्ध । सुवन्ति णिरारिउ अत्थ-लुद्ध ॥ ६
खर दूसणा वि णिय-पाण-भीय । कज्जेण जेणं चन्दणहि णीय ॥ ७
माहेसरपुरवइ-मरुणरिन्द । अवमाणेंवि वसिकिय जिह गइन्द ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएहिँ उवाएँहिँ । भेइज्जन्ति णराहिवइ ।
दहवयण-णिहेलणु । जाइ दूउ चित्तञ्जु जइ' ॥ ९

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6 1 P S मन्तिहिं 2 S विण्णि वि 3 P चउंटि, किंकिलि. 4 P कुमति 5 P कउदार्ले, marginally 'कउटिंलि' पाढे; S कउदार्ले 6 A वि तिण्णि 7 1 S दुवि 8 A कज. 9 P S पभणिउ, A पभणइ

7 1 P S सत्थे अत्थ 2 A उत्तम 3 P S °दाण 4 P दुइ, S दुवि 5 P S पउञ्जवि. 6 P S कवणु 7 S चन्दकर, A चन्दउ 8 S णिरारिउ 9 A जेण 10 P S अवमाणवि

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[६] १ बृहस्पति २ शुक्र.

[७] १ शाखः २ मयूर. ३ वशीकृताः. ४ जो इन्द्र (?)

[८]

तं मन्ति-वयणु पडिवण्णु तेण चित्तङ्गउ कोक्किउ तक्खणेण ॥ १
सिक्खवइ पुरन्दरु किं पि जाम गउ णारउ रावण-भवणु ताम ॥ २
'ओसारॅवि दिज्जइ कण्ण-जाउ परिरक्खहि खन्धावारु [1]साउ ॥ ३
आवेसइ इन्दहोँ तणउ दूउ चउवीस-पवर-गुण-सार-भूउ ॥ ४
सो भेउ करेसइ णरवराहँ सुग्गीव-पमुह-विज्जाहराहँ ॥ ५
सहुँ तेण महुर-वयणेहिँ तेव बोल्लिज्जइ सन्धि ण होइ जेव ॥ ६
सो थोवउ तुहुँ पुणु पवलु अज्जु आवग्गउ जेँ लइ हरेवि रज्जु ॥ ७
पत्थु जेँ [2]अवसरेँ सगामेँ संकु सङ्किज्जइ णंतो पुणु असक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मरु-जगेँ दसाणण जं पइँ विम्भहेँ रक्खियउ ।
उवयारहोँ तहोँ मइँ परम-भेउ एँहु अक्खियउ' ॥ ९

[९]

गउ णारउ कहि मि णहङ्गणेण सेणावइ वुत्तु दसाणणेण ॥ १
'पर-गूढपुरिस ण विसन्ति जेम परिरक्खहि खन्धारारु तेम ॥' २
पत्तडिय परोप्परु बोल जाव चित्तङ्गु स-सन्दणु आउ ताव ॥ ३
पुर-रङ्गाडवि' वहु सयवन्तु णक्खत्तोमालियहत्तिं-घन्तु (?) ॥ ४
रण-दुग्ग परिग्गह-भहि णियन्तु उत्तरहोँ पडुत्तरु चिन्तवन्तु ॥ ५
[1]वहुसंध-बुद्धि-णीइउ सरन्तु मारिचि-भवणु पइसइ तुरन्तु ॥ ६
स-सणेहुं समाइच्छिउ करेवि णिउ पासु णरिन्दहोँ करेँ धरेवि ॥ ७
पइसणउ दिण्णु [2]सवाहुँ थोरु चूडामणि कण्ठउ कडउँ दोरुँ ॥ ८
पुज्जेप्पिणु [3]कप्पिणुँ गुण-सयाइँ पुणु पुच्छिउ 'वलहु पमाणु काइँ' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

वुच्चइ चित्तङ्गेँ 'किं देवँहोँ सीसइ णरेँण ॥
तं कवणु दुलङ्घु जं ण वि दिट्ठु दिवायरेँण' ॥ १०

8. 1 A साउ 2 A °वयणेण 3 P S A बोल्लिज्जइ 4 P S थोवउ. 5 P S जि 6 P S सगाम°. 7 A सक्किज्जइ. 8 P S विप्पहु.

9. 1 A पुरपरवहारि 2 P पहु, marginally records वहु 3 P सउवन्तु, marginally records सयवन्तु, A °सयवन्तु 4 P °तियवु. 5 A दुग्गपरिभइ 6 S °भवणि, A °भवण. 7 S सालणहु 8 A पास 9 P S सवाह°. 10 P कणउ. 11 P S दोरु. 12 A कप्पि-णु. 13 A चित्तंगे. 14 A देवहु 15 A दुलघु

[८] १ सर्वम् २ व्यर्थ .
[९] १ बहुविचार-बुद्धि . २ ताम्बूल . ३ कथयित्वा

[१०]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि परितुट्ठु राउ 'मइँ चिन्तिउ को वि कु-डूउ आउ ॥ १
जिम सासणहरु जिम परिमियत्थु एवहिं मुणिओ-सि णिसिद्ध-अत्थु ॥ २
धण्णउ सुरवइ तुहुँ जासु 'अत्तु धर-पञ्चवीस-गुण-रिद्धि पत्तु ॥ ३
भणु भणु पेसिउ कज्जेण केण' विहसेवि वुत्तु चित्तंगएण ॥ ४
'पहु सुन्दर अम्हहुँ तणिय बुद्धि तुहु जीवहुँ बे वि करेवि सन्धि ॥ ५
रूवइ-णामें रूवे पसण्ण परिणेप्पिणु इन्दहों तणिय कण्ण ॥ ६
करि लङ्का-णयरिहिँ विजय-जत्त चलें लच्छि मणूसहों कवण मत्त ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय वयणु महारउ तुम्हहँ सवहँ थाउ मणें ।
जिह मोक्खु कु-सिद्धहों तेम ण सिज्झइ इन्दु रणें' ॥ ८

[११]

तं सुणेंवि सत्तु-संतावणेण चित्तङ्गु पभणिउ रावणेण ॥ १
'वेयड्ढहों सेढिहिँ जाइँ ताइँ पण्णास त सट्ठि वि पुरवराइँ ॥ २
सवइँ महु अप्पेंवि सन्धि करहों णं तो कलएँ सगामें मरहों ॥' ३
तं णिसुणेंवि पहरिसियङ्गएण दहवयणु वुत्तु चित्तङ्गएण ॥ ४
'एक्कु वि सुरवइ सयमेव उग्गु अण्णु वि रहणेउर-णयरु दुग्गु ॥ ५
परिभमियउ परिहउ तिण्णि तासु सरिसाउ जाउ रयणायरासु ॥ ६
सकम वि चयारि चउदिसासु चउ-वारइँ एक्केक्कएँ सहासु ॥ ७
वलवन्तहुँ जन्तहुँ भीसणाहँ अक्खोहणि अक्खोहणि पयाहँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जोयण-परीमाणें जो दुक्कउ सो णउ जियइ ।
जिह दुज्जण-वयणहुँ को वि ण पासु समिल्लियइ ॥ ९

10. 1 A णिसिद्धआणु 2 P S सुरवइ धण्णउ (P धण्णउ), A धण्णउ सुरवइ 3 P S मइ 4 A जेम 5 A अम्हहं 6 A जीवहु 7 S रुववइण्णामे, A रूवइणामें 8 P S 'मणरिद्धि. 9 A चल 10 P S एउ 11 S तुम्हहु 12 A सउ 13 A कुसीदह.

11. 1 P S जाइ 2 P परिभमिउ, S परिभामिउ 3 P S सकम चयारि वि चउदिसासु 4 P S चउवारए 5 A वलवंतह जंतह भीसणाह 6 P भीसणाइ, S भीसणाह 7 P पयाइ, S पयाह 8 P 'वयणइ, S वयणाह. 9 S समिलियइं, A सम्मालयइं

[१०] १ आज्ञापालक २ यथार्थज्ञाता ३ सिद्धार्थः ४ आम ५ उभौ वा माता कर्ता वा
[११] १ योजनप्रमाणानाम्

[१२]

जसु एहउ अत्थि 'सहाउ दुग्गु अण्णु वि साहणु अच्चन्त-उग्गु ॥ १
जसु अट्ठ लक्ख भद्दहुँ गयाहुँ बारह मन्दहुँ सोलह मयाहुँ ॥ २
संकिण्ण-गइन्दहुँ वीस लक्ख रह-तुरय-भडहँ पुणु णत्थि सङ्ख ॥ ३
एहउ पहिलारउ मूल-सेण्णु बलु बीयउ मिच्चहँ तणउ अण्णु ॥ ४
तइयउ सेणी-बलु दुण्णिवारु चउथउँ मित्त-बलु अणाय-पारु ॥ ५
दुज्जउ पञ्चमउँ अमित्त-सेण्णु छट्ठउ आडविउ 'अणाय-गण्णु ॥ ६
रावण पुणु वूहहँ णाहि छेउ अमरा वि बलेहँ ण मुणन्ति भेउ ॥ ७
हय-गय-रह-णर-जुंज्झहुँ तहेव सो सुरवइ जिज्जइ समरें केव' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वुच्चइ दहवयणें 'जइ तं जिणमि ण आहयणें ।
तो अप्पउ घत्तमि 'जालामालाउलें जलणें' ॥ ९

[१३]

इन्दइ पभणइ 'सुर-सार-भूअ किं जम्पिएण बहुवेण दूअ ॥ १
जं किउ जम-धणयहुँ पिहि मि ताहँ जं सहसकिरण-णलकुब्बराहँ ॥ २
तं तुहुँ वि करेसइ ताउ अज्जु लहु ठाउ पुरन्दरु जुज्झ-सज्जु' ॥ ३
तं वयणु सुणेंवि उट्ठन्तएण चिराहूँ वुच्चइ जन्तएण ॥ ४'
'णिम्मन्तिओ-सि इन्देण देव 'विजयन्ते इन्दइ तुहु मि तेवँ ॥ ५
सिरिमालि कुमारेंहिं ससिधएहिं सुग्गीव तुहु मि सीहद्धएहिं ॥ ६
जमराएं जम्बव-णील-णलहों हरिकेसिं हत्थ-पहत्थ-खलहों ॥ ७
सोमेण 'विहीसण' कुम्भयण्ण अवरेहि मि केहि मि के वि अण्ण' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

परियंचिएँ तुम्हहुँ दिण्णउ एउ णिमन्तणउ ।
भुञ्जेवउ सव्वेंहिं गरुअ-पहारा-भोयणउ' ॥ ९

12. 1 A णाहि. 2 A सबक०. 3 A दुह्व. 4 P S चउत्थउ. 5 P S °पारु 6 P पञ्चमउ, S पंचमु 7 P S णहि. 8 A जुज्झइ. 9 P S जालाउले जलजलणे.

13. 1 A °धणयहु 2 S तुहु मि. 3 P णेमन्तिउसि, S णेमन्तिओसि 4 P S सेण. 5 P सिरिमालिं 6 P S हरिकेसी 7 P S विहीसणु कुंभयण्णु. 8 S अवरेहिं इयेसति. 9 P S अण्णु. 10 P परिवाडिए. 11 A एउ. 12 A दुक्ख. 13 P भुञ्जेव्वउ, S भुञ्जहउ. 14 P S °पहार रण-भोयणउ. 15 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as ॥ १४ ॥

[१२] १ सहायः सद्भावो वा, दुर्गम्. २ अज्ञातगणना.
[१३] १ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[१४]

गउ एम भणेँवि चित्तङ्गु तेत्थु　सुर-परिमिउ सुरवर-राउ जेत्थु ॥ १
'परमेसर दुज्जउ 'जाउहाणु　ण करेइ सन्धि तुम्हेँहिँ समाणु' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेँवि पवलु अराइ-पक्खु　सण्णज्झइ सरहसु दससयक्खु ॥ ३
हय भेरि-तूर पडु पडह वज्ज　किय मत्त महागय 'सारि-सज्ज ॥ ४
पक्खरिय तुरङ्गम' जुत्त सयड　जस-लुद्ध कुद्ध सण्णद्ध सुहड ॥ ५
बीसावसु वसु 'रण-भर-समत्थ　जम-ससि-कुवेर पहरण-विहत्थ ॥ ६
किंपुरिस गरुड गन्धव्व जक्ख　किण्णर णर अमर विरल्लियक्खं ॥ ७
जं णयर-पओलिहिँ वलु ण माइ　तं णहयलेणं उप्पएँवि जाइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सण्णहेँवि पुरन्दरु　णिग्गउ अइरावएँ चडिउ ।
णं विञ्झहोँ उप्परि　सरय-महाघणु पायडिउं ॥ ९

[१५]

मिग-मन्द-भद्द-संकिण्ण-गएँहिँ　घड विरएँवि पञ्चहिँ चाव-सएँहिँ ॥ १
थिउ अग्गएँ' पच्छएँ भड-समूहु　सेणावइ-मन्तिहिँ रइउ वूहु ॥ २
सुरवर स-पयर'-पहरण-कराल　घण-कक्खहिँ पक्खहिँ लोयवाल ॥ ३
डसियाहर रत्तुप्पल-दलक्ख　गएँ गएँ पण्णारह गत्त-रक्ख ॥ ४
हय पञ्च पञ्च चञ्चल चलग्गं　भड तिण्णि तिण्णि हएँ हएँ स-खग्ग ॥ ५
एँउ जेत्तिउ रक्खणु गयवरासु　तेत्तिउ जेँ पुणु वि थिउ रहवरासु ॥ ६
चउदह अङ्गुलिहिँ णरो णरासु　'रयणिहिँ तिहिँ तिहिँ हउ हयवरासु ॥ ७
पञ्चहिँ पञ्चहिँ गउ गयवरासु　धाणुक्किउ छहिँ धाणुक्कियासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं[10] वूहु रएप्पिणु　भीसणु तूर-अमालु किउ ।
समरङ्गणेँ मेइणि　सक्कु से इं भू सेवि थिउ ॥ ९

*

14. 1 A मज्जं. 2 P S तुरिय सजुत्त 3 P रणयराइ मत्थ, S सुरवरभरसमत्थ, A रणस-मत्थसमत्थ. 4 A विरिल्लियक्ख. 5 A ज. 6 S णइयले ण. 7 P उप्पयवि, S उप्पाहि वि. 8 S पय-डिउ. 9 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as ॥ १५ ॥
15. 1 A भग्ग. 2 A पच्छइ अग्गइ. 3 S सम्वइ. 4 P हय 5 S चवग्ग. 6 A पुहव-रासु. 7 P अंगुलेहिं 8 S धाणुक्किओ. 9 P S ति. 10 S ज. 11 A सय.

[१४] १ पवण २ नारी.
[१५] १ हस्ते- त्रिभि.

[१७. सत्तरहमो संधि]

मन्तणएँ समत्तएँ दूएँ णियत्तएँ उभय-बलहँ अमरिसु चडइ
तइलोक्क-भयङ्करु सुरवर-डामरु रावणु इन्दहों अब्भिडइ ॥

[१]

किय करि सारि-सज्ज पक्खरिय तुरय-थट्ट
उब्भिय धय-णिहाय स विमाण रह पयट्ट ॥ १
आहय समर-भेरि भीसावणि सुरवर-वइरि-वीर-कम्पावणि ॥ २
हत्थ-पहत्थ करेंवि सेणावइ तिण्णु पयाणउ पचलिउ णरवइ ॥ ३
कुम्भयण्णु लङ्केस विहीसण णलु सुग्गीव-णील-खर-दूसण ॥ ४
मय-मारिच्च मिच्च-सुअसारण अङ्गङ्गय-इन्दइ-घणवाहण ॥ ५
रण-रसेण भिज्जन्त पधाइय णिविसे समर-भूमि सपाविय ॥ ६
पच्छहिँ धणु-सएहिँ पहु देप्पिणु रिउ-वूहहों पडिवूहु रएप्पिणु ॥ ७
णिवडिउ जाउहाण-बलु सुर-बलें पहय पडह परिवड्डिय-कलयलें ॥ ८
जाउ महाहउ भुवण भयङ्करु उट्ठिउ रउ मइलन्तु दियन्तरु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय-गत्तइँ रह धय-छत्तइँ संवइँ रएँण उद्धूलियइँ ।
जिह कुलइँ कुपुत्तें तिह पहुन्तें वेण्णि वि सेण्णइँ मइलियइँ ॥ १०

[२]

विब्भम-हाव भाव-भूभङ्गुरच्छरांइं ।
जायइँ सुर विमाणइं धूलिधूसरांइ ॥ १

ताव हुँड पट्टणेण करालउ उच्छलियउ सिहि-जाला-मालउ ॥ २
सिवियहिँ छत्त-धएँहिँ लग्गन्तिउ अमर विमाण-सयाइँ दहन्तिउ ॥ ३

1 1 A reads the following Sl. stanza in the beginning of this Sandhi: यावद् गर्जन्ति कुम्भा करटपट(~)लाजानधीरा(?)ऋगन्धा
—भायङ्गदन्ताक्षयगुरुगिरयो भग्नानाद्रुमौघा ।
छीकोवैर्वैकंकार्मैर्नियुक्तिकरैः सेव्यमाना यथेष्ट ।
यावन्नो कुम्भिकुम्भस्थकदृलनपटु कसरी सम्पाति ॥

2 A पराइय 3 A सराइय 4 P रिउ° 5 A पयइ 6 s (marginally), A विविध वि (A विणि वि) सण्णे ओणलियइ

2. 1 P °भगुरवाच्छराइ, s भगुरवरच्छराइ, A भगुरपुराइ 2 P धूमाइ, s धूलीधूसराइं, A धूलीधूसराइ 3 P s सिविपहिँ

[१] १ अमार्ग्यं(ग)क २ मत्ती

पुणु पच्छलें सोणियं-जल-धारउ रय-पसमणउ हुआस-णिवारउ ॥ ४
'ताहिं असेसु दिसांमुहु सित्तउ थिउ णहु णाइँ कुसुम्भएँ घित्तउ ॥ ५
अण्णउ परियत्तउ गयणङ्गहों णं घुसिणोलिउँ णह-सिरि-अङ्गहों ॥ ६
जाय वसुन्धरि रुहिरायम्बिरि संरहस-सुहड-कवन्ध-पणच्चिरि[10] ॥ ७
करि-सिर-मुंत्ताहलेंहिं विमीसिय सञ्झ व ताराइण्णें पदीसिय ॥ ८
रह खुप्पंन्ति वहन्ति ण चक्कइँ वाहण-जाण-विमाणइँ थक्कइँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहएँ वि महारणें मेइणि-कारणें रत्तें तरन्तें तरन्ति णर ।
जुज्झन्ति स-मच्छर तोसिय अच्छर णाइँ महंण्णवें वारियंर ॥ १०

[३]

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-वाहणेणं ।
अमरिस-कुद्धएणं गिव्वाण-साहणेणं ॥ १

जावहाण-साहणु पडिपेल्लिउ णं खय-सायरेण जगु रेल्लिउ ॥ २
णिसियर परिभमन्ति पहरण-भुअ णं आयत्त-छुद्ध जल-बुब्बुय ॥ ३
पेक्खेंवि णिय-बलु ओहट्टन्तउ 'सुरवगला-मुहें आवट्टन्तउ ॥ ४
पेक्खेंवि उत्थलन्तइँ छत्तइँ मत्त-गयहुँ भिज्जंन्तइँ गत्तइँ ॥ ५
पेक्खेंवि फुट्टन्तइँ रह-वीढइँ जाण-विमाणइँ भंमरुवगीढइँ ॥ ६
पेक्खेंवि हयवर पाडिज्जन्ता सुहड-मडप्फर साडिज्जन्ता ॥ ७
'आयामेप्पिणु रह-गय-वाहणें भिडिउ पमण्णकित्ति सुरं-साहणें ॥ ८
वाणर-चिन्धु महागय-सन्दणु चाव-विहत्थु महिन्दहों णन्दणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय तज्जेंवि रह-धय भञ्जेंवि, धूहहों मज्झें पइट्ठु किह ।
वम्मेहिं विन्धन्तउ जीविउ लिन्तउ कामिणि-हियउ वियड्ढु जिह ॥ १०

4 9 A जलसोणिय°, 5 P °विवारउ, S °णिवारउ, A निवारउ 6 A दिसावहु 7 A रयउ.
8 A घुसिणुल्लउ. 9 P S सरहसु सुहडु कवन्धु 10 P पणच्चिरि 11 A °मुत्ताहलयामीसिय.
12 A ताराय[?] पदसिय. 13 A खुप्पंति 14 P णइ, A नइ नवि.
3. 1 P S A °कुद्धएण. 2 P S जम्पलवइ. 3 A भिज्जइं. 4 P सारिज्जन्ता. 5 P S सुर.

[२] १ रुधिरपातनि २ जलचरा.
[३] १ सेनामुखे २ चित्ससमरदहीतानि ३ प्रमुत्तीभूय, समर्थं कृत्वा वा

[४]

सुरवर-किङ्करेहिँ उत्थरेंवि अहिमुहेहिँ ।
लइउ पसण्णकित्ति तिक्खेहिँ सिलिमुहेहिँ ॥ १

सो एत्थन्तरें दिढ-भुअ-डालें रावण-पिच्चिएण सिरिमालें ॥ २
रहवरु वाहिउ सुरवर-वन्दहों पढमउ भिड्डु महाहवें चन्दहों ॥ ३
कुन्त-विहत्थहों सीहारूढहों जयसिरि-पवर-णारि-अवगूढहों ॥ ४
'अरें स-कलङ्क वङ्क महिलाणण पुरउ म थाहि जाहि मयलञ्छण' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेंवि ओखण्डिय-माणउ रहसिउ सियङ्कु थक्कु जमराणउ ॥ ६
महिसारूढु दण्ड-पहरण-धरु तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-भयङ्करु ॥ ७
सो वि समुत्थरन्तु दणु-दुद्दउ किउ णिविसद्धें पाराउट्ठउ ॥ ८
ताम कुवेरु थक्कु सवडम्मुहु किउ णारायहिँ सो वि परम्मुहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सिरिमालि धणुद्धरु रणमुहें दुद्धरु धरेंवि ण सक्किउ सुरवरेंहिँ ।
संताउ करन्तउ पाण हरन्तउ वम्महु जेम कु-मुणिवरेंहिँ ॥ १०

[५]

भग्गें किपर्न्ते समरें तो ससि-कुवेर-राएँ ।
केसरि-कणय-हुअवहा मउवन्त-जाएँ ॥ १

तिण्णि वि भिडिय खणु आमेलेवि धय-धूवन्त महारह पेल्लेवि ॥ २
तीहि मि समकण्डिउ रयणायरु णं धाराहर-घणेंहिँ महीहरु ॥ ३
सरवर-सरवरेहिँ विणिवारिय तिण्णि वि पुट्ठि देन्त ओसारिय ॥ ४
अमर-कुमार णवर उद्धाइय रिउ जिह एक्कहिँ मिलेंवि पराइय ॥ ५
लइय सिलीमुहेहिँ सिरिमालिं परम-जिणिन्द-चरण-कमलालिं ॥ ६
अद्धससीहिँ सीसें उच्छिण्णइँ णं णीलुप्पलाइँ विक्खिण्णइँ ॥ ७
जउ जउ जाउहाणु परिसक्कइ तउ तउ अहिमुहु को वि ण थक्कइ ॥ ८
णिएँवि कुमार-सिरइँ छिज्जन्तइँ रण-देवयहें बलि व्व दिज्जन्तइँ ॥ ९

4. 1 P छइमउ. 2 P S A सिलीमुहेहिँ. 3 P °भिंदहो 4 A पढमुभिड्डु. 5 P S अखंडिय°. 6 A समकु. 7 S marginally, 'रणे' पाठे; A रणे. 8 P S णारायं. 9 P S रणवरे. 10 P कुमुणिवरहुं, S कुमुणिवरहो.

5. 1 A भग्ग. 2 P S कियंत. 3 S °रायणं. 4 S °जायेणं. 5 P S A आमेल्लिवि. 6 P S A पेल्लिवि. 7 A समकुंडिवउ. 8 P S जमजीह पुछिहिं. 9 A पधाइय. 10 P S सिरिमालें. 11 A चरणकमलाहिं. 12 S सीसइ. 13 P S वि.

[४] १ समूहस्य. २ भेद. ३ व्याकुलितस्य.
[५] १ 'तिण्णि वि भिडिय' इति सम्बन्धः.

|| घत्ता ||

सहसक्खु विरुज्झइ किर सण्णज्झइ ताव जेंयन्तें दिण्णु रहु ।
'मइँ ताय जियन्तें सुहड-कयन्तें अप्पुणु पहरणु धरहि कहुँ' ॥ १०

[६]

जयकारेवि सुरेवइं धाईओ जयन्तो ।
'णिसियर थाहि थाहि कहिँ जाहि महु जियन्तो ॥ १

थाहि थाहि सवडम्मुहु सन्दणु हउँ धव देमि पुरन्दर-णन्दणु ॥ २
तीरिय-तोमर-कण्णिय-घायँहु महु-यावल्ल-भल्ल-णारायँहु ॥ ३
अद्धससिहिँ खुरुप्प-सेलंगहुँ पट्टिस-फलिहँ-सूल-फर-खंगहुँ ॥ ४
मोग्गर-लउडि-चित्तदण्डुण्डिहिँ सबल-हुलि-हल-मुसल-मुसुंण्ढिहिँ ॥ ५
झसर-तिसत्ति-परसु-इसु-पासँहु कणय-कोन्त-घण-चक्क-सहासँहुँ ॥ ६
रुक्ख-सिलायल-गिरिवर-घायँहुँ हवि-जल-पवण-विज्जुँ-संघायहुँ' ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेवि सिरिमालि पहरिसिउ सुरवइ-सुअहों महारहु दरिसिउ ॥ ८
'पइँ मेल्लेप्पिणु जय-सिरि-लाहवें को महु अण्णु देइ धय आहवें' ॥ ९

|| घत्ता ||

तो एव विसेसेंवि सर संपेसेंवि छिण्णु जयन्तहों तणउ धउँ ।
गयणङ्गणेँ-लच्छिहें कमल-दलच्छिहें हारु णाइँ उच्छलेंवि गउ ॥ १०

[७]

दहमुह-पित्तिएण दणु-देह-दारणेणं ।
मुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेणं ॥ १

एउ ण जाणहुँ कहिँ गउ सन्दणु चुक्कउ कह वि कह वि सुर-णन्दणु ॥ २
दुक्खु दुक्खु मुच्छा-विहलङ्घलु उट्ठिउ उद्ध-सुण्डु णं मयगलु ॥ ३
भीसण-भिण्डिवाल-पहरण-धरु जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सक्करु ॥ ४
सो वि पहार-विहुरु णिच्चेयणु मुच्छ पराइउ पंसरिय-च्चेयणु ॥ ५

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14 P क्विह, s किइ.

6. 1 P S सुरवइ. 2 P धाइयउ. 3 A °घायहिं. 4 A °णारायहिं. 5 P S °सेलंगहिं. 6 P S °फलिस°. 7 P S °खग्गेहिं. 8 P S °वंडढिहिं. 9 P S °मुसंढिहिं. 10 P S °पासेहिं. 11 P S °सहासेहिं. 12 P S °घायहिं. 13 P S °विज्जसंघायहिं. 14 P S धणु, A धउं. 15 P S गयणंगणि.

7. 1 A धाणइं. 2 P S चुक्कु. 3 P S °भिंडिमाल°. 4 S A °चेयणु.

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२ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[७] १ पुनर्भव-जीवितम्यः.

धाइउ धुणेंवि सरीरु रणङ्गणें कूर-महागहु णाइँ णहङ्गणें ॥ ६
विण्णि मिं दुज्जय दुद्धर पेवयलें विण्णि मि भीम-गयासणि-करयल ॥ ७
वेण्णि मि परिभमन्ति णह-मण्डलें लीह दिन्तिं रावणें आखण्डलें ॥ ८
सुरवइ-णन्दणेण आयामेंवि कुलिस-दण्ड-सण्णिह गय भामेंवि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

आहउ वच्छुत्थलें पडिउ रसायलें पाण-विवज्जिउ रयणियरु ।
जउ जाउ जयन्तहों णिसियर-सेन्तहों घित्तु णाइँ सिरें रय-णियरु ॥ १०

[८]

[1]जं सिरिमालि पाडिओ अमर-णन्दणेणं ।
तो इन्दइ पधाविओ समर सन्दणेणं ॥ १

'अरे दुवियड्ढ मम ताउ वहेंवि कहिँ जाहि सण्ढ ॥ २
वलु वलु हयास मइँ जीवमाणें कहिँ जीवियास' ॥ ३
वयणेण तेण करें धणुहरु किउ [4]सुर-णन्दणेण ॥ ४
उत्थरिय वे वि समरङ्गणें सर-मण्डवु करेवि ॥ ५
रिउ-मद्दणेण [6]आयामेंवि दहमुह-णन्दणेण ॥ ६
विणिहय-पहरेंहिं सण्णाहु छिण्णु तीसहिँ सरेंहिँ ॥ ७
रक्खिउ सरीरु कह कह वि णाहिँ कप्परिउ वीरु ॥ ८
उप्पऍवि जाम किर धरइ पुरन्दरु पत्तु ताम ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

उग्गामिय-पहरणु चोइय-वारणु अन्तरें थिउ अमराहियइ ।
'अरें अरिवर-मद्दणें रावण-णन्दणें उप्परि थंलि चारहडि जइ ॥ १०

[९]

तत्तु मुएवि सवेहि [2]भिउडि-भासुरेहिँ ।
लङ्काहिवहों णन्दणो [3]वेढिओ सुरेहि ॥ १

5 A दुगु मि 6 P S A वि 7 A पवयल 8 P दव, S दिव 9 P S रावण° 10 P S वच्छ थले 11 A णिसयहो 12 A सिरु

8. 1 P S read दुवइ in the beginning 2 P S पाडिउ 3 P S ता 4 P S पधाइउ 5 P S जीवमाण 6 A कर 7 P समरंगणम with °म scored off, S समरंगणेण, A समणगणे 8 S A °मद्दण 9 P पुणु 10 S °मद्दणु 11 S °प्परवु 12 P S उवरें 13 P वलु

9. 1 P S read दुवइ at the beginning of this stanza 2 P S भाउडि°. 3 P S वेढिउ सुरवरेहिँ

२ समर्थ ३ वत्स सम्मुखम् ४ धूलिनिकर, निशाचरं वा
[८] १ नन्दनेन. २ वर्म सन्नाहं इत्यर्थः.

वेढिउ एक्कु अणन्तेंहिं रावणि तो वि ण गणइ सुहड-चूडामणि ॥ २
रोकइ वलइ धाइ अब्भिट्टइ रिउ पण्णास-सट्ठि दलवट्टइ ॥ ३
सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरइ गयवर गयवरेण मुसुमूरइ ॥ ४
तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ णरवर णरवर-घाएं घायइ ॥ ५
जाम वियम्भइ सवायामें ताव सु-सारहि सम्मइ-णामें ॥ ६
पभणइ 'रावण किं णिच्चिन्तउ मेल्लवन्तें-णन्दणु अत्थन्तउ ॥ ७
अण्णु वि रावणि लइउ अखत्तें वेढिउ सुरवर-चलेंणं समत्तें ॥ ८
तुज्झु जइ वि महाहवें सक्कइ एक्कु अणेय जिणेवि किस क्कइ' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ते वयणें रावणु जण-जूरावणु चडिउ महारहें खग्ग-करु ।
लक्खिज्जइ देवेंहि बहु-अवलेवेंहिं णाइँ कियन्तु जगन्तयरु ॥ १०

[१०]

दूरत्थेण णिसियरिन्देण सुरवरिन्दो ।
सीहेणं विरुद्धेणं जोइओ गइन्दो ॥ १

'सारहि वाहि वाहि रहु तेत्तहें आयवत्तु आपण्डुरु जेत्तहें ॥ २
जेत्तहें अइरावणु गलगज्जइ जेत्तहें भीसण दुन्दुहि वज्जइ ॥ ३
जेत्तहें सुरवइ सुर-परियरियउ जेत्तहें वज्ज-दण्डु करें धरियउ' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेवि 'सम्मइ उच्छाहिउ पूरिउ सद्दु महारहु वाहिउ ॥ ५
किउ कलयलु दिण्णइँ रण-तूरइँ हसियइँ सणि-जम-मुहइँ व कूरइँ ॥ ६
समरु घुट्ठु वलइ मि अब्भिट्टइँ रण-रसियइँ सण्णाह-विसट्टइँ ॥ ७
पवर-तुरङ्गम पवर-तुरङ्गहुँ भिडिय मयङ्ग मत्त-मायङ्गहुँ ॥ ८
रह रहवरहुँ परोप्परु धाइय पायालहुँ पायाल पराइय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेल्लिय-हुङ्कारइँ दिण्ण-पहारइँ सिर-कर-णासँ णमन्ताइँ ।
भिडियइँ अ-णिविण्णइँ वेण्णि मि सेण्णइँ मिहुणइँ जेंम अणुरत्ताइँ ॥ १०

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4 A आवट्टइ 5 P S णरवरेण सघायइ 6 P S मउत्तु 7 P °चलण 8 P सगवें, A सम्मत्ते 9 P S पाइ, A नाइ 10 P जगतु corrected to जगउ, S जगह, A जगय°.

10. 1 तेण णिसियरिंदेण 2 P S A सीहण 3 I S विरुद्धेण 4 A जोइअ व. 5 A आवडुर 6 S समद्दु, A समरुअुदु 7 In all the cases P S have °हु and A °ह 8 P माइदहु, S मायवहु 9 A °णासु. 10 S जिम, A जिह.

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[९] १ इन्द्रजित् २ शिरिमाळी सूत ३ इन्द्रजितं . ४ इन्द्रपक्षजनैः . ५ मर्त्यैः .
[१०] १ मन्त्री.

[११]

आउ महन्तु आहवो ¹विहिं विहि जणाहुं ।
इन्दइ-इन्दतणयहुं इन्द-रावणाहुं ॥ १

रयणासव-सहसार-जणेरहुँ मय-²मेसइ-मारिच्चं-कुवेरहुँ ॥ २
जम-सुग्गीवहुँ दूसम-सीलहुँ ³अणल-णलहुँ पलयाणिल-णीलहुँ ॥ ३
ससि-अङ्गयहुँ दिवायर-अङ्गहुँ खर-चित्तहुँ दूसण-चित्तङ्गहुँ ॥ ४
सुअ-⁴सयम्भूहुँ वीसावसु-हत्थहुँ सारण-हरि-हरिकेसि⁵-पहत्थहुँ ॥ ५
कुम्भयण्ण-ईसाणणरिन्दहुँ विहि-केसरिहिँ विहीसण-खन्दहुँ ॥ ६
घणवाहण-तडिकेसकुमारहुँ मलवन्त-कणयहुँ दुवारहुँ ॥ ७
जम्बुमालि-जीमुत्तणिणायहुँ वज्जोयर-वज्जाउहरायहुँ ॥ ८
चाणरभय-पञ्चाणणचिन्धहुँ एम जुज्झु अब्भिट्टु पसिद्धहुँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

करि-कुम्भ-वियारणु गञ्जोल्लिय-तणु जो रणें जासु समावडिउ ।
सो तासु समच्छरु तोसिय-अच्छरु ⁶गिरिहें ⁷दवग्गि व अब्भिडिउ ॥ १०

[१२]

को वि किवाण-पाणिए सुरवहू णिएवि ।
ण मुअइ ¹मण्डलग्गु पहरं ²समप्पिएवि ॥ १

को वि णीसरन्तन्त-³चुम्भलो भमइ मत्त-हत्थि व स-सङ्कलो ॥ २
को वि कुम्भि-कुम्भयल-दारणो मोत्तिओह-उज्जलिय-पहरणो ॥ ३
को वि दन्त-मुसल⁴क्खयाउहो धाइ मत्त मायङ्ग-सम्मुहो । ४
को वि खुडिय-सीसो धणुद्धरो वलइ धाइ विन्धइ स-मच्छरो ॥ ५
को वि वाण विणिभिण्ण-वच्छओ वाहिरन्तरुच्चरिय ⁵पिच्छओ ॥ ६
सोणियारुणो सहइ णरवरो रत्त कमल पुञ्जो व स-⁶भमरो ॥ ७
को वि एक्क-⁷चलणें तुरङ्गमे ¹हरि व चिंतिओ ण ⁸भरिए कमे ॥ ८
को वि ⁹सिरउडे करेंवि करयले जुज्झ भिक्ख मग्गइ पर-वले ॥ ९

11. 1 S °भेसइ 2 A °मारीच°. 3 P अणलदूसनणिलहु णिवाहु 4 P S °सयूह, A A सयुहु. 5 A °करिकेसि° 6 S गिरिहि 7 A दवग्गि°
12. 1 P S मण्डलग्ग 2 A समप्पिवि 3 A °चुम्भलो 4 P S A °मुसलक्खया°. 5 P S °पिच्छउ, A °पिच्छओ 6 P S महुअरो 7 A °चलणा तुरंगमा 8 A करि 9 S सिरनिवडि,

[११] १ द्वौ द्वौ सुभटानां संग्रामो जातः २ अग्नि ३ पवन
[१२] १ विष्णु इव, यथा पाद स्थित अ उ-दान-दत्तावें २ महाखड्ग

॥ घत्ता ॥

भडु को वि पडिच्छिउ णिवट्टिय-सिरु सोणिय-धारुच्छलिय-तणु ।
लक्खिज्जइ दारुणु सिन्दूरारुणु फग्गुणेँ णाइँ सहसकिरणु ॥ १०

[१३]

कत्थ-इ मत्त-कुञ्जरा जीवियएण चत्ता ।
कसण-महाघण व दीसन्ति धरणि-पत्ता ॥ १

कत्थ इ स-विसाणइँ कुम्भयलइँ णं रणवहु-उक्खलइँ स-मुसलइँ ॥ २
कत्थ इ हय करवालेंहिँ खण्डिय अन्त-खलन्त खलन्त पहिण्डिय ॥ ३
कत्थ इ छत्तइं हयइँ विसालइँ णं जम-भोयणेँ दिण्णइँ थालइँ ॥ ४
कत्थ इ सुहड-सिराइँ पलोट्टइँ णाइँ अ-णालइँ णव-कन्दोट्टइँ ॥ ५
कत्थ इ रह-चक्कइँ विच्छिण्णइँ कलि-कालहोँ आसणइँ व दिण्णइँ ॥ ६
कत्थ-वि भडहोँ सिवङ्गण ढुकिय 'हियवउ णाहिं' भणेवि उढुकिय ॥ ७
कत्थ वि गिद्धु कवन्धेँ परिट्ठिउ णं अहिणव-सिरु सुहडहों समुट्ठिउ ॥ ८
कत्थ इ गिद्धें मणुसु ण लक्खिउ वाणेंहिँ चक्खुहिँ भेउ ण लक्खिउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

कत्थ इ णर-रुण्डेंहिँ कर-कम-तुण्डेंहिँ समर-वसुन्धरि भीसणिय ।
बहु-खण्ड-पयारेंहिं णं सूआरेंहिँ रइय रसोइ जमहोँ तणिय ॥ १०

[१४]

तेहिँ तेहएँ महाहवे किय-महोच्छवेहिँ ।
कोक्किउ एक्कमेक्कु लङ्केस-वासवेहिँ ॥ १

'उरें उरें सक्क सक्क परिसक्कहि जिह णिड्डविउ मालि तिह थक्कहि ॥ २
हउँ सो रावणु भुवण-भयङ्करु सुरवर-कुल-कियन्तु रणेँ दुद्धरु' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेवि वलिउ आखण्डलु पच्छायन्तु सरेंहिँ णह-मण्डलु ॥ ४
दहमुहो वि उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु किउ सर-जालु सरेंहिँ सय-सक्करु ॥ ५
तो एत्थन्तरें हय-पडिवक्खें सरु अग्गेउ मुक्कु सहसक्खें ॥ ६

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10 s परिधिउ.

13. 1 P S mostly read कत्थ वि. [illegible] करवालेहिं, S करवालेहिं. 3 The portion from व दिण्णइं up to गिद्धु क° in line 8 is missing in A. 4 P S सुहर. 5 P चंघुहे.

14. 1 S reads हुवई in the beginning of this stanza. [illegible] A उर उर. 3 P सुरवलु, S सुरवल°. 4 A आखरडु.

धाइउ धगधगन्तु धूमन्तउ चिन्धेंहिं छत्त-धऍहिं लग्गन्तउ ॥ ७
रावण-बलु णासघिय-जीविउ णासइ जाला-मालालीविउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रयणियर-पहाणें वारुण-बाणें सरवरग्गि उल्हावियउ ।
मसि-वण्णुप्परत्तउ धूमल-गत्तउ पिसुणु जेम वोल्लावियउ ॥ ९

[१५]

उवसमिए हुआसणे वयण-भासुरेणं ।
बहल-तमोह-पहरणं पेसियं सुरेणं ॥ १

किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणङ्गणु किं पि ण देक्खइ णिसियर-साहणु ॥ २
जिम्भइ अङ्गु वलइ णिद्दायइ सुअइ अचेयणु ओसुविणायइ ॥ ३
पेक्खेंवि णिय-बलु ओणलन्तउ मेल्लिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ ४
अमराहिवेंण राहु-वर-पहरणु णाग-पासु सर मुअइ दसाणणु ॥ ५
पवर-भुअङ्ग-सहासेंहिं दट्ठउ सुर-बलु पाण लएवि पणट्ठउ ॥ ६
गारुडत्थु वासवेंण विसज्जिउ विसहर-सरवर-जालु पराजिउ ॥ ७
खगउड्ड-पवणन्दोलिय-मेइणि डोला-रूढी णं वर-कामिणी ॥ ८
पक्ख-पवण-पडिपहय-महीहर णच्चाविय से-दिसिवह स सायर ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेल्लेंवि रिउ-घायणु सरु णारायणु तिजगविहूसणें गऍ चडिउ ।
जेत्तहें अइरावणु तेत्तहें रावणु जावेंवि इन्दहों अब्भिडिउ ॥ १०

[१६]

मत्त गइन्द दोवि[1] उब्भिण्ण-कसण-देहा ।
णं गज्जन्त धन्त सम-त्थरन्त मेहा ॥ १

पंरोवरस्स पत्तया मयम्बु-सित्त-गत्तया ॥ २
थिरोर थोर-कन्धरा पलोट्ट-दाण-णिज्झरा ॥ ३
स-सीयर व पाउसा मयन्ध मुक्क-अङ्कुसा ॥ ४

5 P S धूमलउ 6 P चिन्धइ, S चिंधइं 7 P S णासघिउ 8 P उल्हाविउ, S उप्हाविउ, A उप्हावियउ. 9 P S परंतउ.

15. 1 S reads जुवइ in the beginning of the stanza. 2 P S °तमोह 3 A पेक्खइ 4 P S णियेयणु 5 A °वास. 6 P S °सहासं 7 S खगउड्ड. 8 P S दस दिसि-वह सायर 9 S तिजय°.

16 1 A दोवि 2 P S समुप्पंत 3 P परोवरस्स मयया corrected to परोवरस्स-त्तया, S °मत्तया

* [१४] १ विध्यापित
[१५] १ प्रभात (?) २ प्रचट (?)

विसाल-कुम्भमण्डला णिवद्ध-दन्त-उज्जला ॥ ५
अथक्क-कण्ण-चामरा णिवारियालि-गोयरा ॥ ६
समुद्ध-सुण्ड-भीसणा विसट्ट-घण्ट-'णीसणा ॥ ७
मणोज्ज-गेज्ज-पन्तिणो भमन्ति वे' वि दन्तिणो ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मयगलेंहिँ महन्तेंहिँ विहि मि भमन्तेंहिँ सुरवइ-लङ्काहिवें पवर-।
भव-भवणेंहिँ छूंदी णं महि मूंढी भमइ स-सायर स-धरधर ॥ ९

[१७]

तिजगविहूसणेण किउ सुर-करी णिरत्थो ।
परिओसिय णिसायरा ल्हसिउ वइरि-सत्थो ॥ १

रावणु णव-जुवाणु वलवन्तउ अमराहिउ गय-वेसं-महन्तउ ॥ २
भमेंवि ण सक्किउ करिवरु खचिउ रक्खें सयवारउ परियञ्चिउ ॥ ३
गउ गयण पहु पहुणोड्डवं झम्प देवि 'अंसुएण णिवद्धउ ॥ ४
विजउ घुट्ठु रयणीयर-साहणें देवेंहिँ दुन्दुहि दिण्णं विवङ्गणें ॥ ५
ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाएं आणिउ वन्धेंवि वाहु-सहाएं ॥ ६
जसु सुग्गीवें दूसम-सीलें अणलु णलेण अणिलु रणें णीलें ॥ ७
खर-दूसणेंहिँ चित्त-चित्तङ्गय रवि ससि लेवि आय अङ्गङ्गय ॥ ८
सुरवर-गुरु मएण णिब्भिच्चें लइउ कुवेरु समरें मारिच्चें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जसु उत्थरियउ सो तें धरियउ गेण्हेंवि पवर-वन्दि-सयइँ ।
गउ सुरवर-डामरु पुरु अजरामरु जिणु जिह जिणेंवि महाभयइँ ॥ १०

[१८]

लङ्क पुरन्दरे णिए जय-'सिरी-णिवासो ।
सहसारेण 'पत्थिओ' पत्थिवो वसासो ॥ १

'अहो जम-धणय-सक्क-कम्पावण देहि सुपुत्त-भिक्ख महु रावण' ॥ २

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4 P S °सोंड°. 5 A दोन्नि. 6 A नवर. 7 P S °भवणे च. 8 A छुडी.
17. 1 A °विहूसणेण 2 A गइवेय° 3 A गयचक्क. 4 A °णोड्डव. 5 P ■ A दुदुहिं.
6 P S दिण्णु, A दिन्न 7 P S गहगणे.
18. 1 A णिओ. 2 P S °सिरि°. 3 P S पत्थिवो, A missing.

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[१६] १ °छन्दी.
[१७] १ इन्द्र. २ नरेण ३ अग्नि. ४ वायु
[१८] १ प्रार्थत २ राजा.

तं णिसुणेवि भणइ सुर-चन्धणु 'तुम्ह वि अम्ह वि एउ णिवन्धणु ॥ ३
जमु तउवरु परिपालउ पट्टणु पङ्गणु णिकिउं करउ पहञ्जणु ॥ ४
पुप्फ-पयरु [5]घरें देउ वणासइ सहुँ गन्धव्वेंहिं गायउ सरसइ ॥ ५
वत्थ-सहासइँ हवि पक्खालउ कोसु असेसु कुवेरु णिहालउ ॥ ६
जोण्ह करेउ मियङ्कु णिरन्तरु सीयलु पहयलें तवउ दिवायरु ॥ ७
अमरराउ मज्जणउ भरावउ अण्णु वि[8] घणेंहिं छडउ देवावउ ॥ ८
तं पडिवण्णु सव्वु सहसारें मुक्कु सक्कु लङ्कालङ्कारें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिय-रज्जु विवज्जेंवि गउ पव्वज्जेंवि वासयपुरहों सहसणयणु ।
जय-सिरि-वहु मण्डेंवि थिउ अवरुण्डेंवि सइँ भुय-फलिहेंहिं दहवयणु ॥ १०

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इय चारु-पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
जाणिह 'रावणविजयं' सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

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[१८. अट्ठारहमो संधि]

रणें माणु मलेंवि पुरन्दरहों परियञ्चेंवि सिहरइँ मन्दरहों ।
आवइ वि पडीवउ जाम पहु ताणन्तरें दिट्ठु अणन्तरहु ॥

[१]

पेक्खेप्पिणु गिरि-कञ्चण-सुभद्दु[1] जिण-वन्दण-कुरुच्छलिय-सद्दु ॥ १
सुरवर-सय-सेव-करावणेण मारिचि पपुच्छिउ रावणेण ॥ २
'भड-भञ्जण भुवणुच्छलिय-णाम उहु कलयलु सुम्मइ काइँ माम' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि पभणइ समर-धीरु 'एहु जइ णामेण अणन्तवीरु ॥ ४
दसरह-भायरु अणरण्ण-जाउ सहसयर-सणेहें तवसि जाउ ॥ ५
उप्पण्णउ एयहों एत्थु णाणु उहुं दीसइ देवागमु स-जाणु' ॥ ६
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु णिसियरिन्दु गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें मुणिवरिन्दु ॥ ७
परियञ्चेंवि णवेंवि थुणेंवि णिविट्ठु सयलु वि जणु वयइँ लयन्तु दिट्ठु ॥ ८

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4 P णिकउ. 5 P S पुरे. 6 P S गधव्वें, A गंधव्विहिं. 7 A मयंकु. 8 A वि. 9 P S सव्वं. 10 P S °वलेहिं, A °फलिहिहिं. 11 P धणंजयासु, S धणंजयासि. 12 P जवहाण, S जावहाण.

1. 1 A आवेवि. 1 a. P S °सुहाउ. 2 P S °णाउ. 3 A मारीइ. 4 A सुव्वइ. 5 P S वीरु. 6 P S उहु. 7 P S एहु.

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[१] १ अनन्तरथिनानेदम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

महव्वयइँ को वि कोँ वि अणुवयइँ   कोँ वि सिक्खावयइँ गुणवयइँ ।
कोँ वि दिढु सम्मत्तु लएवि थिउ   पर रावणु एक्कु ण उवसमिउ ॥ ९

[२]

धम्मरहु महारिसि भणइ तेत्थु   'मणुयत्तु लहेवि वइसरेंवि एत्थु ॥ १
अहों दहमुह मोहन्धारें छूढ   रयणायरें रयणु ण लेहि मूढ ॥ २
अमियालएँ अमिउ ण लेहि केम   अच्छहि णिहुअउ कडुमउ जेम' ॥ ३
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेण   वुच्चइ थोत्तुभीरिय-गिरेण ॥ ४
'सक्कमि धूमद्धएँ झम्प देवि   सक्कमि फण-फणिमणि-रयणु लेवि' ॥ ५
सक्कमि गिरि-मन्दरु णिद्दलेवि   सक्कमि दस दिसि-वह दरमलेवि ॥ ६
सक्कमि मारुउ पोट्टलें छुहेवि   सक्कमि जम-महिसें समारुहेवि ॥ ७
सक्कमि रयणायरें-जलु पिएवि   सक्कमि आसीविसु अहि णिएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सक्कमि सक्कहों रणें उत्थरेंवि   सक्कमि ससि-सूरहँ पँह हरेंवि ।
सक्कमि महि गयणु एक्कु करेंवि   दुद्धरु णउ सक्कमि वउ धरेंवि ॥ ९

[३]

परिचिन्तेंवि सुइरु णराहिवेण   'लइ लेमि एक्कु वउ' वुत्तु तेण ॥ १
'जं मइँ ण समिच्छइ चारु-गत्तु   तं मण्ड लएमि णे पर-कलत्तु' ॥ २
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु णियय-णयरु   थिउ अचलु रज्जु भुञ्जन्तु खयरु ॥ ३
एत्तहें वि महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें   पुरवरें इच्छिय-अणुहुअ-कामें ॥ ४
तहों 'हिययवेय णामेण भज्ज   तहें दुहियञ्जणसुन्दरी मणोज्ज ॥ ५
झिन्दुएण रमन्तिहें घण णिएवि   थिउ णरवइ मुहें कर-कमलु देवि ॥ ६
उप्पण्ण चिन्त 'कहों कण्ण देमि   लेइ वट्टइ गिरि-कइलासु णेमि ॥ ७
विज्जाहर-सयइँ मिलन्ति जेत्थु   वरु अवसें होसइ को वि तेत्थु' ॥ ८

8 P S महव्वयइं को वि अणुव्वयइं. 9 P S को [illegible] गुणव्वयइं, A missing. 10 P S दिट्टु.

2. 1 A धम्मरव. 2 A मणुसत्तु. 3 A लेमि 4 A णिद्दलेमि 5 P S पोट्टलु, A पोट्टलि. 6 P समारुहेमि. 7 P S रयणायरे. 8 B °सूरहु, S सूरह, A सूरह. [illegible] A पहरेवि. 10 A पर दुधरु न सक्कमि.

3. 1 P S णउ मइए लेवि ण 2 P इच्छिए. 3 P गेंदुएहिं°, S गेंदुयाहिं. 4 P S कवणु.

[३] १ मनोवेगा. २ पूर्वं, पर्यालोच्ये प्रस्तावे, पूर्वं.

[1] ॥ घत्ता ॥

गउ एम भणेवि पहु पवयहों जिणु-अट्ठाहिऍ अट्ठायहों ।
आवासिउ पासेंहिं णीयडेंहिं णं तारायणु मन्दर-त्तडेंहिं ॥ ९

[४]

एत्तहें वि ताव पॅल्हाय-राउ सहुँ केउमइऍ रॅविपुरहों आउ ॥ १
स-विमाणु स-साहणु स-परिवारु अण्णु वि तहिं पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ २
एक्कत्तहें दूसावासु लइउ णं चन्दणहत्तिऍ इन्दु अइउ ॥ ३
अवर वि जे जे आसण्ण-भव्व ते ते विज्जाहर मिलिय सव्व ॥ ४
पहिलऍ फग्गुणणन्दीसरोहें किय ण्हवण-पुज्ज तइलोक्क-णाहें ॥ ५
दिणें बीयऍ विहि मि णराहिवाहँ मित्तइय परोप्परु हूअ ताहँ ॥ ६
पल्हाऍ खेड्डु करेवि वुत्तु 'तउ तणिय कण्ण महु तणउ पुत्तु ॥ ७
किण कीरइ पाणिग्गहणु राय' तं णिसुणेवि तेण वि दिण्ण वाय ॥ ८
परिओसु पवड्ढिउ सज्जणाहँ मइलियइँ मुहइँ खल-दुज्जणाहँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'वहु अञ्जण वाउकुमारु वरु' घोसेप्पिणु णयणाणन्दयरु ।
'तइयऍ वासरें पाणिग्गहणु' गय णरवइ णियय-णियय-भवणु ॥ १०

[५]

एत्थन्तरें दुज्जउ दुण्णिवारु मयणाउरु पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ १
णउ विसहइ तइयउ दिवसु एन्तु अच्छइ विरहाणलें झम्प देन्तु ॥ २
धूमाइ वलइ धगधगइ चित्तु णं मन्दिरें अब्भन्तरें पलित्तु ॥ ३
चन्दिणउ चन्दु चन्दणु जलद्दु कप्पूर-कमलदलसेज्ज-मद्दु ॥ ४
दाहिण-मारुउ सीयल-जलाइँ तहों अग्गि-फुलिङ्गइँ केवलाइँ ॥ ५
णिड्डहइ अङ्गुवङ्गइँ अणङ्गु सज्जण हियवाइँ व पिसुण-सङ्गु ॥ ६
णीससइ ससइ वेवइ तमेण धाहावइ धाहा पञ्चमेण ॥ ७
उहण-आहरण पसाहणाइँ सव्वइँ अङ्गहों असुहावणाइँ ॥ ८

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5 P गय 6 P S A जिणु 7 P पासेहिं अवासिउ (corrected to आवासिउ), S पासेहिं अवासिउ.

4. 1 P S अण्णेत्तहे 2 A एक्कत्तहे 3 S वीयइ दिणि 4 P खेड्डु, S खेड्डु 5 P S करिवि. 6 P सज्जणाहे, S सज्जणाई, A missing 7 P °दुज्जणाहे 8 P S णियणिय, A णियय.

5. 1 P S पत्त 2 S मदह 3 P S °मद्दु 4 P S A अंगवंगइ 5 S A missing

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[४] १ प्रह्लादः २ केतुमतीभार्यया ३ आदित्यपुरस्य
[५] १ ज्योत्स्ना

॥ घत्ता ॥

पासेउ वलग्गइ ल्हसइ तणु   तं इङ्गिउ पेक्खेंवि अण्ण-मणु ।
पभणिउ पहसिऍण णिएवि मुहु   'किं दुवलिहुयउ कुमार तुहु' ॥ ९

[६]

विरहग्गि-दड्ढ-मुहं-कञ्जएण   पहंसिउ पवुत्तु पवणञ्जएण ॥ १
'भो णयणाणन्दण चारु-चित्त   णउ विसहउँ तइयउ दियसु मित्त ॥ २
जइ अज्जु ण लक्खिउ पियहें वयणु तो कल्लऍं महु णिब्भुलउ मरणु' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि वुच्चइ पहसिएण   कमलेण व वयणें पहसिएण ॥ ४
'फणि-सिर-रयणेण वि णाहिं गण्णु ऍउ कारणु केत्तिउ जें विसण्णु ॥ ५
किं पवणहों कवणु वि दुप्पवेसु'   गय वेण्णि वि रयणिहिं तप्पवेसु ॥ ६
थिय जाल-गवक्खऍं दिट्ठ वाल   णं मयण-बाण-धणु-तोण-साल ॥ [redacted]
मारो वि मरइ विरहेण जाहें   को वण्णेंवि सक्कइ रूवु ताहें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं बहु पेक्खेंवि परितोसिएण   वरइत्तु पसंसिउ पहसिएण ।
'तउ जीविउ सहलु अणन्त सिय   जसु करें लग्गेसइ एह तिय' ॥ ९

[७]

एत्थन्तरें अट्ठमी-चन्द-भाल   मुहु जोऍवि चवइ वसन्तमाल ॥ १
'सहलउ तउ माणुस-जम्मु माऍ   भत्तारु पहञ्जणु लद्धु जाऍ' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेंवि दुम्मुहें वुड्ढ-वेस   सिरु विहुणेंवि भणइ वि मीसकेस ॥ ३
'सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि   थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥ [redacted]
जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुँ   जं जोइङ्गणहँ दिवायराहुँ ॥ ५
जं अन्तरु केसरि-कुञ्जराहँ   जं कुसुमाउह तित्थङ्कराहँ ॥ ६
जं अन्तरु गरुड-महोरगाहुँ   जं अमरराय-पहरण-णगाहुँ ॥ ७
जं पुण्डरीय-चन्दुज्जयाहुँ   तं विज्जुप्पहु-पवणञ्जयाहुँ' ॥ ८

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6 s पिक्खवि.

6. 1 P S A °मुद्द. 2 P S A कउइ. 3 P S A णाहि. 4 P S किचिउ, A किचइ. 5 s व.

7. 1 s मदसियइ°. 2 [redacted] छड्डउ. 3 P S दुम्मह, दुम्महउ.

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२ प्रहसित मित्रेण.

[६] १ मुखकमलेन. २ भद्या. ३ सनोऽपि.

[७] १ मिथकेशी. २ विद्युत्प्रभु. ३ वज्र.

॥ घत्ता ॥

आऍहिँ आलावेँहिँ कुविउ णरु थिउ भीसणु उक्खय-खग्ग-करु ।
'किं वयणेँहिँ वहुऍहिँ बाहिरेँहिँ रिउ रक्खउ विहि मि लेमि सिरइँ' ॥ ९

[८]

कडु-अक्खरेण परिभासिरेण करेँ धरिउ पहञ्जणु पहंसिएण ॥ १
'जं करि-सिर-रयणुज्जालिय(?) देव तं असिवरु मइलहि एत्थु केम ॥ २
लज्जिज्जहि पोरुहि णाइँ मुक्खु' णिउ णिय-आवासहोँ दुक्खु दुक्खु ॥ ३
दस-वरिस-सरिस गय रयणि तासु रवि उग्गउ पसरिय-कर-सहासु ॥ ४
कोक्कावेँवि' णरवइ पवर वर(?) हय भेरि पयाणउ दिण्णु णवर ॥ ५
अञ्जणसुन्दरिहेँ तुरन्तएण उम्माहउ लाइउ जन्तएण ॥ ६
संचल्लइ पउ पउ जेम जेम कम्पिज्जइ हियवउ तेम तेम ॥ ७
तेहऍ अवसरेँ वहु-आयामहिँ कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणयहिँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वलि-चण्ड मण्ड परियत्तियउ तेण वि उवाउ परिचिन्तियउ ।
'लई एकवार करयले धरेविँ पुणु वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेविँ' ॥ ९

[९]

तो दुक्खु दक्खु दुम्मिय-मणेण किउ पाणिग्गहणु पहञ्जणेण ॥ १
थिउ वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेवि णवि सुअइ आलवेइ सुइणवे(?) वि ॥ २
वारे वि ण जाइ ण(?) जेमं जेम खिज्जइ झिज्जइ पुणु तेम 'तेम ॥ ३
उज्झन्तउ ऊरु विरहाणलेण णं वुज्झावइ अंसुअ-जलेण ॥ ४
परिवार-भित्ति-चित्ताइँ जाइँ णीसास-धूम-मलियाइँ ताइँ ॥ ५
ढिल्लइँ आहरणइँ परियलन्ति णं णेह-खण्ड-खण्डइँ पडन्ति ॥ ६
गउ रुहिरु णवर थिउ अंद्दणु अत्थि णउ णावइ जीविउ अत्थि णत्थि ॥ ७
तहिँ तेहऍ कालेँ दसाणणेण सुरवर-कुरङ्ग-पञ्चाणणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो दुम्मुहु दूउ विसज्जिय सो आयउ कण्ण-विवज्जियउ ।
हय समर-भेरि रहवरेँ चडिउ रणेँ रावणु वरुणहोँ अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

4 S आयहे. 5 P S A वहुअहि.

8. 1 P S A कोकाविवि. 2 A जं अंजण°. 3 P S °मंडर, A वलिवंडइ मंडइ. 4 A लए. 5 P S A धरेवि.

9. 1 A दुक्ख दुक्खु. 2 A ण. 3 A आलाव. 4 A जेम. 5 P झिज्जइ marginally corrected to खिज्जइ. 6 P तेव तेव. 7 P S डिल्लइ, A ढिल्लइ. 8 A पडंति. 9 P S अत्थिणु. 10 P S रहवर.

[९] १ प्रलिद्धवि (v. l. खिज्जइ). २ चर्मास्थि.

[१०]

एत्थन्तरें वरुणहों णन्दणेहिं   समरङ्गणें वाहिय-सन्दणेहिं ॥ १
[1]राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं पवर   खर-दूसण पाडेंवि धरिय णवर ॥ २
गय पवण-गमणे [2]केण वि ण दिट्ठ सहुँ वरुणें जल-दुग्गमें पइट्ठ ॥ ३
'सालयहुँ म होसइ कहि मि घाउ' उव्वेढेंवि गउ रयणियर-राउ ॥ ४
णीसेस-दीव-दीवन्तराहुँ   लहु लेह [6]दिण्ण विज्जाहराहुँ ॥ ५
अयरेक्कु रणङ्गणें तुज्झयासु   पट्ठविउ लेहु पवणञ्जयासु ॥ ६
तं पेक्खेंवि तेण वि ण किउ [3]खेउ णीसरिउ स-साहणु वाउ-वेउ ॥ ७
थिय अञ्जण कलसु लएवि वारें   णिब्भच्छिय 'ओसरु दुट्ठ दारें' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेंवि अंसु फुसन्तियएँ   वुच्चइ लीहउ कड्ढन्तियएँ ।
'अच्छन्तें अच्छिउ जीउ महु   जन्तें जाएसइ पइँ जि सहुँ' ॥ ९

[११]

तं वयणु पडिउ णं असि-पहारु   अवहेरि करेप्पिणु गउ कुमारु ॥ १
माणस-सरवरें आवासु मुक्कु   अत्थवणहों ताम पयङ्गु ढुक्कु ॥ २
दिट्ठइँ सयवत्तइँ मउलियाइँ   पिय-विरहिय-महुअरि-मुहलियाइँ ॥ ३
चक्की वि दिट्ठ विणु चक्कएणे   वाहिज्जमाण मयरद्धएणं ॥ ४
विहुणन्ति पक्खु पक्खाहणन्ति   विरहाउर पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ ५
तं णिएँवि जाउ तहों कलुणे-भाउ   'मइँ सरिसउ अण्णु ण को वि पाउ ॥ ६
ण कयाइ वि जोइउ णिय-कलत्तु   अच्छइ मयणग्गि-पलित्त-गत्तु ॥ ७
परिअंचेंवि समाणिउ ण जाम   रणें वरुणहों जुज्झु ण देमि ताम' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सब्भाउ सहायहों कहिउ पुणु   पहसिएँण वुत्तु 'एँहु परम-गुणु' ।
उप्पएँवि णहङ्गणें वे वि गय   णं सिय-अहिसिञ्चणें मत्त गय ॥ ९

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10. 1 P S °गवण 2 P S दुट्ठ 3 P सालयहु, S सालयहो, A सालयइ 4 P S रयणीयराउ 5 A °दीवतराह. 6 P S लेहु दिण्णु 7 A विज्जाहराह. 8 A सह 9 P S फुसतियए.

11. 1 P S चक्कवेण 2 P S मयरद्धवेण, A रद्धए 3 P S ए कन्दति. 4 P S करुण°. 5 P S मट्टु 6 P परिअंचेवि, S परिअचिवि 7 P S सब्भाव.

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[१०] १ राजी[व]-पुण्डरीको पुत्रौ २ केनापि न दृष्टः. ३ विलम्बम्

[११] १ चन्द्र मुखाणि. २ धावन्ती.

[१२]

णिविसेण पत्त अञ्जणहेँ भवणु पच्छण्णु 'होवि थिउ कहि मि पवणु ॥ १
गउ पहसिउ अब्भन्तरेँ पइट्ठु पणवेप्पिणु पुणु आगमणु सिट्ठु ॥ २
'परिपुण्णं मणोरह अज्जु देवि हउँ आयउ वाउकुमारु लेवि' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेवि भणइ वसन्तमाल थोरंसु-सित्त-थण-अन्तराल ॥ ४
'भव-भवे-संचिय-दुह-भायणीएँ पवड्ढु पुण्णु जइ अंञ्जणाएँ ॥ ५
तो किं' वेयारेंहि' रुअइ जाव सयमेव कुमारु पइट्ठु ताव ॥ ६
महुरक्खर विणयालाव लिन्तु आणन्दु सोक्खु सोहग्गु दिन्तु ॥ ७
पल्लङ्कें चडिउ करेँ लेवि देवि विहसन्त-रमेन्तइँ थियइँ बे वि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सइँ भुर्येहिँ परोप्परु लिन्ताइँ सरहसु आलिङ्गणु दिन्ताइँ ।
णीसन्धि-गुणेणं ण णायाइँ "दोण्णि वि एँकं पिव जायाइँ ॥ ९

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इय रामएवचरिए धणञ्जयासियं-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'पवणञ्जणा विवाहो' अट्ठारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

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[१९. एगुणवीसमो संधि]

पच्छिम-पहरेँ पहञ्जणेण आउच्छियं पिय पवसन्तएण ।
'तं' मेरुसेज्जहिँ मिगणयणि जं मइँ अवहत्थिय भन्तएण' ॥

[१]

जन्वएण आउच्छियं जं परमेसरी ।
थिय विसण्ण हेट्ठामुह अञ्जणसुन्दरी ॥ १
कर मउलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवइ 'रयसलहेँ गब्भु जइ संभवइ ॥ २
तो उत्तरु काइँ देमि जणहोँ ण वि तुज्झइ एउ मज्झु मणहोँ' ॥ ३

12. 1 P S अंजणहो 2 A होइ 3 P records a variant 'रय गुण', A पउ मुहल. 4 P S आइउ 5 A °भय° 6 P corrects to °भायणाइं. 7 P corrects to अंजणाहें. 8 s किं ण, S कि पि. 9 P S विचारहि 10 P S देतु 11 P S °रयणइ 12 A भुएहिं. 13 A °गुणे णायइ 14 P S विण्णि 15 P S एक्कमिव, A इक पिव. 16 P S अट्ठारसम.

1. 1 S आउच्छिय 2 A ज वि वसवएँण. 3 P सम्मारुसेजहे, S संमारुसेजहे. 4 P S मिगणयणे. 5 P जतएण. 6 A परमेसरि. 7 P S पसण्ण. 8 A अंजणसुंदरि. 9 P रइ-सलहिं, S रइसलहि

[१] १ प्रस्थानं कुरु. २ अज्ञानेन. ३ अधोमुखी. ४ रजस्वलायाः.

चिंतेण तेण सुपरिट्ठवेंवि　　कङ्कणु अहिणाणु समेलवेंवि ॥ ४
गउ णरवइ सहुँ मित्तेण तहिं　　माणुसमेरें दूसावासु जहिं ॥ ५
गुरुहार हूअ एत्तहें वि सइ　　कोक्कावेंवि पभणइ 'केउमइ ॥ ६
'एउ काइँ कम्मु पइँ आयरिउ　　णिम्मलु महिन्द-कुलु धूसरिउ ॥ ७
दुव्वार-वइरि-विणिवाराहों　　मुहु मइलिउ सुअहों महाराहों' ॥ ८
तं सुणेंवि वसन्तमाल चवइ　　'सुविणे वि कलङ्कु ण सम्भवइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

इमु कङ्कणु इमु परिहणउ　　इमु कञ्चीदामु पहञ्जणहों ।
पं तो कि परिक्ख करें　　परिसुज्झहुँ जेणं मज्झें जणहों' ॥ १०

[२]

तं णिसुणेंवि वेवन्ति समुट्ठिय अञ्जण ।
वे वि ताउ कसघाएँहिं हयउ पुणुप्पुणु ॥ १

'किं जारहों णाहिं सुवण्णु घरें　　जे कडउ घडावेंवि छुहइ करें ॥ २
अण्णु वि एत्तिउ सोहग्गु कउ　　जे कङ्कणु देइ कुमारु तउ' ॥ ३
कडुअक्खर-पहर-भयाउरउ　　सञ्जायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ ॥ ४
हक्कारेंवि पभणिउ कूर-भडु　　'हय जोत्तें महारहें-वीढें चडु ॥ ५
पयड वुड्डउ अपलक्खणउ　　ससि धवलामल-कुल-लञ्छणउ ॥ ६
माहिन्दपुरहों दूरन्तरेंण　　परिचिवेंवि आउ सहुँ रहवरेंण ॥ ७
जिह सुअहुँ ण आवइ वत्त महु'　　तं णिसुणेंवि सन्दणु जुत्तु लहु ॥ ८
गउ वे वि चडावेंवि णयर तहिं　　सामिणि-केरउ आएसु जहिं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णयरहों दूरें घरन्तरेंण　　अञ्जण रुवन्ति ओआरिया ।
'माएँ खमेज्जहि जामि हउँ'　　सहुँ धाहएँ पुणु जोक्कारिया ॥ १०

10 A व परिट्ठवेवि　11 A समुलविवि　12 P S पभणिय, A पभणइ　13 A सचरिउ.
14 P S णिसुणेवि　15 P S सिविणए　16 P S पउ　17 P S परिहाणउ, A परिहणउ.
18 P S किं पि　19 P S जेम

2. 1 A अण्णु　2 P S पुणु वि पुणु　3 P S A हक्कारिवि　4 P S महारहे　5 P S दूरघ-
पेण　6 A परिघिविवि　7 P S A चडाविवि　8 P S दूरववरेण　9 A दर्वत

[३]

कूर-वीरेँ परिअत्तएँ रवि अत्थन्तओ ।
अञ्जणाएँ केरउ दुक्खु णं असहन्तओ ॥ १

भीसण-रयणिहिँ भीसण अँडइ   खाइ व गिलइ व उवरि व पॅडइ ॥ २
भिब्भिंभयइ व भिङ्गारी-रवेँहिँ   रुवइ व सिव-सद्देँहिँ रउरवेँहिँ ॥ ३
पुप्फुयइ व फणि फुक्कारएँहिँ   वुक्कइ व पमय-वुक्कारएँहिँ ॥ ४
सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय णिसि   दिणयरेण पसाहिय पुव्व-दिसि ॥ ५
गइयउ णिय-णयरु पराइयउ   अग्गएँ पडिहारु पधाइयउ ॥ ६
'परमेसर आइय मिग-णयण   अञ्जणसुन्दरि सुन्दर-वयण' ॥ ७
तं सुणेँवि जाय दिहि णरवरहोँ   'लहु पट्टणेँ हट्ट-सोह करहोँ ॥ ८
उब्भहोँ मणि-कञ्चण-तोरणइँ   वर-वेसउ लेन्तु पसाहणइँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सव पसाहहोँ मत्त गय   पल्लाणहोँ पवर तुरङ्ग-थड ।
(जय-)मङ्गल तूरइँ आहणहोँ   सवडम्मुह जन्तु असेस भड' ॥ १०

[४]

भणेँवि एम पडिपुच्छिउ पुणु वद्धावओ ।
'कइ तुरङ्ग कइ रहवर को वोलावओ' ॥ १

पडिहारु पवोल्लिउ अतुल-वलु   'णउ को वि सहाउ ण किं पि वलु ॥ २
अञ्जण वसन्तमालाएँ सहुँ   आइय पर पत्तिउ कहिउ महु ॥ ३
एक्कएँ अंसुअ-जल सित्त-थण   दीसइ गुरुहार विसण्ण-मण' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेँवि थिउ हेट्ठामुहउ   णं णरवइ सिरेँ वज्जेण हउ ॥ ५
'दुस्सील दुट्ठ मं पइसरउ   विणु खेवेँ णयरहोँ णीसरउ' ॥ ६
पभणइ आणन्दु मन्ति सुचवि   'अपरिक्खिउ किज्जइ कज्जु ण वि ॥ ७
सासुअउ होन्ति विरुआरियउ   महसइहेँ वि अवगुण-गारियउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुकइ-कहहोँ जिह खल-मइउ   हिम-वहलियउ कमलिणिहिँ जिह ।
होन्ति सहावेँ वइरिणिउ   णिय-सुण्हहेँ खल-सासुअउ तिह ॥ ९

3 1 P S A भीयइ 2 P S वि 3 P S A असहन्तइ 4 P अडइ corrected to अडइ, S अडइ, A अडइ व 5 P पडइ corrected to पडइ, S पडइ, A पडइ पी 6 P S भिंभियइ 7 A वहु 8 A णयरु 9 P °हुइ

4. 1 S missing 2 P S °वइ 3 P corrects to बोलावउ, S बोलावउ 4 S सुचवि, A सुणेवि 5 A मि 6 P S °कारियउ 7 P कवडाणइ, S कवडाणिइ 8 S दुट्ठि 9 P S °सुण्हहु 10 P A खलु

[३] १ अटव्या (?) २ मर्कट-पूत्कारैः (?)   [४] १ शुभवार्ता

[५]

सासुआण सुण्हाण जणे सुपसिद्धइं ।
एक्कमेक्क-वइराइँ अणाइ-णिबद्धइं ॥ १

'भत्तारु भणेसइ जं दिवसु विरुआरी होसइ तं दिवसु' ॥ २
वयणेण तेण मन्तिहिं तणेण आरुट्ठु पसण्णकित्ति स्पेंण ॥ ३
'किं कन्तएँ णेह-विहूणियएँ किं कित्तिएँ वइरिहिं जाणियएँ ॥ ४
किं सु-कइएँ णिरलङ्कारियएँ किं धीयएँ लञ्छण गारियएँ ॥ ५
घरें अञ्जण समरङ्गणें पवणु गब्भहों सबन्धु एत्थु कवणु' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेंवि परेंण णिवारियउ पडहउ देप्पिणु णीसारियउ ॥ ७
वणु गम्पि पइट्ठउ भीसणउ धाहाविउ पहणेंवि अप्पणउ ॥ ८
'हा 'विहि हा काइँ कियन्त किउ णिहि दरिसेंवि लोयण-जुयलु हिउ' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहि मि कलुणु कन्दन्तियहिं वणें दुक्खें को व ण पेल्लियउ ।
सच्छन्देहिं चरन्तएहिं हरिणेहि वि 'दोवउ मेल्लियउ ॥ १०

[६]

वारवार सोआउर रोवइ अञ्जणा ।
'का वि णाहिं मइँ जेही दुक्खहँ भायणा ॥ १

सासुअएँ हयासएँ परिहविय हा माएँ पइँ वि पाउ रयविय ॥ २
हा भाइ-जणेरहों णिट्ठुरहों णीसारिय कह रुयन्ति पुरहों ॥ ३
कुलहर-'पइहरहि मि दइयहु मि पूरन्तु मणोरह सयहु मि' ॥ ४
गब्भेसरि जउ जउ संचरइ तउ तउ रुहिरहों छिल्लरु भरइ ॥ ५
तिस-भुक्ख-किलामिय चत्त सुह गय तेत्थु जेत्थु पलियङ्क-गुह ॥ ६
तहिं दिट्ठु महारिसि सुद्धमइ णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ ॥ ७
अत्तावण-तावें ताविवउ छुडु जें छुडु जोग्गु समाणियउ ॥ ८
तहिं अवसरें वे वि पढुक्कियउ णं दुक्ख-किलेसहिं मुक्कियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु मुणिवरहों अञ्जण विण्णवइ दुहन्ति मुहु ।
'अण्ण-भवन्तरें काइँ मइँ किउ दुकिउ "जें अणुहवमि दुहु' ॥ १०

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5. 1 P S °वाए 2 P सवत्तणे. 3 P S हउ 4 P S परेतेहिं 5 P दोवउ, S दुक्के.
6. 1 A जंजणा. 2 P णहि, S A णाहि. 3 A महि. 4 S A भायण 5 S मए. 6 P S पइहरविहि दइवहु मि. 7 P रुहेरहो, S रुहेरहे. 8 P S पलिअंक 9 P S आतावणं°. 10 P S छुडु छुडु जे 11 P A जोग्ग, S जोग्गु 12 P S A समाणिअउ. 13 P S किलेसहो. 14 A अ.

[५] १ मध्ये (?) २ दुर्गं. [६] १ कर्तुं

[७]

पुणु वसन्तमालाएँ वुत्तु 'णउ तेरउ ।
एउ सधु फलु एयहों गब्भहों केरउ' ॥ १

तं णिसुणेंवि विजय-राउ भणइ 'एँउ गब्भहों दोसु ण संभवइ' ॥ २
जइ घोसइ 'होसइ तणउ तउ एँहु चरिम-देहु रणें लद्ध-जउ ॥ ३
पइँ पुव्व-भवन्तरें सइँ करेंण जिण-पडिम सवत्तिहें मच्छरेंण ॥ ४
परिघित्त पत्त तं एहु दुहु एवहिं पावेसहि सयल-सुहु' ॥ ५
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु अमियगइ ताणन्तरें ढुक्कु मयाहिवइ ॥ ६
विहुणिय-तणु दूरुग्गिण्ण-कमु सणि असणि णाइँ जमु काल-समु ॥ ७
कुञ्जर-सिर-रुहिरारुण-णहरु कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसरु ॥ ८
अइ-वियड-दाढ-फाडिय-वयणु रत्तुप्पल-गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु ॥ ९
खय-सायर-रव-गम्भीर-गिरु लङ्गूल-दण्ड-कण्डुइय-सिरु ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेंवि हरिणाहिवइ अञ्जण स-मुच्छ महियलें पडइ ।
विज्जा-पाणएँ उप्पऍवि आयासें वसन्तमाल रडइ ॥ ११

[८]

'हा समीर पवणंजय अणिल पहञ्जणा ।
हरि-कियन्त-दन्तन्तरें वट्टइ अञ्जणा ॥ १

हा कम्मु काइं किउ केउमइ खलें मुइय लहेसहि कवण गइ ॥ २
हा ताय महिन्द महन्दु धरें सु-पसण्णकित्ति पडिरक्ख करें ॥ ३
हा मायरि तुम्हु मि ण सधवहि मुच्छाविय दुहिय समुत्थवहि ॥ ४
गन्धव्वहों देवहों दाणवहों विज्जाहर-किण्णर-माणवहों ॥ ५
जक्खहों रक्खहों रक्खहों सँहिय णं तो पञ्चाणणेण गहिय' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेंवि गन्धव्वाहिवइ रणें दुज्जउ पर-उवयार-मइ ॥ ७
मणिचूडु रयणचूडहें दइउ पञ्चाणणु जेत्थु तेत्थु अइउ ॥ ८
अट्ठावउ सावउ होवि थिउ हरि पाराउट्ठउ तेण किउ ॥ ९

7. 1 A तउ तणउ. 2 A चरम°. 3 A रो. 4 A कालग्गुत्ताकसमु 5 A °गुञ्जगुञ्जणवणु. 6 P S °सरि°. 7 S णगूल° 8 A विज्जापाण.

8. 1 पहञ्जण. 2 A अंजण. 3 S A काइ कम्मु 4 P मुमुच्छवहिं, S समुच्छवहिं, A समु° ट्ठवहिं. 5 A वहिय. 6 P S रयणचूडहिं, A रयणचूडहो.

[७] १ भातीपीठाद (?) शद्वादूथ विधिसा. २ रुधिर

[८] १ हे भ्राता. २ न सबोधयसि ३ भो राक्षसकुमाः राक्षसा (?). ४ रक्षी. ५ कश्य परः धावतो बभूव.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तावेंहिं गयणहों ओअरेंवि अञ्जणहें वसन्तमाल मिलिय ।
'इहु अट्ठावउ होन्तु ण वि ता चइड्ड(?)आसि माएँ गिलिय' ॥ १०

[९]

एम वोल्ल किर विहि मि परोप्परु जावेंहिं ।
'गीउ मेउ गन्धव्वें मणहरु तावेंहिं ॥ १
तं णिसुणेंवि परिओसिय णिय-मणें(?) 'पच्छण्णु को वि सुहि वसइ वणें ॥ २
असमाहि-मरणु जें णासियउ अण्णु वि गन्धव्वु पयासियउ' ॥ ३
अवरोप्परु एम चवन्तियहुँ पलियङ्क-गुहहिँ अच्छन्तियहुँ ॥ ४
मेाहवमासहों वेहुलट्ठमिएँ रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरद्धें 'थिएँ ॥ ५
णक्खत्तें सवणें उप्पण्णु सुउ हल-कमल-कुलिस-झस-कमल-जुउ ॥ ६
चक्कङ्कुस-कुम्भ-सङ्ख-सहिउ सुह-लक्खणु अवलक्खण-रहिउ ॥ ७
ताणन्तरें पर-वल-णिम्महेंण पडिसूरें सूर-सम-प्पहेंण ॥ ८
णहें जन्तें वे वि णियच्छियउ ओअरेंवि विमाणहों पुच्छियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'कहिं जायउ कहिं वड्डियउ कहों धीयउ कहों कुलउसियउ ।
कसु केरउ एयउ दुहु वणें अच्छहों जेण रुअस्सियउ' ॥ १०

[१०]

पुणु वसन्तमालाएँ पडुत्तरु दिज्जइ ।
णिरवसेसु तहों णिय-वित्तन्तु कहिज्जइ ॥ १
'अञ्जणसुन्दरि णामेण इम सइ सुद्ध मुद्ध जिह जिण-पडिम ॥ २
मणवेय-महाएविहें तणयं जइ सुणहों महिन्दु तेण जणियं ॥ ३
पायड पसण्णकित्तिहें भइणि मणहर पवणञ्जयाहों घरिणि' ॥ ४
विज्जाहरु तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु पभणइ वाहम्भ-भरिय-णयणु ॥ ५
'हउँ माएँ महिन्दहों मेहुणउ सु-पसण्णकित्ति महु भायणउ ॥ ६
तउ होमि सहोयरु-माउलउ पडिसूरु हणूरुह-रोउलउ' ॥ ७

7 P S जइ वहो.

9. 1 P S गीउ. 2 P वहुलट्ठमीअ, S चयउट्ठमिया, A वहुलट्ठमिए. 3 P S थिय. 4 P S वड्डियउ. 5 P missing. 6 P S एवड्ड.

10. 1 A इमा. 2 P S तणिय, A तणिया. 3 A सुणइ. 4 A जणिया. 5 P S भायणउं. 6 S तं.

[९] १ जिनोक्त गीतं गाइतम्. २ चैत्रे. ३ कृष्णाष्टमी. ४ करकमलयुग्मम्. ५ विद्याधरेण.
[१०] १ द्वीपस्य नामेदम्. २ राजा.

तं णिसुणेंवि जाणेंवि सरेंवि गुणु अत्थिउ तेहिं ता रुण्णु पुणु ॥ ८
जं लइउ आसि पुण्णेहिं विणु तं दिण्णु विहिहें णं सोयं-रिणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

संरहसु सोइउ देन्तएँहिं जं एक्कमेक्कु आवीलियउ ।
अंसु पणालें णीसरइ णं कलुणु महारसु पीलियउ ॥ १०

[११]

दुक्खु दुक्खु साहारेंवि णयण लुहावेंवि ।
माउलेण णिय णियय-विमाणें चडावेंवि ॥ १

सुर-करिवर-कुम्भत्थल-थणहें गयणङ्गणें जन्तिहें अञ्जणहें ॥ २
णीसरिउ बालु अइ-दुल्ललिउ णं णहयल-सिरिहें गब्भु गलिउ ॥ ३
मारुइ देयत्ति णिवडिउ दुलहें णं विज्जु-पुञ्जु उप्परि सिलहें ॥ ४
उच्चाएँवि णिउ विज्जाहरेंहिं णं जम्मणें जिणवरु सुरवरेंहिं ॥ ५
अञ्जणहें समप्पिउ आय दिहि णं णट्ठु पडीवउ लद्धु णिहि ॥ ६
णिय-पुरु पइसारेंवि णरवरेंण जम्मोच्छउ किउ पडिविणयरेंण ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

'सुन्दरु' जगें सुन्दरु भणेंवि 'सिरिसइलु' सिलायलु चुण्णु णिउ ।
हणुरुह-दीवें पवड्ढियउ 'हणुवन्तु' णामु तें तासु किउ ॥ ८

[१२]

एत्तहे वि खर-दूसण मेल्लावेप्पिणु ।
वरुणहों रावणहो वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु ॥ १

णिय-णयरु पईसइ जाव मेरु णीसुण्णु ताम णिय-घरिणि-घरु ॥ २
पेक्खेप्पिणु पुच्छिय का वि तिय 'कहिं अञ्जणसुन्दरि पाण-पिय' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि वुच्चइ वालियएँ 'णव-रम्भ-गब्भ-सोमालियएँ ॥ ४

7 P S अत्थिउ तेण ता रुण्ण पुणु. 8 P S लइयउ, A लयउ. 9 A विसहि. 10 The Ghattā is missing in A. 11 S सहरसु. 12 S पणाले.

11. 1 P संहारेंवि, S सहारिवि, A साहारिवि. 2 P S A चडाविवि. 3 A °थणाहे. 4 A अंजणाहे. 5 A दइवि. 6 S णिवडिउ. 7 P S जम्मण. 8 A णट्ठ. 9 A लद्ध. 10 P S हणुरुह. 11 P S णाउ, S णामु. 12 A वहो तेण.

12. 1 wanting A. 2 P S A मेल्लावेप्पिणु. 3 This half is metrically defective by two morus.

३ अत्यन्तम्. ४ शोकऋणम्. ५ आलिङ्गनम्.

[११] १ नीतः. २ चपलं. ३ प्रतिसूर्येण. ४ श्रीशैलं नाम.

[१२] १ पवनञ्जयः.

फिर गब्भु भणेंवि पर-णरवरहों केउमइएँ घल्लियं कुलहरहों ॥ ५
तं सुणेंवि समीरणु णीसरिउ अणुसरिसेंहिँ वयसेंहिँ परियरिउ ॥ ६
गउ तेत्थु जेत्थु तं सासुरउ फिर दरिसावेसइ सा सुरउ ॥ ७
पिय इट्ठ ण दिट्ठ णवर तहि मि असहन्तु पइअणु गउ कहि मि ॥ ८
परियंचिय पहसियाइ-सयण दुक्खाउर ओहुल्लिय-वयण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'एम भणेज्जहु केउमइ पूरन्तु मणोरह माएँ तउ ।
विरह-दवाणल-दीवियउ पवणञ्जय-पायवु खयहों गउ' ॥ १०

[१३]

दुक्खु दुक्खु परियच्छिय सयल वि सज्जणा ।
गय रुयन्त णिय-णिलयहों उम्मणु-दुम्मणा ॥ १
पवणञ्जओ वि पडिवक्ख-खउ काणणु पइसरइ विसाय-रउ ॥ २
पुच्छइ 'अहों सरवर दिट्ठ धण रत्तुप्पल-दल-कोमल-चलण ॥ ३
अहों रायहंस हंसाहिवइ कहें कहि मि दिट्ठ जइ हंस-गइ ॥ ४
अहों दीहर-णहर मयाहिवइ कहें कहि मि णियम्विणि दिट्ठ जइ ॥ ५
अहों कुम्भि कुम्भ-सारिच्छ-थण केत्तहे मि दिट्ठ सइ सुद्ध-मण ॥ ६
अहों अहों असोय पल्लविय-पाणि कहिं गय पइँ हुएँ परहुय-वाणि ॥ ७
अहों रुन्दें चन्द चन्दाणणिय मिग कहि मि दिट्ठ मिग-लोयणिय ॥ ८
अहों सिहि-कलाव-सण्णिह-चिहुर ण णिहालिय कहि मि विरह-विहुर' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणन्तें विउलें वणें णग्गोह-महादुमु दिट्ठु किह ।
सासय-पुर-परमेसरेंण णिक्खवणें पयागु जिणेण जिह ॥ १०

[१४]

तं णिएवि वड-पायवु अण्णु वि सरवरु ।
कालमेहु णामेण खमाविउ गयवरु ॥ १

4 A घल्लिउ. 5 P परिगरिउ. 6 This and the following line are missing in A. 7 s पहसिय आइ. 8 A पायउ.

13. 1 P A सज्जण. 2 A रुयति. 3 A °णिलयहुं. 4 P A °दुम्मण. 5 s पइहुएं, A पइहुय. 6 A परहुय°, s बहुय°. 7 A विउल, 8 P S °पुरवर°.

14. 1 S A पायउ. 2 A मि.

२ मितैः. ३ भजनी. ४ कालमेघं (गं). ५ न्यग्रुदितः. ६ वृक्षः.

[१३] १ कोकिलावाक् (?).

'जं सयलें-काल कण्णारियउ अङ्कुस-खर-पहर-वियारियउ ॥ २
आलाणं-खम्भें जं आलियउ जं सङ्कलें-णियलहिँ णियलियउ ॥ ३
तं सयलु खमेज्जहि कुम्भि महु' 'तहिँ पच्चक्खाणउ लइउ लहु ॥ ४
'जइ पत्त वत्त कन्तहेँ तणिय तो णउ णिवित्ति गइँ एत्तडिय ॥ ५
जइ धइँ पुणु एह ण हुय दिहि तो एत्थु मज्झु सण्णास-विहि' ॥ ६
थिउ मउणु लएवि णराहिवइ झायन्तु सिद्धि जिह परम-जइ ॥ ७
सच्छन्दु गइन्दु वि संचरइ सामिय-सम्माणु ण वीसरइ ॥ ८
पडिरक्खइ पासु ण मुअइ किह भव-भव-किउ सुकिय-कम्मु जिह ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम रुअन्तें पहसिऍण अक्खिउ जणणिहेँ वुण्णाणणहेँ ।
'एउ ण जाणहुँ कहि मि गउ मरुएउ विओएं अञ्जणहेँ' ॥ १०

[१५]

तं णिसुणेंवि सवड्डिय-पसरिय-वेयणा ।
पवण-जणणि मुच्छाविय थिय अचेयणा ॥ १

पच्चालिय हरियन्दण-रसेंण उज्जीविय कह वि पुण्ण-वसेंण ॥ २
'हा पुत्त पुत्त दक्खवहि मुहु हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिँ गयउ तुहुँ ॥ ३
हा पुत्त आउ महु कमेंहिँ पडु हा पुत्त पुत्त रहगएँहिँ चडु ॥ ४
हा पुत्त पुत्त उववणेंहिँ भमु हा पुत्त पुत्त झेन्दुएँहिँ रमु ॥ ५
हा पुत्त पुत्त अत्थाणु करें हा पुत्त महाहवेँ वरुणु धरें ॥ ६
हा वहुएँ वहुएँ मइँ भन्तियएँ तुहुँ घल्लिय अपरिक्खन्तियएँ' ॥ ७
पल्हाएं धीरिय 'लुहहि मुहुँ णिक्कारणें रोवहि काइँ तुहुँ ॥ ८
हउँ कन्ते गवेसमि तुउ तणउ इमु मेइणि-मण्डलु केत्तडउ' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणेवि णराहिवेंण उवयारु करेंवि सीसेंणहरहुँ ।
उभय-सेढि-णिवासियहुँ पट्ठविय लेह विज्जाहरहुँ ॥ १०

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3 P S आलाणे. 4 P S सकल° 5 P वयणु 6 P S थे. 7 S A गय. 8 P थेइ, S घाइ, A घइ. 9 P S पुण. 10 P S A गयदु 11 P S °किय. 12 P S आगइ, A आयह.

15. 1 A सवड्डिय. 2 A °वेयण. 3 P S गयचियेयणा, A थिय अचेयण. 4 S पुण्णहो. 5 P पडु. 6 P चडु. 7 P झेंदुएहिं, S झिंदुवहिं, A झिंदुवहिं. 8 P S A मुहु. 9 [redacted] पवेसउ. 10 P S पुउ. 11 [illegible] S सामण्णहरह. 12 P S विज्जाहरह.

[१५] १ तूलानाम्.

[१६]

एक्कु जोहु संपेसिउ पासु दसासहो ।
अक्क-सक्क-तइलोक्क-चक्क-संतासहो ॥ १

अवरेक्कु विहि मि खर-दूसणहुँ   पायाललङ्क-परिभूसणहुँ ॥ २
अवरेक्कु कइद्धय-पत्थिवहों   सुग्गीवहों किक्किन्धाधिवहों ॥ ३
अवरेक्कु किक्कुपुर-राणाहुँ   णल-णीलहुँ पमय-पहाणाहुँ ॥ ४
अवरेक्कु महिन्द-णराहिवहों   तिकलिङ्ग-पहाणहों पत्थिवहों ॥ ५
अवरेक्क धवल-णिम्मल-कुलहों   पडिसूरहों अञ्जण-माउलहों ॥ ६
दुव्वत्तऍ पत्तऍ गीढ-भय   हँणुवन्तहों मायरि मुच्छ गय ॥ ७
अहिसिञ्चिय सीयल-चन्दणेंण   पड वाइय वर-कामिणि-जणेंण ॥ ८
आसासिय सुन्दरि पवण-पिय   णं थिय तुहिणाहय कमल-सिय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम 'विधीरियँ माउलेंण   'मा मार्ऍं विसूरउ करि मणहों ।
सिद्धहों सासय-सिद्धि जिह   तिह पइँ दक्खवमि समीरणहों' ॥ १०

[१७]

पुणु पुणो वि धीरेप्पिणु अञ्जणसुन्दरि ।
णिय-विमाणें आरूढु णराहिव-केसरि ॥ १

गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें केउमइ   अण्णु वि पल्हाय-णराहिवइ ॥ २
णरवर-विन्दाइँ असेसाइँ   'मेलेप्पिणु गयइँ गवेसाइँ ॥ ३
तं भूअरवाडइ ढुक्काइँ   घण-उलइँ व थाणहों चुक्काइँ ॥ ४
पवणञ्जउ जहिं आरूहेंवि गउ   सो कालमेहु वणें दिट्ठु गउ ॥ ५
उप्पाइउ 'अंकुरु उववणु   तण्डविय-कण्णु तम्बिर-णयणु ॥ ६
तं पाराउट्ठउ करेंवि यलु   गउ तहिँ जें पडीवउ अतुल-बलु ॥ ७
'गणियारिउँ ढोइय वसिकियउ   पय-णलिणि-सण्डें भमरु व थियउ ॥ ८
किङ्करेंहिं गवेसन्तेहिं वणें   लक्खिउ वेल्लहलें लया-भवणें ॥ ९
जोक्कारिउ विज्जाहर-सएँहिं   जिह जिणवरु सुरेंहिं समागऍहिं ॥ १०

16. 1 P S °दूसणाह. 2 P S °परिभूसणाह. 3 S किक्कपुर°. 4 P S अवरेक्क. 5 P S °कुलणिम्मलहो. 6 A दुव्वत्तए. 7 P हणुअंतहो. 8 S विहीरिय. 9 P S पहजणहो.
17. 1 A °वदाइ. 2 P A मेलेप्पिणु, S मिलेप्पिणु. 3 S सो ढक्करयणु. 4 S उट्ठविमय°. 5 P S गणियारि पढोइय. 6 P S सह. 7 P S वि. 8 P S वेल्लहल.

[१६] १ विरोधेन धीरिता.
[१७] १ मेलापकं कृत्वा. २ हस्तिनी.

॥ घत्ता ॥

मउणु लएवि परिट्ठियउ णउ चवइ ण चल्लइ झाण-परु ।
जाय भन्ति मणें सँवहु मि 'कट्ठमउ किण्णं णिम्मविउ णरु' ॥ ११

[१८]

पुणु सिलोउ अवणीयलें लिहिउ स-हत्थेंण ।
'अञ्जणाएँ मुइयाएँ मरमि परमत्थेंण ॥ १

जीवन्तिहें णिसुणमि वत्त जइ तो बोल्लमि लइ एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेंवि हणुरुह-राणएंण वज्जरियं वत्त परिजाणएंण ॥ ३
तामरंस-रहास-सरिसाणणउ विण्णि मि वसन्तमालञ्जणउ ॥ ४
जिह उभय-पुरहुँ परिघल्लियउ जिह वणें भमियउ एकल्लियउ ॥ ५
जिह हरिवरेण उवसग्गु किउ अट्ठावएण जिहं उवसमिउ ॥ ६
जिह लद्धु पुत्तु भूसणु इल्लेंहें जिह णेंहें णिज्जन्तु पडिउ सिलेंहें ॥ ७
सिरिसइलु णाउँ हणुवन्तु जिह वित्तन्तु असेसु वि कहिउ तिह ॥ ८
तं वयणु सुणेवि समुट्ठियउ पडिसूरें णिय-णयरहों णियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मिलिउ पहञ्जणु अञ्जणहें वेण्णि मि णिय-कहउ कहन्ताइँ ।
हणुरुह-दीवें परिट्ठियइँ थिरु रज्जु सँ इं भु ञ्जन्ताइँ ॥ १०

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[२०. वीसमो संधि]

वज्जन्तउ पावणि भड-चूडामणि जाव जुवाण-भावें चडइ ।
तहिँ अवसरें रावणु सुर-संतावणु रणउहें वरुणहों अब्भिडइ ॥

[१]

दूआगमणें कोउ संवज्झइ सईं सरहसु दसासु सण्णज्झइ ॥ १
परिवेढिउ रयणियर-सहासेंहिं पेसिय सासणहर चउपासेंहिं ॥ २
खर-दूसण-सुग्गीव-णरिन्दहुँ णल-णीलहुँ माहिन्द महिन्दहुँ ॥ ३

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9 P S सो णवह, A झाण यह. 10 A मन्वइ. 11 P S किउ, किंव

18. 1 P S घरणियले 2 A मुइयाए मरामि 3 P S जीवन्तिय 4 P S वज्जरिउ 5 P S परिजाणियएण. 6 A तामरिस°. 7 A °पुरह. 8 A जिम. 9 S उ. 10 P S भूसण. 11 P S सिरिसयलु 12 P मइ, S सय

1. 1 P S वज्जुवउ. 2 P S दूआगमेण.

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[१] १ हनूमन्त . २ दूत .

पल्हायहों पडिदिणयर-पवणहुँ   जाणेंवि समरु वरुण-दहवयणहुँ ॥ ४
मारुइ सयण-जयासाऊरेंहिं   वुच्चइ पवणञ्जय-पडिसूरेंहिं ॥ ५
'वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि   माणहि राय-लच्छि जिह कामिणि ॥ ६
अम्हेंहिं रावण-आण करेवी   पर-बल-जय-सिरि-वहुअ हरेवी' ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि अरि-गिरि-सोदामणि   चलण णवेप्पिणु पभणइ पवणि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं तुम्हेंहिं विरुद्धाहों   अप्पुणु जुज्झाहों   मइँ हणुवन्तें हुन्तऍण ।
पावन्ति वसुन्धर   चन्द-दिवायर   किं किरणेंहिं सन्तऍण' ॥ ९

[२]

भणइ समीरणु 'जयसिरि-लाहउ   अज्जु वि पुत्त ण पेक्खिउ आहउ ॥ १
अज्जु वि बालु केम तुहुँ जुज्झहि   अज्जु वि जुद्ध-भेउ णउ बुज्झहि' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेंवि कुविउ 'पवणङ्गउ   'बालु कुडिभ किं 'विउवि ण भज्जइ ॥ ३
बालु सीहु किं करि ण विडारइ   किं बालग्गि ण डहइ महाडइ ॥ ४
बालयन्दु किं जणें ण थुणिज्जइ   बालु भडारउ किं ण थुणिज्जइ ॥ ५
बालु भुयङ्गमु काइँ ण उड्डइ   बाल-रविहिं तमोहु किं थक्कइ' ॥ ६
एम भणेवि 'पहञ्जणि-राणउ   छड्डाणयरिहिं दिण्णु पयाणउ ॥ ७
दहि-अक्खय-जलें-मङ्गल-कलसहिं   णड-कड-चन्दि-विन्द-णिग्घोसहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हणुवन्तु स-साहणु   परिओसिय-मणु   एन्तु दिट्ठु उच्छङ्गरेंण ।
घण-विन्दें वलन्तउ   किरणं-फुरन्तउ   बाल-तरणि णं सायरेंण ॥ ९

[३]

सुरहों 'ऍ तइलोक्क-भयावणु   सिरु णावेवि ओसारिउ रावणु ॥ १
तेण वि मरहट्टेण सवङ्गिउ   पल्लउ चार्वावलि आलिङ्गिउ ॥ २

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3 [illegible] 7 The whole part [illegible]

2. 1 The first [illegible]

3. 1 [illegible]

[illegible]

चुम्बेंवि उंचोलिहिँ वइसारिउ वारवार पुणु साहुकारिउ ॥ ३
'धण्णउ पवणु जासु तुहुँ णन्दणु भरहु जेम पुरएवहोँ णन्दणु' ॥ ४
एम कुसलं-पिय-महुरालावेँहिं कङ्कण-कञ्चीदाम-कलावेँहिं ॥ ५
तं हणुवन्त कुमारु पपुज्जेंवि वरुणहोँ उप्परि गँउ गलगज्जेंवि ॥ ६
वेलन्धर-धरेँ मुक्क-पयाणउ थिउ बलु सरयब्भ-उल-समाणउ ॥ ७
कहि मि सम्बु-खर-दूसण राणा कहि मि हणुवं णल-णील पहाणा ॥ ८
कहि मि कुमुअ-सुग्गीवङ्गङ्गय णं थिय थट्टेंहिँ मत्त महागय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

रेहइ णिसियर-बलु वड्डिय कलयलु थट्टेंहिँ थट्टेंहिँ आवासियउ ।
णं वहमुह केरउ विजय-जणेरउ पुण्ण-पुञ्जु पुञ्जेंहिँ थियउ ॥ १०

[४]

तो एत्थन्तरेँ रणेँ णिक्करुणहोँ चर पुरिसेँहिँ जाणाविउ वरुणहोँ ॥ १
'देव देव किं अच्छहि अविचलु वेलन्धरेँ आवासिउ पर बलु' ॥ २
चारहुँ तणउ वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु वरुणुं णराहिउ ओसारेप्पिणु ॥ ३
मन्तिहिँ कण्ण जाउ तहोँ दिज्जइ 'णेरं दसाणण केरी किज्जइ ॥ ४
जेण धणउ समरङ्गणेँ वड्डिउ तिजगविहूसणु वारणुं वसिकिउ ॥ ५
जें अट्ठावउ गिरि उद्धरियउ माहेसर-वइ णरवइ धरियउ ॥ ६
जेण णिरत्थीकिउ णल-कुब्बरु ससहरु सूरु कुवेरु पुरन्दरु ॥ ७
तेण समाणु कवणु किर आहउ केर करेन्तहुँ कवणु पराहउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेंवि दुद्धरु वरुणु धणुद्धरु पजलिउ कोव हुआसणेंण ।
'जइयहुँ खर-दूसण जिय वेण्णि मि जण तइउ कांइँ किउ रावणेंण' ॥ ९

[५]

एव भणेवि सुवणेँ जस लुद्धउ सरहसु वरुणु राउ सण्णद्धउ ॥ १
करि-मयरासणु विप्फुरियाहरु दारुण-णागपास-पहरण-करु ॥ २
ताडिय समर-भेरि उब्भिय धय सारि-सज्ज णिय मत्त महागय ॥ ३

2 P S अच्छोलिहिं 3 A °पुरएवा 4 P S कुसलु 5 P पुरावाचाह 6 S सइ 7 P S वेलधरे 8 A मुक्कु 9 P S हणुअं°
4 1 P वरुण 2 S तिजय° 3 P रावणु 4 A णराहिउ उदमियउ 5 P करंतउ, S करतहु 6 P S °हुआसणण 7 P तइअइ, S तइयइ 8 P रावणण
5. 1 S सुवेणे, A सुभव

[५] १ नौकरी

हय पक्खरिय पञोत्तिय सन्दण   णिग्गय वरुणहों केरा णन्दण ॥ ४
पुण्डरीय-राजीव धणुद्धर   वेलाणल-कल्लोल-वसुन्धर ॥ ५
तोयावलि-तरङ्ग-वग्गलमुह   वेलन्धर-सुवेल-वेलामुह ॥ ६
सञ्झा-गलगज्जिय-सञ्झावलि   जालामुह-जलोह-जालावलि ॥ ७
जलकन्ताइ अणेय पधाइय   सरहस आहव-भूमि पराइय ॥ ८
विरएँवि गरुड-वूहु थिय जावेंहिं   वइरिहिं चाव-वूहु किउ तावेंहिं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरोप्परु वरियइँ   मच्छर-भरियइँ   दुरुग्घोसिय-कलयलइँ ।
रोमञ्च-विसट्टइँ   रणें अब्भिट्टइँ   वे वि वरुण रावण-वलइँ ॥ १०

[६]

चिय-अङ्गइँ उल्लालिय-खग्गइँ   रावण-वरुण-वलइँ आलग्गइँ ॥ १
गय-घड-घण-पासेइय-गत्तइँ   कण्ण-चमर-मलयाणिल-पत्तइँ ॥ २
इन्दणील-णिसि-णासिय-पसरइँ   सूरकन्ति-दिण्ण-उच्छावसरइँ ॥ ३
उक्खय-करिकुम्भत्थल-सिहरइँ   कड्डिय-असि-मुत्ताहल-णियरइँ ॥ ४
पग्गुकेक्कमेक्क-करवालइँ   दस-दिसिवह धाइय-कीलालइँ ॥ ५
गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-घायइँ   णच्चाविय-कवन्ध-संघायइँ ॥ ६
ताव दसाणणु वरुणहों पुत्तेंहिं   वेढिउ चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तेंहिं ॥ ७
केसरि जेम महागय-जूहेंहिं   जीउ जेम दुक्कम्म-समूहेंहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एक्कल्लउ रावणु   भुवण-भयावणु   भमइ अणन्तएँ वइरि-वलें ।
स-णियम्बु स-कन्दरु णाइँ महीहरु   मंथिज्जन्तएँ उवहि-जलें ॥ ९

[७]

ताम पेरणु रावणहों वि भिच्चेंहिं   विहि-सुअ-सारण-मय-मारिच्चेंहिं ॥ १
हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसण-रायेंहिं   इन्दइ-घणवाहण-महकायेंहिं ॥ २
अङ्गङ्गय-सुग्गीव-सुसेणेंहिं   तार-तरङ्ग-रम्भ-विससेणेंहिं ॥ ३
कुम्भयण्ण-खर-दूसण-वीरेंहिं   जम्बव-णल णीलेंहिं सोण्डीरेंहिं ॥ ४
वेढिउ सत्त-धम्मु परिसेसेंवि   तेण वि सरवर-धोरणि पेसेंवि ॥ ५

2 P s पक्खरिय. 3 P S पुण्डरीय°. 4 P s वेलामुह. 5 s सञ्झागलगज्जिय. 6 s जलोह.
7 P S जलकन्ताइ. 8 A पधाविय.

6. 1 s पग्गोइय°. 2 s सूरकन्ति° 3 P °दुसे, s °दिण्ण 4 s धाइय. 5 s सधाइय. 6 P S महमाय°. 7 P एक्कलउ, s एक्कल्लउ. 8 s मंथिज्जन्तएँ. 9 P s उवहिं°, s उवहि.°

[६] १ अवरोप्परु. २ घूसर (?.२६१). ३ पुष्पसागर. ४ मेघ. ५ रुधिरं. ६ युद्ध.
[७] १ वेष्टितः.

खेडियँ अँणडुहँ व जलँधारेँहिँ ताम दसाणणु वरुण-कुमारेँहिँ ॥ ६
आयामेँवि सयहिँ सँमकण्डिउ रहु सण्णाहु महाधउ खण्डिउ ॥ ७
तं णिएवि णिय-कुल-णेयारेँ सरहसेण हणुवंन्त-कुमारे ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रणउहेँ पइसन्तेँ वँइरि वहन्तेँ रावणु उबेढावियउ ।
अवियाणियँ-काए ण दुबाँयं रवि मेहँहँ मेलावियउ ॥ ९

[८]

सयेल वि सत्तु 'सत्तु पडिकूलेँ सवेँडेँवि विज्जा-लङ्गूलें ॥ १
लेइ ण लेइ जाम मरु-णन्दणु ताम पधाइउ वरुणु स-सन्दणु ॥ २
'अँरे खल खुद्द पाव वँलु वाणर काहिँ सचरहि सण्ढ अहवा णर' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेप्पिणु वलिउ कइद्धउ सीहु व सीहहाँ वेढाविद्धउ ॥ ४
विण्णि वि किर भिडन्ति दणु-दारण णागपास-लङ्गूल-प्पहरँण ॥ ५
ताम दसाणणु रहवरु वाहेँवि अन्तरेँ थिउ रण भूमि पसाहेँवि ॥ ६
'ओरेँ 'वलु वलु हयास अरे माणव मइँ कुविएण ण देव ण दाणव ॥ ७
जं किउ जम मियङ्क धणयँक्हुँ सहस किरण-णलकुवर-सक्कहु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरंहु मि सुरिन्दहुँ णरवर-विन्दहुँ दिण्णाइँ आसि जाइँ जाइँ ।
पँरिहव वुमेइत्तइँ फलइँ विचित्तइ तुज्झु वि देमि ताइँ ताइँ' ॥ ९

[९]

तं णिसुणेँवि अतुलिय माहप्पेँ णिब्भच्छिउ जलकन्तहाँ वप्पेँ ॥ १
'लङ्काहिव हँकाइउ अवरेँहि सूर कुबेर पुरन्दर-अमरेँहिँ ॥ २
हउँ पुणु वरुणु वरणु फलु दावमि पइँ दहमुह दवग्गि उल्हावमि' ॥ ३
दोच्छिउ रायणेण एत्थन्तरेँ 'केचिउ गज्जहि सुहडब्भन्तरेँ ॥ ४
अहिमुहु थक्कु ढुक्के वलु जुज्झहि सामण्णावेँहिँ एइ जुज्झँहि ॥ ५
मोहण-थम्भण-डहण-समत्थेँहिँ को वि ण पहरइ दिव्वहिँ अत्थेँहिँ' ॥ ६

7 1 P marginally corrects to फेडिय 2 PS अणुडुह 3 A जलधारहिँ 4 P हणु मंत°, S हणुवंतु 5 A कयंत 6 PS अविआणिअ° 7 P दुवाण, S दुवाय 8 P मेहहु, S मेहहो
8 1 PS सयलु 2 PS °णगूल° 3 A °लपहरण 4 P उर्र, S उरे, A उरे 5 PS °मियकु 6 PS °धणयक्हो 7 PS °सक्कहो 8 PS अवरह 9 PS सुरिंदहो 10 S °दुम्म-सइ, A दुमत्तइ
9 1 PS थक्कु 2 S A जुज्झहु 3 S A जुज्झहु

२ वृषभ इव ३ वाणं वेष्टित ४ नायकेन
[८] १ हनूमतेन २ °लांगूल° (?) ३ मम सम्मुखम् ४ परिभवदुःखोत्पादानि.
[९] १ गर्जनीत

एम भणेवि महाहवेँ वरुणहोँ गंहकल्लोलु भिडिउ णं अरुणहोँ ॥ ७
तहिँ अवसरेँ पवणञ्जय-सारेँ आयामेँवि हणुवन्त-कुमारेँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णरवर-सिर-सूलेँ णिय-लङ्गूलेँ वेढेँवि धरिय कुमार किह ।
कम्पावण-सीलेँ पवणावीलेँ तिहुयणं-कोडि-पएसु जिह ॥ ९

[१०]

णिय-णन्दण-बन्धणेण स-करुणहोँ पहरणु हत्थेँ ण लग्गइ वरुणहोँ ॥ १
रावणेण उप्परेंवि णहङ्गणेँ इन्दु जेम तिह धरिउ रणङ्गणेँ ॥ २
कलयलु घुट्टु हयइँ जय-तूरइँ अक्खणिहि-सह सव-गय-तूरइँ ॥ ३
ताव भाणुकण्णेण स-णेउरु आणिउ णिरवसेसु अन्तेउरु ॥ ४
रसणा-हार-दाम-गुप्पन्तउ गलिय-घुसिण-कद्दमेँ खुप्पन्तउ ॥ ५
अलि-झङ्कार-पमुहलिज्जन्तउ णिय-भत्तार-विओअ-किलन्तउ ॥ ६
अंसु-जलेण धरिणि सिञ्चन्तउ कज्जल-मलेंणं वयणइँ मइलन्तउ ॥ ७
तं पेक्खेंवि गल्लोलिय-गत्तेँ गरहिउ कुम्भयण्णु दहवत्तेँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'कामिणि-कमल-वणइँ सुअ-लय-भवणइँ महुअरि-कोइल-अलिउलइँ ।
परइँ सुपसिद्धइँ वम्मह-चिन्धइँ पालिज्जन्ति अणाउलइँ' ॥ ९

[११]

तं णिसुणेंवि स-ऊरु स-णेउरु रेवियण्णेण मुक्कु अन्तेउरु ॥ १
गउ णिय-णयरु मउप्फर-मुक्कउ कहिणि-जूहु णं वारिहि चुक्कउ ॥ २
कोकाविप्पिणु वरुणु दसासेँ पुच्छिउ गुरु-जय-लच्छि-णिवासेँ ॥ ३
'अवलेव मं तुहुँ करहि सरीरहोँ मरणु गहणु जउ सवहोँ धीरहोँ ॥ ४
णवर पलायणेण लज्जिज्जइ तेँ मुहुँ णाणु गोत्तु मइलिज्जइ' ॥ ५
दहवयणहोँ वयणेहिँ स-करुणें चलण णवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ वरुणें ॥ ६

५ [illegible] ६ [illegible]

10. 1 [illegible] 2 [illegible] 3 [illegible] 4 [illegible] corrected to [illegible] 5 [illegible]

11. 1 [illegible] 2 [illegible] 3 [illegible] 4 [illegible] 5 [illegible] 6 [illegible] 7 [illegible]

[illegible]

[१०] [illegible]

[११] [illegible]

'धणय-कियन्त सङ्क जं' वङ्किय सहसकिरण णलकुवर वसिकिय ॥ ७
तासु भिडइ जो सो जि अयाणउ अज्जहों लग्गेंवि तुहुँ महु राणउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि ससि-वयणी कुवलय णयणी महु सुय णामें सच्चवइ ।
करि ताएँ समाणउ पाणिग्गहणउ विज्जाहर-भुवणाहिवइ' ॥ ९

[१२]

कुसुमाउहकमला तुंह-णयणे गरिणिय वरुण-धीय दहवयणे ॥ १
पुप्फ विमाणें चडिउ आणन्दें दिण्णु पयाणउ जयजय-सद्दें ॥ २
चलियइँ णाणा-जाण विमाणइँ रयणइँ सत्त णवंद्ध णिहाणइँ ॥ ३
अट्ठारह सहास वर-दारहँ अद्धछट्ठ-कोडीउ कुमारहुँ ॥ ४
णव अक्खोहणीउ वर-तूरहुँ (णरवर अक्खोहणिउ सहासहुँ ॥ ५
अक्खोहणि णरवर गय तुरयहुँ) अक्खोहणि-सहासु चउ सूरहुँ ॥ ६
लङ्क पइट्ठु सुट्ठु परिओसें मङ्गल धवलुच्छाह-पघोसें ॥ ७
पुज्जिउ पवण पुत्तु दहगीवें दिज्जइ पउमराय सुग्गीवें ॥ ८
खरेण अणङ्गकुसुम वय पालिणि णल णीलेहिँ धीय सिरिमालिणि ॥ ९
अट्ठ सहास एम परिणेप्पिणु गउ णिय णयरु पसाउ भणेप्पिणु ॥ १०
सम्बु कुमारु वि गउ वणवासहों खग्गहों कारणें दिणयरहासहों ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुग्गीवङ्गङ्गय णल णील वि गय खर-दूसण वि' कियत्थ-किय ।
विज्जाहर-कीलएँ णिय णिय लीलएँ पुरइँ स इं भु ञ्जन्त थिय ॥ १२

इय 'विज्जाहरकण्ड' वीसहिँ आसासएहिँ मे सिट्ठ ।
एण्हिं 'उज्झाकण्ड' साहिज्जन्त णिसामेह ॥
धुवरायधवल इयलु अप्पणत्ति पत्ती सुयाणुपाढेण (?) ।
णामेण साऽमिअव्वा सयम्भु घरिणी महासत्ता ॥
तीए लिहावियमिणं वीसहिँ आसासएहिँ पडिवद्ध ।
'सिरि विज्जाहर-कण्ड' कैण्ड पिव कामएवस्स ॥

॥ इद पढम विज्जाहरकण्ड समत्त ॥

8 P S °इत 9 P रणि जं जिय, S रणि उ जिय 10 A सुमण°

12 1 A चडिवि 2 P S णिबद्ध 3 P S कुमारहो, A कुमारहु 4 P S °तूरहु, A तुरहु 5 P S अक्खोहणिहु 6 wanting in A 7 P S पइट्ठ 8 S किं 9 P पुष्फिम उ ज्झाकर 10 S धुय written above the line in a different hand and then रायधोवल इयलुअप°, A धुवरायधोवलइलुअप्पणत्तिणत्तीसुयाणुपाढेज 11 P सामिअव्वा 12 P S महासत्त 13 P A wanting

[१२] १ कामरूपी वरुणपुत्री २ पश्चिमत्रेवनेन रावणेन ३ अन्तःपुरी १८००० ४ कुमारा ५५००००००० ५ पवनपुत्र हनुमन्ता ६ सुग्रीव ७ इलुवतम्य (?)

Index Verborum

[Abbreviations abs —absolutive agent —agentive Bh —*Bhavisattakaha* caus —causative D —*Desinamamala* den —denominative dial —dialectal enl —enlarged f —feminine gender fut —future gl —gloss in Ms P G —Gujarati H —Hindi Hc —Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar Hp —*Harivamsapurana* edited by L Alsdorf Hp gl —gloss in Hp imper —imperative indef —indefinite pronoun inf —infinitive of purpose m —masculine gender M —Marathi Mp —*Mahapurana* of Puspadanta MW —Monier Williams Sanskrit-English Dictionary n —neuter gender nom prop —nomen proprium opt —optative part —participle pass —passive Pischel—*Grammatik* pl —plural p p —preterite participle pres —present pret —preterite PSM —*Paiasaddamahannavo* s —singular s v —sub verbo Sk —Sanskrit ?—doubtful in form or sense [ ]—phonetic equivalent or phonetically akin ( )—Sense-equivalent °—Compounded *—reconstructed √—root].

√अच्छ (from आ+क्षि, acc. to Turner) be, remain (a. छे etc.);
-pres. 1 pl. अच्छहुं 6 4 4; 2 s. अच्छहि 6 12 9b, 18 [illegible] 3, 2 pl. अच्छहु 3 4 10b, अच्छहों 19 9 10b; 3 s अच्छइ 11 3 4, 11 10 1, 13 2 6, 13 8 6, 15 12 7, 16 3 2, 3. pl. अच्छन्ति 16 7 5, imper. 2. pl. अच्छहों 15 2 4; 3. s. अच्छउ 10 8 6, 14 8 6, 16 5 11a, pres. part. अच्छंत 18 10 9b, f 12 4 6, 19 [illegible] 4; p. p. अच्छिय 15 9 10a, 18 10 9b.

अच्छन्नय 5 14 9a, 7 8 2, 17 9 7 मृत dead.

अच्छरिय 3 9 1b आश्चर्य.

अच्छोडिय 4 8 6 आच्छोटित torn off (कलित Mp. 7 10 11).

अछेय 15 10 7 अच्छेद्य.

अजयर 9 7 3 अजगर.

अजरामर 15 7 9b, 17 17 10b.

अजिण 18 9 7 अजिन skin

अज्ज (अद्य, a. आज).
-अज्ज-वि 4 13 8, 12 1b even now, still
-अज्जु [illegible] 16 8, 4 9 2, 15 13 1
-अज्जहों 20 11 8 from to-day.

अज्जिय 1 3 8 आर्यिका Jain nun.

√अञ्च (अर्च्) worship,
-abs अंचेवि 14 9 3.

°अञ्जलि 2 17 5.

अट्ठाहिय 11 2 1, (m ?) 18 3 9a अष्टाहिका a period of eight days, a Jain religious festival lasting for eight days (a. अट्ठाइ f.).

°अट्ठिय 13 5 8 अस्थि enl.

अडइ 19 3 2, °3 8 5 अटवी.

°अड्डिय [illegible] 8 8 [आध्य+इक startle] युक्त, पूर्ण.

अणड्ड 20 7 6 अनड्ह bull.

अणन्तय 15 3 2 अनन्त enl.

अणवस 12 6 9a [अण (negative)+वश] undefeated, gl. अ-परवशीकृत.

अणाउल 20 10 9b अनाकुल undisturbed, without ill-treatment, gl. अनाकुलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

अणाय° 2 13 2 अज्ञान.

-अणायपार 16 12 5 अज्ञात-पार, अपार.

अणिट्ठय 12 1b (अनिष्ट enl.) gl. शत्रु.

अणिद्धिय° 15 1 4 अविनाशित.

अणेवि 15 3 4 अनीति.

अणिव्विण्ण 17 10 10b अनिर्विण्ण fatigueless.

अणुदिणु 9 6 9b, 12 11 8 अनुदिनम्.

अणुपच्छएं 5 6 [illegible] [अनु+पच्छय<पश्च enl.] अनु, पश्चात्.

√अणुभुञ्ज [अनु+भुज्]
-imper. 2. s. अणुभुञ्जें 12 10 9b.

°अणुमाण 1 11 4 अनुमान.

अणुसरिस °6 5 4, 19 12 6 अनुसदृश.

√अणुहर [अनु+हृ]
-pres. 3. s. अणुहरइ 1 6 8; pres. part. अणुहरमाण 2 8 8, enl 6 4 9a, 8 4 1, 15 8 9a.

√अणुहव [अनु+भू]
-pres. 1. s. अणुहवमि 19 6 10b, p. p enl अणुहुयउ 5 13 3.

√अणुहुञ्ज [अनु+भुज्]
-imper. 2. s. अणुहुञ्जें 12 5 13; 3. s. अणुहुञ्जउ 15 7 6.

अण्ण 1 10 8 अन्न.

अण्ण [अन्य]
-अण्णमण 18 5 9a अन्यमनस्;
-अण्ण-वि 2 17 2, अण्णु-वि 12 11 4, अण्णु-वि 1 16 7, 2 3 7, 3 4 6, 12 2 8, 16 4 7, 19 14 1a.
-अण्णहिं 10 3 9a अन्यत्र.

अण्णभवन्तर 5 3 1, 6 8 3 अन्यभवान्तर period of another (previous) birth.

अण्णाण° 8 8 5 अज्ञान ignorant.

अण्णारिस 16 6 8 अन्यादृश.

अण्णेक्क 3 12 4, 9 5 9a, 9 8 6, 12 1 6 [अन्यद्+एक indef.] other (के... अण्णेक=some......others).

अण्णेत्तहें [illegible] 3 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18 4 2 (with एत्तहें) अन्यत्र in another place

अतुल° 12 1 [illegible]

अत्त 16 10 3 gl. आत्त.

अत्तिलु 1[illegible] 10 8 gl अत्यन्ताम् (from अति?).

अत्तावणि-सिल 13 8 6 आतापनी-शिला slab for practising austerities [Mp अत्तावण 7 15 8]

√अत्थ [from अस्त]

-pres. part. enl अत्थन्तउ 19 3 1a (in a preterit sense), अत्थन्तउ 17 9 7 dying.

अत्थक्कएँ 4 14 6, 6 1 6, 12 4 2 all of a sudden, without delay.

अत्थइत्त 14 13 5 अर्थवत् wealthy.

अत्थवण 13 12 5, 15 6 2 अस्तमन.

अत्थाण 2 9 7, 19 15 6 आस्थान assembly hall

-अत्थाण णिवन्धण 16 2 3 holding the Darbar.

अत्थि 12 9 7, 16 12 1, 18 9 7 (pl) 6 4 5 अस्ति.

अत्थि 18 9 7 अस्थि

अथक्क° 17 16 6 अस्थिर

अदिवहें 6 7 4 [अदिवसे] निशायाम्

अद्धससी 17 5 7 [अर्धशशिन्] Ardhacandra arrow

अद्धुम्मिल्लय 14 7 6, 14 3 [illegible] अर्धोन्मीलित half open, 14 5 2 partly visible

अन्त °13 4 7*, °14 13 6 अन्त्र (cf G. ऑतर).

°अन्तयरी f 15 13 [illegible] [अन्तरी] विनाशिका.

√अन्दोल [आन्दोल] swing

-pres. 3 [illegible] अन्दोलइ 14 3 7, p p. enl अन्दोलन्तय 14 [illegible] 8, pret part अन्दोलिय 17 15 8.

अन्दोलय 14 4 6, *14 13.7 आन्दोल enl.

अन्धार 7 3 8, °1 16 9a, enl 10 1 9a अन्धयार darkness (G. अंधार, अंधारुँ).

-enl अन्धारय 9 9 9a, 17 15 2 dark (G. अंधारुं adj).

-अन्धारिय 7 2 3 अन्धकारित darkened (G. अंधारवुं darken).

√अप्प [अर्प्] give (G. आपवुं)

-abs. अप्पेवि 16 11 3

अप्पय 2 12 6, 2 17 9a, [illegible] 3 11a, 16 12 9b आत्मन् enl. one's self. (cf G H आप).

अप्पणय 1 3 12, 3 1 7, 11 12 8 आत्मन् enl. one's own (G. आपणुं).

-f. अप्पणिय 12 4 4

अप्पाणय 1 1 19b, 2 13 5, 11 10 2 one's self.

अप्पुण 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8, 11 11 2, 17 5 10b, 19 2 1a, 20 1 9a स्वयम् (G आपण).

अप्पमाण 10 6 5 अप्रमाण.

√अप्फाल [आ+स्फाल्] dash, strike, beat (G. अफाळवुं).

-pres. 3. s. अप्फालइ 4 12 2, p p अप्फालिय 2 4 1, 11 6 6,

-3 9 5 blurted out ? gl. कथित.

अभेय 15 10 7 [अभेद] अभेद्य.

अब्भन्तरें 1 11 7, *1 16 6, 5 5 4, 18 12 2 अभ्यन्तरे within (G. भीतर, भींतर).

अब्भारम्भ 11 1 5 ?

√अब्भिड (गम्+गम्) confront in a battles (see अब्भिड)

-pres 3 s अब्भिडइ 17 9 3, p p. अब्भिडइ 4 7 10b, 4 8 1, 10 9 9b (with जुज्झ) 7 5 2, 17 11 9, enl. अब्भिडय 12 6 9b, 15 1b.

√अब्भिद [आ+भिद् 'अनादरे, गती', He. IV 164=सङ्+गम्]

-pres 3.s. अब्भिडइ 17 1b, imper. 2 s. अब्भिडु 6 12 9b; p. p. अब्भिडिय

7 13 9*b*, 17 11 10*b*, enl अभिभ-
ट्ठियय 8 9 8

अमियालय 18 2 3 अमृतालय abode of
nectar, heaven

असुणिय° 8 [illegible] 4 अज्ञात

√ अमेल्ल see √ आमेल्ल

अम्हारिस° 9 6 [illegible] अस्मादृश

°अरण्ण (in वुण्णारण्ण) 5 4 2 अरण्य

अराइपक्ख 16 14 3 अराति-पक्ष

°अराय 1 2 8 अ-राग

°अरि 4 14 7

अरुह° 2 6 [illegible] अर्हत्.

अरे 7 7 2, 8 8 8, 8 11 5, 9 10 8*a*
अरे (G अरे)

अलज्जिय 8 3 4 अलज्जित

अलहन्त 1 4 2, 2 12 4, f enl अलह
न्तिय 9 8 4 अलभमान

अलिय 7 2 7, enl 8 3 6 अलीक

अलिउलय 1 13 9*a* अलि-कुल enl

अलल° 1 7 4 अ-दीर्घ

√ अल्लव [cf He IV 39 अल्लिव] अर्प्
give (cf G आल्वु)
-pres 3 s अल्लवमि 13 3 10*a*

अल्लीण [He IV 54] 13 12 5, 14
3 11, 14 5 8 [आलीन] आश्रित

√ अवयर [अव+तृ]
-abs अवयरेवि 9 13 6 p p अवय
रिय 3 9 1*b*, अवइण्ण 1 16 5

अवगुणकारिय 19 5 4 अवगुणकारिका

अवगूढ 9 14 9*b*, °17 4 4

अवउप्पिणि° 1 11 9*a* अवसर्पिणी

√ अवतस [अव+त्रस्] 'flee from in
terror (MW)
-pres 3 s अवतसइ 8 11 9*a*

°अवतस 13 12 7

√ अवमाण [अव+मान्]
-abs अवमाणेवि 16 7 8, p p enl
अवमाणियय 16 1 9*b*

अवरभोइ 14 3 10 [अपरतीर्थ?] tribu
tary?

अवरण्हय 5 [illegible] 4 अपराह्ण enl

अवरामुह° 4 9 8 अपरामुख?

√ अवरुण्ड [D 1 11] (आ+श्लिष्),
-abs अवरुण्डेवि 10 12 3, 14 5 1, 17
18 10*b*, p p अवरुण्डिय [illegible] 7 11*b*

अवरेक्क °10 5 1, 12 1 4, 14 8 7, 14
12 1, 18 10 6 अपर+एक another
one

अवरोप्पर 3 7 2, 6 7 7, 14 6 1 [He
IV 409] परस्परम्

अवलक्खण 19 2 [illegible] अपलक्षण bad of ch
aracter

°अवलम्बणिय 14 7 4 *अवलम्बनिका sort
of hanging ornament?

अवलुय 20 11 4 gl चिरखेद (cf D 1
36 अवलुआ=क्रोध)

√ अवलोय [अव+लोक्]
-pres 3 s अवलोयइ 2 16 5 abs
अवलोएँवि 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 8 8 1;
p p अवलोइय 4 9 o

अवसप्पिणि 1 12 9*b* अवसर्पिणी

अवसें 18 3 8 अवश्यम्

√ अवहत्थ [अव+हस्त] forsake, push
aside
-abl. अवहत्थेवि 1 4 1 p p अवह
त्थिय 19 1*b*

√ अवहर [अप+हृ]
-abs अवहरेवि 5 3 9*b*, 9 10 1

अवहेरि 2 15 3, 18 11 1 अवधीरणा (cf
Mp 16 25 14)

अवारें 5 2 5 [from अ-वार] within
no time, immediately [gl gives
अद्वार-'side door, secret door'?
also] (cf अवारिउ=तात्कालिक Mp 9
25 13)

अविणासिअ° 20 7 9*b*?

अविउन्न 2 12 1, अविओन 4 12 8 [D
7 63 विओल-मालिन] अनुद्विग्न

अवियारें 5 8 3, 5 13 7 अविचारेण with
out any further thought, im
mediately

आयामेप्पिणु 17 3 [illegible] gl. प्रगुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा

√ आगच्छ [आ+गच्छ्]
-imper 2 pl आगच्छहु [illegible] 4 10b.

°आगर 4 2 3 आकर

आइविय 16 12 6 आदविक

आडम्बर 1 13 8 आडम्बर

√ आडोह (आवीलय् 'make turbid', cf G डोहुँ 'mix with a liquid, डहोळवुँ 'make turbid')
-abs आडोहेवि 4 10 3.

√ आढप्प (Hc IV 254, connected by Pischel (223) with pass caus of आ+धा)
-pres. 3 s आढप्पइ 1 2 12a आरभ्यते, [illegible] p आढत्त 2 4 3, 13 9 8 आरब्ध

√ आण [आ+नय्],
-pres 3 s आणइ 2 16 2, p p 9 2 5, enl 13 4 10b (G आणवुँ)

आण 8 2 3, 12 4 6 आज्ञा (G आण)
-आणवडीयय 12 4 6 [आज्ञाप्रवीण enl] apponent

°आणंदयर 10 4 9a, 18 4 10a [आनन्द+कर] आनन्दक.

आणवडीयय 6 1a [illegible] आणवडीयय आज्ञाभञ्जक

आतावण 12 11 9b, 15 9 10a, 19 6 8 [आतापन] suffering austerities When with सिल (शिला), same as अत्तावणि-सिल

°आदुण्ण [illegible] 13 [illegible] [Hc IV 422] आकुल

आदेस 8 10 7 आदेश

°आपण्डुर [illegible] 1 1 आपाण्डुर

√ आमेल्ल (मुच्) leave,
-imper [illegible] pl आमेल्लहु 3 7 4 abs आमेल्लेवि 2 12 9 a, 10 7 1 (setting free), 17 5 2, p p आमेल्लिय °4 8 2°, 7 8 2, 12 9 8

आरक्खिय 10 6 1°, 14 4 8 आरक्षिन् enl guard, watchman

°आरत्तय 14 6 4 आरक्त enl

आरायणु 12 8 4 gl युद्धरचना.

आरादि 17 9 1a आराटि (D 1 75 renders this by विलपितम् 'shout'? G राड shout, cf Sk राटि war, battle)

√ आराह [आ+राध्]
-pres part आराहन्त [illegible] 8 9b.

आरिस I 1b आर्ष (designation of Ravişena's *Padmacarita*)

√ आरुह [आ+रुह्]
-abs आरुहेवि 12 7 5, p p आरुहिय 15 4 6, enl आरुहय 2 1 9a.

√ आरुभ [आ+रुध्]
-abs आरुभेवि 13 11 10, 14 10 9a, p p आरुद्ध 19 5 3, enl. आरुद्धय 10 11 9b.

आरूसण 16 2 9b रोपन

√ आरोक्क नि+रुध् (engage in battle) (cf PSM √ रोक्क=रुध्),
-p p आरोक्किय 11 8 6, 15 3 1

आलग्ग 5 11 7, 7 5 7, 20 6 1, enl 10 10 9a (आलग्ग) fell upon, stuck

√ आलव [आ+लप्] speak with,
-pres 3 s आलवइ 18 9 2

आलाणखम्भ 19 14 3 { खम्भ-स्तम्भ] आलानस्तम्भ

आलावणि° 1 5 8, 7 2 4 [आलापनी] type of lute

आलियय 19 14 3 [p p to आ+√ली enl] crouched

√ आलिङ्ग [आ+लिङ्ग]
-abs आलिङ्गेवि 11 6 7, agent °आलिङ्गण 3 8 8

आलीविय 17 14 [illegible] आदीपित afire.

°आलुंचिय 13 4 6 [आलुञ्चित 'torn to pieces', MW] plucked, shaven

°आलुंचिर 13 4 [illegible] (agent from आ+लुञ्च्, cf आलुञ्चित 'torn to pieces', MW) plucking at, pulling

√आव [connected by Turner with √आप्] come,
-pres. 1. pl. आवहुँ [illegible] 15 2, 2 s. °आवहि 7 12 5, 3. s आवइ 5 11 9b, 10 1 7, 12 1 9b, 18 1b, imper 2. s. आउ 19 2 1, 19 15 4, fut 3. s. आवेसइ 16 8 4, abs. आवेवि [illegible] 11 9b, p. p. आइय 1 14 1, 3 9 10b, 6 15 3, 14 11 1, 15 14 9b, enl. 6 12 7, आय 1 7 9b, 1 12 9b, 2 5 2, 2 10 9b, 2 14 6, 5 2 9a, 10 2 7, 16 1 1, enl 8 8 2 (a. आवेंउं).

आवइ 13 5 10 b आपद् (Hc IV 400)

आवग्ग (f. आवग्गी) 11 2 7, 12 11 5; enl. आवग्गय 16 8 7 स्वाधीना (gl. at 11 2 7) all, entire, at 12 11 5='entirely one's own'? [Hp 91 21 11 gl. आवग्गी=मूलगी (G. मूलगुँ all, whole, wholly, entirely)].

√आवड [आ+वर्त्] go towards,
-pres. part. enl आवडन्तय 17 3 4, p. p. आवडिय 7 6 6.

°आवङ्किय 1 2 3 [आ(=ईषत्) + वङ्क enl f.] slightly curved.

आवासिय [illegible] 9 3, 11 8 1, 14 2 2 [आवासित] camped.

√आवील [आ+पीड्] tie up, tighten, press,
-abs. आवीलवि 4 11 2, p. p. आवीलिय 14 1 7, enl. आवीलियय.

आवील (in पवणावील) 20 9 9b group, multitude (?) (cf आवीलन=समूह PSM. and उप्पील below).

°आस 14 13 7 आस्य.

आसङ्किय 1 12 5, enl. 15 [illegible] 3 आशङ्कित.

आसण 16 2 9 अशन?

आसणत्थ 7 2 8 आसनस्थ.

आसण्ण 7 4 2 आसन्न,
-आसण्णभव्व 18 4 4 आसन्न-भव्य.

आसण्णीहूअ 1 3 5 आसन्नीभूत.

आसम 9 1 9a, [illegible] 3 आश्रम.

°आसाऊरय 20 1 [illegible] आशापूरक.

आसासय° 1 2 5 आश्वासक canto

आसि 1 12 8, 2 13 9b, 5 5 5, 6 15 2, 8 7 8, 10 8 4, 13 4 10a, 19 10 9 आसीत्.

आसीविस-सप्प 11 3 8 आशीविष-सर्प.

आहयण 16 13 9a [corrupt for आहवण=आहव?] battle.

√आहण [आ+हन्] strike,
-imper 2 pl आहणहों 19 [illegible] 10b; pres. part. f आहणन्ति 18 11 5.

आहव-भूमि 20 5 8 battle-ground.

√आहिण्ड [आ+हिण्ड्] wander, roam,
-pres. 3. s. आहिण्डइ 10 12 9b.

इ

°इ 3 13 7, 5 1 9, 5 2 7, 11 13 2, 13 2 4 अपि (a. य).

इज्ज 4 9 9b श्वश्रू! (cf. इज्जा=माता PSM.).

√इच्छ [इच्छ्].
-pres 1 s. इच्छमि 15 14 2, 3 s. इच्छइ 15 12 5

°इच्छ 14 8 4 इच्छा.

इत्थन्तरें 1 14 1 अत्रान्तरे.

इन्तय 8 9 7 see √ए.

इन्दत्तण [illegible] 6 11b इन्द्रत्व.

इन्दवह 3 6 9b इन्द्रवधू? (cf. 38 14 8)

इन्दिन्दिर 13 7 4 (D. 1 79) भ्रमर.

°इरि° 8 8 7 गिरि

इसु 15 11 9a, 19 15 9 इदम्

इल 12 11 9b, 19 11 1 इला earth (Dingal इळ)

इव 5 13 8, 13 4 1a, 13 10 3.

इहलोय 1 13 4 इहलोक.

ई

ईसीसि 4 13 8, 9 1 16, 15 8 6, (ईसीस°) 6 [illegible] 4 ईषद् ईषत्.

उ

उवयाण 16 5 4 उपप्रदान (i. e. दान, the second of the उपायचतुष्टय).

उइय 1 16 9*b* उदित.

उक्कर 14 5 5, 19 17 6° उत्कर with raised hands.

उक्खय 1 14 7° (with करवाल), 17 12 4 [उत्खात Hc. I 6] unsheathed; 13 4 8, 13 8 2 *uprooted*.

उक्खन्ध 10 9 6, उक्खन्धय 11 13 5 [for उक्खंदय=अवस्कन्द enl.? See उक्खंद and ओक्खंद PSM.] siege, march? gl. वैरम्, but gl. on 30 1 5 उपरि वैरम्.

उक्खल *17 13 2, 15 2 5 उदूखल (G. *खल, खलो).

√उग्गम [उद्+गम्] rise;
–pres. part. उग्गमन्त 14 5 2; p. p. उग्गमिय 15 6 5; उग्गय 15 6 4; caus. p. p. उग्गामिय° 6 11 8, 17 8 10*a*.

उग्गाहिय 16 5 10 [उद्गाहित (D. 1 137)] accepted.

उग्गीरिय °4 13 1 (with थोत्त=स्तोत्र) [उद्गीर्ण] said, 8 6·3 raised (PSM. quotes two passages to support this sense)

उच्चलिय 6 13 10 उच्चलित started, moved.

°उच्चरिय? 17 12 6?

√उच्चाय (den. from उच्च) lift;
–abs उच्चाएवि 19 11 5; p. p. उच्चाइय 2 11 2.

उच्चोलि 9 3 1, 20 3 8 [cf. D. 1 131 =नीवी] उत्सङ्ग lap. (Mr. 22 15 20).

उच्छड 19 11 7 उत्तर- (G. ओछर).

√उच्छल [उद्+शल] fly upwards;
–abs. उच्छलेवि 17 6 10*b*, p. p. उच्छलिय 13 5 7, °1 1 9, 9 14 6, 1 13 1°, °13 1 1, °18 1 3, 17 12 10*a* 17 2 2 (G. उछळवुं). caus. p. p. उच्छालिय 13 4 9 उच्छालेय 13 3 1*b* (G. उछाळवुं).

√उच्छह [उत्+सह];
–pres. 3. उच्छहइ 16 3 10*b*.

उच्छिण्ण 17 5 7 उच्छिन्न.

√उज्जल [उद्+ज्वल]
–p. p. °उज्जलिय 14 6 6; caus. p. p. उज्जालिय 7 2 4 (G. उजाळवुं).

उज्जुय 5 15 9*a* ऋजु enl.

उज्जीविय 19 15 2 उज्जीवित.

√उज्जोव [उद्+द्योतय्];
–pres. part. f. enl. उज्जोवंतिय 7 3 8; p. p. °उज्जोइय 15 14 5.

उज्झर 14 10 8 [*from* उद्+क्षर्] *cf.* Hc. I 98 ओज्झर निर्झर.

उज्झिय °3 10 6, °5 13 6° उज्झित.

√उट्ठ [उद्+स्था; G. ऊठवुं];
–*imper.* 2. *s.* (intensive) उट्ठुट्ठु 10 4 4; pres. part. उट्ठन्त 7 8 4, 9 10 3, enl. 16 13 4; abs. उट्ठेवि 8 9 7; caus. impor. 2. pl. उट्ठवहों 15 10 6.

√उड्ड [उद्+डय] fly (G. ऊडवुं);
–pres. 3. s. उड्डइ 1 5 4, 3. pl. उड्डन्ति 5 11 5, 13 5 5; abs. उड्डेवि 10 9 8, caus. p. p. °उड्डाविय° 3 1 8.

उड्डण 14 3 3, 18 3 8° [D. 1 155 ओड्डण=उत्तरीय] upper garment, (G. ओढवुं, ओढणी).

उड्डुक्किय17 13 7 [from उद्+ढौक्] भग्नता?

उण्णइ 1 3 6 उन्नति.

°उण्डि 17 8 5 (PSM. पिण्ड) bullet like missile?

उण्णामिय° 2 14 9*a* उन्नमित.

उण्हय 12 12 8 उष्ण enl.

√उत्थर (आ+क्रम्) attack, confront (in battle),
–imper. 2. pl. उत्थरहों 12 9 3 abs. उत्थरेवि 9 9 9*a*, 15 7 8, 18 2 9*a*, 17 4 1*a*; p. p. उत्थरिय 7 8 1, 15 5 2, enl. उत्थरियय 17 17 10*a*.

*उहाव 13 9 4 (i)? (ii) [उल्लाप] . conversation.

√उहुक (He. IV 116 उहुक्क=णिलुक्क=निली) hide;
-pres. 3. s. उहुक्कइ 15 [illegible] 9; imper. 2. pl. उहुक्कहो 14 5 4.

√उहोल [उद्+लुल्] undulate, roll;
-pres. 3. s. उहोलइ 14 3 4.

√उल्हाव (निर्वापय्) extinguish,
-pres. 3 s. उल्हावमि 20 9 3; p. p. enl. उल्हावियय 17 14 9a (cf. G. ओलवर्वु, होलवर्वु).

उवयार 12 11 4, 19 1 6, 19 8 7 उपकार.

√उवमिज्ज [from उपमीय्] be compared;
-pres. 2. s. उवमिज्जहि 2 6 9; pres. 3 s. उवमिज्जइ 1 6 1, 11 10 8.

उवरि *2 2 9a, 2 3 8, 6 6 2, °11 5 2, 11 14 1, 11 14 8, 13 2 6, *14 7 9a, 19 3 2, उवरिं 17 8 10b उपरि.

उवर 1 10 3, 2 11 5, 12 3 5, 13 4 5 उदर.

उवरिल्लिय f. 4 9 9a [He. II 163] उपरितना.

उवयाण 16 5 4 [उपप्रदान] दान (second of the four उपाय)

उवसमिय 18 1 9b उपशमित.

उवसोवणि 2 2 7 उपस्वापिनी soporific charm.

उवसोह 6 3 4 [उपशोभा] adornment

उवहि 2 10 5, 9 3 8, 13 2 7, 15 3 8° उदधि.

उव्वरिय 5 11 3, 14 7 5 (cf. D. 1 132 उव्वरिअ=अधिक, अनीप्सित) अवशिष्ट.

√उव्वह [उद्+वह].
-pres. 3 [illegible] उव्वहइ 11 [illegible] 9b, 13 10 9, p. 3 pl. उव्वहन्ति 1 10 6.

√उव्वेढ [उद्+वेष्ट्] free from a siege;
-abs. उव्वेढेवि 18 10 4, caus. p. p. enl. उव्वेढावियय 20 7 9a

√उव्वेल [उद्+वेल्ल्; PSM.] move quickly;
-abs. उव्वेल्लेवि [illegible] 2 4.

उव्वेल्लिय 2 4 5 प्रसारित.

उहय² 4 11 6 उभय.

उहु 7 3 5, 6, 18 1 3, 6 that one.

ऊ

√ऊसार [उद्+सारय्];
-abs. ऊसारेवि 16 8 6.

ऊहु 7 3 5 that one.

ए

√ए (इ) go;
-pres. 3 pl. एन्ति 5 12 5; imper. 2 s. एहि 7 9 1; pres. part. एन्त 6 2 6, 11 11 7, 14 2 9a, enl. इन्तय 8 9 7.

एम 17 7 2, एंव 8 3 6, 15 12 2, 16 15 6 एवम् (G. ए).

एकयक 14 11 6 एक-कृत.

एकक्खेहें 18 4 3 एकत्र. (cf. He. IV 420 एत्तहे=इतः) at one place; on one side.

एकमण 12 12 9 एकमनस्.

एक्कमेक्क 17 14 1b, 19 10 10a (He. III 1) एकैक one another. (G. एकमेक).

एकल्ल 20 6 9a [एक+ल्ल] एकाकिन्, f. एकल्लिय 19 18 5 (G. एकलुं, एकली).

एकवार 18 [illegible] 9b एक-वार once (G. एक वार). cf. एवहिं वारएँ 14 8 9b once.

एक्कसि 2 14 1 (He. IV 428) [एकश] सकृत्.

एक्केक 15 2 3, enl. एक्केक्कय 8 12 9b एकैक (G. एकेक) each one.

एत्तडय 10 10 8, 14 11 2, 15 12 2, f. एत्तडिय 13 11 2, 15 12 3, 16 9 3, 19 14 6, 19 18 2 एतावत्.

एत्तहें 7 11 3, 10 7 4, 10 9 2, 12 8 1, 18 3 4 [He. IV 420] (always with वि) इतः now here, equivalent to एत्थन्तरें=अत्रान्तरे.

एत्थिय 7 9 2, 7 11 7, 8 6 9*a*, 12 7 2, 12 7 9*b*, 15 11 9*b*, 15 12 9*b* [Hc. II 157] इयत्.

एत्तिएँ 10 1 7 इदानीम्.

एत्थु 16 8 8 [Hc. IV 405] अत्र.

एत्थन्तरे (quite common) अत्रान्तरे at this juncture.

एम 2 9 5, 2 14 5, 3 5 6 etc. (P. s. have mostly एव) [Hc. IV 401, 418] इत्थम् एवम्, (G. ऍम).–एम [illegible] 9 11 9*a*.

एवड्ड 3 9 4, [illegible] 12 5 [cf. Hc. IV 408 एवड्ड; from ए+वड्ड big] एतावत् (G. एवडु).

एवहिं (variant एमहि) 1 12 7, 2 8 4, 3 8 10*a* etc. [Hc. IV 420] इदानीम्.

–एवहिं मि 5 8 2.

एहु 19 7 5, enl. एहउ 16 12 4, एहएं 15 10 5, ऍहु 15 11 9*a*, 16 5 10, 16 8 8*b* [cf. Hc. IV 362] एषः (G. ए).

ओ

√ओअर [अव+तृ] get down;
–abs. ओअरेवि 19 8 10*a*, 19 9 9; caus. p. p. ओआरिय 19 [illegible] 10*a*.

°ओअड्डय 8 6 1*a* [from अव+कृष्] enl. विसृत.

ओइल्लय(?) 17 17 4 विनष्ट(?). cf. उद्दल्य.

√ओणल्ल (अव+स्रन्स्) fall down;
–pres. part. ओणल्लन्तय 17 15 4, p. p. ओणल्ल 8 9 5, 10 11 8 [ओणल्लिय=अध:पातित Mp. 7 5 12]

√ओणाव [अव+नामय्] bend down,
–abs. ओणाएँवि 9 11 7; p. p. °ओणाविय° 3 7 7.

√ओरुम्भ (अव+रुध्; रुम्भ=रुध्, Hc. IV 218).
–abs. ओरुम्भेवि 9 [illegible] 9*a*

ओरे 10 8 7 ओरे Hol gl. भय सन्मुखम्.

√ओलग्ग (सेव्) serve;
–pres. 3. s. ओलग्गइ 7 6 5.

ओलग्ग 2 9 6 f. सेवा attendance.

ओलम्बिय° 4 12 8 अवलम्बित.

°ओल्ल 4 8 8 आर्द्र;
–ओल्लिय 11 8 3, 14 8 7 आर्द्रित.

√ओवग्ग [उप+वल्ग्] आ+क्रम् (PSM; cf. *Pāi.* उत्थरिओवग्गिअआइं अक्रन्तं);
–abs. ओवग्गिय 4 11 3.

ओसहि 4 6 10 f. औषधि.

√ओसुविणाय [उत्स्वप्नाय्] talk in sleep;
–pres. 3. s. ओसुविणायइ 17 15 3.

√ओसर (अप+सृ),
–pres. 3. s ओसरइ 8 3 6; imper. 2. s. ओसरु 18 10 8;
–caus. ओसार (अप+सारय्);
–imper 2. s. ओसारि 13 2 9; abs. ओसारेप्पिणु 20 4 3; p. p. ओसारिय 4 9 3, 11 11 2, 16 4 5, 17 5 4 (cf. G. ओसरवुं diminish).

ओसोवणि 10 6 8*a* अवस्वापिनी sleep charm.

°ओह 1 13 6 ओघ.

√ओहट्ट (cf. G. ओट f. ebb) diminish;
–pres. part. enl. ओहट्टन्तय 17 3 4.

√ओहट्ट [cf. D. 1 166 ओहट्टो अपसृत] move away.
–p p. ओहट्टिय 4 10 9*a*.

ओहर 1 2 2, 3 5 6 kind of aquatic animal (cf. ओहर mentioned along with झस, सुंसुमार, कच्छप and मकर)= जलचरविशेष Mp. 10 12 9, 87 [illegible] 11.

ओहुल्लिय 5 2 2, 19 12 9 [from अव+फुल्] म्लान (Mp. gl. 7 10 1), खिन्न (cf. D. 1 157 ओहुर=खिन्न, अवनत).

ओहामिय °11 1 8, 11 13 6 अभिभूत, तिरस्कृत.

य

य 9 12 8 च.

°यन्द 18 7 1 चन्द्र.

°यल 14 11 6 °कला.

क

कइ 2 8 7, 19 4 1*b* कवि.

कइयहु 9 6 5 [cf. Hc. IV कइयहँ IV 422 (1)] कदा.
कइवंसिय 12 2 7 कपिवंशिक.
कय 6 15 4 कृत.
कउ 19 2 3 कः enl.
कउ 5 12 9b, 6 3 2, 6 3 7 [Hc. IV 416] पुनः.
कउइमग्ग 10 1 8 [*कडुआ+मार्ग] gl. विगुमार्ग.
कयन्त 10 8 6, 10 9 2 कृतान्त.
कयावि 4 3 3 कदापि.
कक्कर 8 10 8 [कर्कर] पर्वतशिखर (Mp. gl. 31 25 7).
*कक्ख 16 15 3 कक्ष flank.
कक्खड 13 8 4 gl. कर्कश violent.
कच्छ 4 11 2 कक्षा loin cloth (G. कच्छ, काछडी).
*कज्जें 12 5 5 कार्ये for the sake of.
*कज्जण 1 5 8 कदन.
कञ्चुय° 4 7 10a कञ्चुक cuirass.
°कञ्जय 18 6 1 कञ्ज enl. lotus.
कट्ठिय-धर 3 5 10 [काष्ठिका+धर] staff-bearer (Mp. gl. 6 2 3 यष्टिधर) (cf. G. काठी).
कट्ठिय वाल 3 6 9 [*काष्ठिका-पाल] staff-bearer.
कडउल्ल° 14 5 7 [कटक+°उल्ल contracted] bracelet (cf. G. कडुं).
°कडय 7 1 2 कटक ridge.
*कडप्प 13 6 1°a, 13 8 4, [D. 2 13] निकर (G. कडपलो).
°कडिसुत्त 13 6 3 [कटि+सर enl.] कटिसूत्र.
कडुय° 12 7 1 कटुक (G. कडुं).
कडुआविय° 11 12 5 (quali. °वाहण) प्रह्वत, पीडित, पराभूत (PSM).
√कड्ढ [probably from कृष्] pull, draw out (G. काढवुं).
-pres. 1. s. कड्ढमि 15 2 7; pres. part. f. कड्ढन्तिय 18 10 9a; abs. कड्ढेवि 5 10 8, p. p. enl. कड्ढियय 14 13 9a.
√कण [क्वण्; G. कणवुं] groan;
-pres. 3. s. कणइ 1 5 3.
°कणय 11 8 4 [D. 2 56] gl. बाण.
कणय-डोर 7 2 7 [कनक+दोर] thin golden necklace (cf. G. दोरो and कन्दोरो).
कण्ठय 7 2 6, 9 4 1, 9 5 1, 9 10 6, 16 9 8, [कण्ठक] neck ornament (G. कंठो), necklace of one string (G. कंठी).
कण्ठिय 1 4 3 [कण्ठिका] necklace of one (or more) string (G. कंठी).
°कण्डुइय° 19 7 10 कण्डूयित.
°कण्डुयण 2 12 4 कण्डूयन.
कण्णारिय 19 14 2 [from कर्ण+आर] goaded near the ears (cf. आरोतें कण्णारिउ गइन्दु Bh. 2 5 5 where Gune renders it by कर्णयोः अङ्कुशेन प्रेरित, PSM. wrongly विभूषित).
कण्णजाउ 16 8 2 कर्णजाप. whispering in the ear; tale-bearing.
कण्णादाण 6 3 9a कन्यादान.
°कण्णिय° 4 5 6, 17 6 3 कर्णिका kind of arrow with an ear-shaped top.
*कत्तरी 4 11 4 a term of duelling. (With this line compare Bh. 2 2 7 मह-जुज्झ-आवग्गण-सयइँ, दोकरणकत्तरिकरण-पवइँ, most of these terms are given by Jacobi with a query)
कयाइ 13 5 4, 5, 6, 8, 9; कयावि 13 5 2, 3, 17 13 1a कृपापि.
√कन्द (क्रन्द्), bewail, cry;
-pres. 3. s. कन्दइ 8 2 9b; pres. part. कन्दन्त 9 10 2, 11 9 5, f. enl. कन्दन्तिय 19 5 10a;
-agentive कन्दावण 8 6 9b.
°कन्दल° 7 1 5 shoot.
कन्दुय लय 16 2 3 कन्दुकक्रम game of ball.

कउमजय ·12 12 8 Mp. 36 2 6 gl. ईर्ष्याजनित-खेद.

कलुणय 9 10 2 करुण enl.

कल्लं 2 12 9b, 7 12 9a, 16 11 3 कल्ये (enl) to morrow (cf. कल्य).

°कल्लोल 11 14 6 f, कल्लोल 1 2 5.

°कवय° 4 7 10a कवच.

कवण 5 13 9b, 9 9 2, 13 5 10b, 16 6 3 [cf Pali कोऽपन, किं पन, He. IV 367] किम् (cf. कवण, कोण).

कवन्ध 8 3 4 कवन्ध.

क वि 1 2 4 कापि

कस° 9 10 3 कशा whip.

कसण °11 10 7, 14 7 7 कृष्ण.

√कह [कथ्, cf कहेँ].

-pres 1. s कहमि, 12 1 6, 3 s कहइ 3 11 1a, imper. 2 s कहे 1 9 9b, 6 13 7, 8 6 9a, 19 13 4, 5, 2 pl कहहु 4 1 5b, कहहों 19 4 9a, कहहों कहहों 12 1b, pres. part. (enl) कहन्ता 8 7 9, 19 18 10a,

-pass pres 3. s कहिज्जइ 19 [illegible] 1b, p p. कहिय 1 12 8, 4 3 6, 4 5 8

कह 1 10 5 कथम्,

-कह व 4 3 9a, कथम्+इव

-कह वि 11 12 9a, 15 12 5 कथम्+अपि

-कह वि कह वि 17 8 8.

कहकहन्ती [illegible] 12 1 (onom) whizzing

°कहाणय 11 3 1 कथानक.

कहिं 1 10 3 कुत्र,

-कहिं मि 12 12 9, 14 6 2, 3, 4, 5, 19 12 8 कुत्रापि somewhere, in some place, 12 2 3 somehow.

काइं 11 13 3 किम्.

कइ 17 5 10 कथम्.

काउसाय 2 11 8 कायोत्सर्ग.

कायम्बरि° 14 6 4 कादम्बरी wine

कागणि° 4 [illegible] 11b [काकिणी] रत्नविशेष.

काणि 10 12 2, 13 11 9 f. वैर (?)

काणेक्खइ 2 12 8 [काण+√ईक्ष्] looks sideways

कापुरिस 2 13 2 कापुरुष

कामसत्थ 4 1 2 कामशास्त्र

कारण 1 10 5, 4 12 3, 15 7 4, 20 12 11 कारणे for the sake of.

कारिम 9 4 7, 14 13 4 [p 2 27, really an °इम derivation from √कृ] कृत्रिम (1) artificial (2) insincere

काल 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures

°काल-चक्क° 3 1 1a कालचक्र.

°कालवास 10 8 8 [कालपाश] Yama's noose or an inauspicious astrological conjunction.

°काव 1 1 10b काव्य.

किय (?) 11 1 7, 11 1 8 किं या? किल?

किम 18 4 8 किम्

किंण 11 1 2, किण्ण 19 17 11b किं नु.

किण्ण 14 8 6 किं न

किर 2 12 7, 4 4 4, 8 11 8, 12 6 9b, 12 10 5, 14 9 5, 17 10 1a [किल] यावत् just as, about to, as if.

किरिय 11 7 1 किया

√किलकिल (onom) chirp,

-pres 3 s किलकिलइ 1 5 7 (cf. G. किलकिलाट chirrup).

°किलन्तय 20 10 6 क्लान्त enl

°किलामिय 19 6 6 क्लान्त

किलिन्न 13 3 2 [क्लिन्न] रचित

किलेस 9 10 9b, °19 6 9 क्लेश.

किसलय° 3 3 3

किह 1 10 6, 7, 1 10 9b [He. IV 401] कथम्.

√कील (खेद).

-pres part कीलन्त 2 8 1.

°कील 5 1 7, 15 7 8 क्रीडा.

कीलाल 19 7 8, °20 6 5 blood.

कुइय 10 10 9a, 11 8 8 कुपित

कुयारि 8 5 3 (?)
कुम्बिय° 13 6 7 कुम्बित
कुहणि 13 9 4, 14 13 4 कुट्टिनी
°कुडङ्ग 3 1 4 [D 2 37 लतागृह, lexical कुडङ्क, कुडुङ्क] bower, thicket
कुडुम्बिय 15 [illegible] 5 कुडुम्बिन् farmer? (cf. G. कणबी).
कुढार° 16 4 2 कुठार.
कुडें see under √लग्ग
कुदूल 16 10 1 कुमूल.
कुम्भिल्ल 14 3 6 [कुम्भ+°इल्ल] कुम्भवत्.
कुम्म 1 10 2 कूर्म tortoise (also the tortoise incarnation of Viṣṇu)
कुम्मायारय 15 9 10b कूर्माकार enl.
कुम्मागार 13 6 10b कूर्माकार
कुलउत्ती 5 13 9a, 11 13 4, enl कुल उत्तिय 12 2 10b [कुलपुत्री] कुलीना स्त्री
कुलवहु 4 9 9b कुलवधू
कुल-पालय 8 7 1 कुलपालक
कुलहर 15 7 9b, 19 6 4 [कुलगृह] father's house (as against father in law's house)
कुवलयणयणी 20 11 9a कुवलय-नयना.
कुसिय 16 10 8b
कुसुम° 14 2 5 कुसुम enl
कुसुम्भ 4 8 8, enl 17 2 5 (G कसुम्बो).
कुहर 1 3 1 [कु भर] gl पवत
कुहिणि 6 6 2, 8 3 1 [D 2 62] रथ्या street, road (Mp 9 23 11)
कूर भड 19 2 5 ruthless warrior क्रूरभट.
कूर-वीर 19 3 1a ruthless warrior.
कूवार 2 8 2, 10 7 6 cry of help (cf. Bh 8 14 1)
°केऊर° [illegible] 8 9a केयूर.
केत्तडय 6 11 3, 15 12 2, 19 15 9 कियत्.
केत्तिय 11 10 9, 18 [illegible] 5, 20 [illegible] 1 [Hc. II 157] कियत्
केम्ब 10 1 4 [Hc. III 40?] कुत.

केम 1 9 9b, 10 11 4, 18 8 2 [Hc. IV 401] कथम् (G. केम),
–केम वि 15 14 3
केर 4 3 2, 4 3 8, 9b, °15 15 9a केरा
केरय [Hc IV 421 (20)] 16 1 9a, 13 2 10b, 14 7 8, °19 2 9, 19 3 1b, °20 [illegible] 10b, 20 5 4, केरी °1 9 9b, 4 3 8, 5 5 3, 16 [illegible] 9a, °20 4 4 genitive postposition (G. केरुँ).
केव 16 12 8 कथम्
केवलु 1 13 6 केवलम् (G केवळ)
°केसरि 17 11 6 केसरिन्
केहय 16 1 2 [Hc IV 402] कीदृश.
केविर f 16 1 2
कोइ 5 13 9a कोऽपि (G को, कोइ)
कोउहल 1 12 6, 10 2 2 कोऊहल 5 5 1 कुतूहल
√कोक [Hc 4 76] व्याह call,
–pres part कोक्कन्त 3 5 8, 4 7 10b, p p कोक्किय 2 9 5, 15 1 7, 16 8 1, abs कोक्कावेँवि 19 1 6, कोक्कावेवि 7 10 9a, 18 8 5, कोक्कावे-प्पिणु 20 11 9, –caus p. [illegible] कोक्का-विय 9 2 8
कोक्कय 13 11 11b invitor
°कोड 3 5 5 क्रोड
कोड्डय 1 8 7 कोड्ड enl. (G कोडो)
कोडाकोडि [illegible] 10 5 [*कोटयकोटि] one crore multiplied by one crore.
कोड्डावणय 6 [illegible] 8 [enl. agent from caus from कोड्ड–कोड्डुक (D 2 33, Hc 4 422 (9)] कौतुकोत्पादक (G. कोडामणुं)
कोड्डुम्बिय 14 11 8 [cf. rsk. कोड्डीम, Hc IV 168 कोड्डुम=रम्] कृत.
°कोन्त° 11 8 5, 15 5 8 कुन्त

ख

खय 19 12 10b क्षय,
–°खयगालय 5 1 5, °खयगाल [illegible] 10 5, खयकाल 4 5 9 : क्षयकारक (cf Mp. खयगालउ 9 15 17)

पयर 18 3 3 [खचर] खेचर.

खयाल 13 4 8 gl पवत गर्तां (cf Bh 3 24 7, 4 3 1 where Jacobi interpretes it as 'thicket)

खरगइ 17 15 8 पक्ष-पुट

√खच draw back, pull back
-pres 3 s खचेइ 3 12 5 abs खचवि 3 7 3, p p खचिय 17 17 3 (cf G खचाईं hesitate)

खड्हार 5 7 1 [D 2 67 खड तृणम्] तृणभार haystack (G खड, भारो)

√खण (खन्, G खणवुं)
-pres 1 s खणमि 15 2 8 imper 2 pl खणहु 7 4 7 pres part खणन्त 12 8 5

खणें 17 1 10a क्षणे in a trice

खणे खे खण 9 10 3 now and again

खणद्धें 4 10 1, 15 8 3 क्षणार्धेन

खणखणखन्त 13 7 3 (onom) tinkling

°खण्ड 17 13 10b [खण्ड] खण्डशर्करा (G खाँड f sugar)

√खण्ड abs खं० वे खण्डवि 11 1 7

खत्त 10 12 1 17 5 2 क्षात्रम्.

खद्ध 17 18 9 [D 2 67 enl] भुक्त (G खाधुं)

खन्धावार 4 2 9b 14 11 2 स्कन्धावार

खन्ति 4 2 9a क्षान्ति

√खम (क्षम)
-opt 2 s खमेज्जहि 19 2 10b, 19 14 4 caus pres 3 s खमावइ 4 14 3 p p खमाविय 19 14 1b, enl खम्माविय 19 6 8

खम्भ °1 16 2°, 7 5 4 °19 14 3 [Ved स्कम्भ prop, support pillar] pillar (G थाँभो supporting pillar)

√खल [स्खल्] falter
-pres 3 s खलइ 14 3 4 pres part °खलन्त 17 13 3 p p खलिय 7 7 5

खलहल 13 5 2 (onom) क्षुब्ध shaky (cf G खळभळवु become infirm or dilapidate)

खस 11 11 9b

√खा [खाद्, G खावु]
-pres 3 s खाइ 19 3 2 -caus p p (enl) खाविय 8 11 2

खाण 2 8 4 खादन

खाविय see खा

खारिय 6 1 9, 8 6 7 क्षारित embittered, provoked, exasperated (see Bh s v)

√खिज्ज [खिद् cf G खीजवुं to get angry]
-pres 3 s खिज्जइ 18 9 3

खीण° 3 1a क्षीण

खीर 2 5 8 क्षीर

खीलिय 13 1 3 कीलित confined

खुज्ज° 8 1 6 कुब्ज

√खुड (खुड, He IV 116 तुड्)
-abs खुडेवि 16 7 2, p p खुडिय° 17 12 5 enl खुडियय 13 10 10a

खुत्त 14 7 9b (D 2 74) निमग्न (G खूंतवुं get embedded)

√खुप्प (मस्ज्, He 4 101 G खूपवुं)
-pres 3 pl खुप्पन्त 17 2 9 pres part enl खुप्पन्तय 20 10 5

खुरुप्प 11 11 7, 15 5 3 क्षुरप्र sharp-edged arrow

खुरुप्प 17 6 4 see खुरुप्प

खुहर 15 4 6 क्षुभ्र

खेउ 10 10 7 18 10 7, 19 4 6 [क्षेप] कालक्षेप delay
-ण किउ खेउ did not wait any more, acted promptly विणु खेवें immediately

खेड्ड 6 7 1, 9 3 4, 18 4 7 [He II 174, IV 168 खेड्ड रम्] क्रीडा sport

खेडिय 20 7 8 [खेडत from √खिड् (Dhatupatha) terrify, alarm cf PSM खेडय-पीड इत्था] made to

retreat (cf. G. खेडवुं unhinge, dislocate).

*खेरि 13 10 9 gl. कलुषता uneasiness, anxiety (cf. Mp. 8 1 11 gl. वैर, but here we have वैरखेरि).

√खेल=क्रीड् (G. खेलवुं).
-pres. part. खेलन्त 9 4 1.

खोणि 5 10 9*a*, *13 4 8 क्षोणी.

खोह 13 4 8 PSM. 'deep cavity, chasm,' but gl. अतीव गाहम्.

ग

गय 1 8 2, 5, enl. 5 4 1, enl. f. गइय 12 9 9, 15 12 8 गत.

गद° 9 9 8 [गद] disease, sickness.

गय° 11 8 5 गदा.

गयणह 17 2 6 ?

गयवइ 14 2 8 (गतपतिका) प्रोषितभर्तृका, विधवा.

गरगर° 18 8 7 गद्गद.

√गज [गर्ज्] roar, make empty noise (G. गाजवुं),
-pres. 2. s. गजहि 20 9 4, 3. s. गजइ 1 5 7, 3 3 7, pres. part. f. गज्जन्ति 15 14 9*a*; abs. गज्जेवि 10 10 8*b*, गज्जेवि 9 9 9*a*.

गज्जणा 11 3 5 गर्जना.

गज्जोल्लिय 17 11 10*a*, *20 10 6*a* [D. 2 100 (cf. Hc. IV 102 गुंजुल्ल= उल्लस्) रोमाञ्चित.

√गण [गण्; G. गणवुं];
-pres. 2. s. गणहि 9 10 4, 3 s. गणइ 4 5 3, 15 11 7.

गणियारि 5 14 7, *7 3 3, 7 3 10*a*, 19 17 8 gl. हस्तिनी cow-elephant.

*गण्डियाल° 14 2 5 [?] gl. अंतरपलक i. e. भाण्डागारपालक.

*गण्डवास 13 12 7 [गण्डपार्श्व] surface of the cheeks.

*गण्ड 3 5 5 rhinoceros.

गत्त° 16 12 6, 18 6 5 gl. गत्ता (cf. Bh. 2 28; =गर्त्त Mp. 9 8 12).

गत्तरक्ख 16 15 4 [*गात्ररक्ष] body-guard.

गन्दुय 18 3 6 (v.l. गे°) कन्दुक.

गन्धार° 13 9 9 गांधार the third primary note of music.

गन्धुक्कड 1 15 3, 13 9 7 [गन्धोत्कट] highly fragrant.

गब्भेसर 3 10 2 गर्भेश्वर sovereign by birth; गब्भेसरि f. 19 6 5 gl. अभिषेकराज्ञी born in a royal family.

√गम [गम्],
-abs गम्पि 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 10 7 7, 15 9 5, गम्पिणु 1 15 9*b*, 6 15 8, 10 6 1.

गम 7 1 6 march of an assailant.

गमय 5 15 2 [गमक] बोधक giver of knowledge.

गवण 18 10 3 गमन.

गयणयल 6 4 2, गयणयलय 8 6 1*b* गगनतलम्.

गम्भीररव 4 6 8 गम्भीररव.

√गरह [गर्ह्] censure,
-pres. 3. pl. गरहन्ति 2 14 5, p. p. गरहिय 5 1 6, 20 10 8

गरहण 13 8 7 गर्हणा self-censure, repentance.

गरुअ 16 6 4, 16 13 9*b*, enl. 1 13 7 गुरु.

गरुयार 15 9 10*b* गुरुतर.

√गल [गल्] get reduced, pass, fall (G. गळवुं);
-pres. 3 s. गलइ 1 5 5; pres. part. enl. गलन्तय 2 1 9*a*; abs. गलेवि 14 7 7.

√गलगज [गलगर्ज्] grunt, roar (used for the cry of elephants);
-pres. 3. s. गलगजइ 17 10 3; pres. part. enl. गलगज्जन्तय 3 6 5; abs. गलगज्जेवि 20 3 6; p. p. गलगज्जिय 20 5 7.

°गवक्खय 18 6 7 गवाक्ष enl.

√गविट्ठ [denom. from *गविट्ठ=गवेषित] search;
-imper. 3. s. गविट्ठउ 3 11 10a.

√गवेस [गवेष्] search;
-pres. 1. s. गवेसमि 19 15 9; pres. 3. s. गवेसइ 11 13 2, 14 1b; imper. 2. pl. गवेसहो 12 8 9a, 14 9 9a, pres. part. गवेसन्त 19 17 9.

गवेसय 14 10 1, (n. pl.) गवेसाइँ 19 17 3 गवेषक.

गह 5 5 3 [ग्रह] possession by some evil spirit (=पिशाच Mp. 12 19 6).

गहकल्लोल 8 11 4, 20 8 7 (D. 2 86) gl. महवेरी राहुः (cf. D. 2 2 कल्लोल= राहु; cf. also MW. s. v.)

गहण 12 6 9 in the usage कवणु गहणु 'what does he count for?'; 20 11 4 destiny (?).

*गहिर 1 5 3 गभीर.

√गा [गै; a. गाउँ].
-pres. 3. s. गाइ 7 10 7.

√गा [गै-गाय्];
-pres. 3. s. गायइ 1 5 8, 1 14 4, 14 9 5; 3. pl. गायन्ति 7 2 8; imper. 3. s. गायउ 17 18 5; pres. part. f. गायन्ती 14 10 8, p. p. गीय 19 9 1b.

गायण 8 1 7 गायक?

*गाम° 18 9 8 ग्राम group of tones, gamut.

*गामिय 1 1 3 °गामिन् enl.

गामेट्ठ-आस 1 3 11 ग्रामीण-आशा

गिद्ध 17 13 8 गृध्र (a. गीध).

गिम्हयाल 13 1 7 ग्रीष्मकाल.

√गिल (ग्) swallow (a. गळूँ);
-pres. 3. s. गिलइ 19 3 2; p. p. गिलिय 19 8 10b.

गिह° 1 15 1 आर्द्र (M. गीला);
-गिलगिलोलय 11 14 6 अतिशय-आर्द्र?

गीय 19 9 1b गीत song.

गीढ 1 10 2, 1 16 2, 12 2 5, 15 5 2, 17 3 6, 19 16 7 gl. धृत, स्नात, once wrongly संवरित, once गृहीत. Original sense, गृहीत. Mp. gl. 4 3 5, 12 17 5 गृहीत, 4 3 5 स्वीकृत (formed analogically-मुद्द: मूढ, छुद्द: छूढ, गिद्द: गीढ).

गुज्झ 14 7 6, 14 8 8° [गुह्य] pudendum muliebre.

गुण 12 5 11 obligation;
-कवणु गुणु 12 4 6 को गुणः what is the use of, what avails?

°गुप्पन्तय 20 10 5 व्याकुल? in flurry, fussing with (cf. D 2 102 संमूढ? वर-कवी-कलाव-गुप्पन्तउ Mp. 7 24 10).

गुरुभर° 4 10 9a गुरुतर.

गुरुक्की 2 10 1, 4 3 9b (f.) गुर्वी.

गुरुहर 7 10 8 गुरु-भर heavy load.

गुरुहार 19 1 6, 19 4 4 [गुरुभारा] गुर्विणी pregnant.

√गुलगुल (onom.) grunt;
-abs. गुलगुलेवि 10 10 9b.

गुलिय f. 6 5 6 (D. 2 103) स्तवक cluster?

गुह 19 6 6 गुहा.

*गुहिल 8 5 3 gl. घनम्, but perhaps =गुह+इल i. e. गुहायुक्त.

गूढपुरिस 16 1 1 [गूढपुरुष] spy.

गेय 2 4 3, 13 9 8.

°गेज्ज° 17 16 3 ग्रैवेयक (cf. D. 2 94 गेज्जल=ग्रैवेयक) neck ornament.

°गेज्झ 6 5 5 ग्राह्य.

√गेण्ह [ग्रह्-गृह्णा; M. घेणें];
-pres. 2. s. गेण्हहि; abs. गेण्हेवि 2 11 6, 17 17 10a.

गेह 1 16 5.

गोउर 1 7 7, °2 2 2° गोपुर gate.

गोच्छय 6 6 5, 6 6 8 गुच्छ enl.

गोट्ठङ्गण 4 1 2, 8 8 5 गोष्ठाङ्गण.

गोप्पय 18 7 5 गोष्पद shallow puddle.

घेमय 2 17 2 थंघण्ड ? (घोमएण संमज्जणु rendered by gl. as थंघण्डेनार्चनं पत्स्ड्रेन मर्दनम्)

घ

घइँ 16 4 1, 19 14 6 [He. IV 424] pleonastic indeclinable.

°घग्घर° 6 11 5 (onom.) hoarse cry (of monkeys).

घग्घरय 13 1 7 [घर्घरक] क्षुद्रघण्टिका small ornamental bell.

√ घड [घट suit; G. घटवुं].
-pres. 3. s. घडइ 15 13 9a.

घडिय 5 12 7 [घटित] movement.

घड 13 3 9a घट.

√ घड [घट्];
-pres. 3. pl. घडन्ति 7 5 3 (unite); imper. 3. s. घडउ 1 3 10 (suit; G. घटवुं). -caus. abs. घडावेवि 19 2 2 (fashion; G. घडावुं make to fashion).

घड 16 15 1 घटा.

घत्त 16 11 8 [घत्त] gl. मोक्षण-पातन.

°घण्ट 2 1 5 घण्टा.

√ घत्त (=क्षिप्, He. IV 143):
-pres. 1. s. घत्तमि 8 10 8, 16 12 9b; p. p. घत्तिय 2 12 6, 9 11 4.

°घण्घय 6 12 4 घृत enl.

घर 2 16 9, 9 6 9b, 12 3 10b गृह; meaning obscure at 8 2 7 (G. घर).

°घरड 13 11 4.

घरिणि 19 10 4 गृहिणी (cf. G. घरणी).
-घरिणिहर 19 12 3 [गृहिणीगृह] wife's apartments.

√ घल्ल-(घत्त) (cf. G. घालवुं) push in):
p. p. घल्लिय 19 12 5; caus. p. p. घल्लाविय 11 9 8.

√ घग्घर (onom.):
-pres. 3. pl. घग्घरन्ति 14 3 2 roar (used for river streams).

घवघव-घोस 13 1 7 tinkling (of small bells) Bh. has घवघवन्त (किङ्किणि and रव) and at both these places it has reference to the sound. So the sense 'glitzen' suggested by Jacobi is incorrect.

√ घाव [घातय्]
-pot. part. घाएवउ 4 12 3; p. p. enl. घाइयउ 6 11 1; pass. pres. 3. s. घाइज्जइ 1 10 5, 5 2 6, 8 11 6, 10 12 1; pres. part. घाइज्जन्त 9 10 3.

घाय 12 1 6 [घात] प्रहार (G. घा).

√ घिव (क्षिप्).
-pres. 1. s. घिवमि 13 3 10b, 2. s. घिवहि 9 8 3; 3. pl. घिवन्ति 7 2 7; fut. 3. s. घिवेसइ 7 1 5, abs. घिवेप्पिणु 6 16 9a; p. p. घित्त 16 7 2, 17 7 10b, (enl) 2 11 6, 5 7 1, 17 2 5.

√ घुम्म (=घूर्ण्, He. IV 117; G. घूमवुं):
-pres. 3. s. घुम्मइ 1 5 4.

√ घुल (=घूर्ण; He. IV 117).
-pres. part. घुलन्त 4 8 9a.

घोर 9 12 2.

√ घोल (=घूर्ण्, He. IV 117, G. घोळवुं):
-pres. 3. s. घोलइ 11 3 4.

√ घोस [घोषय्].
-pres. 3. s. घोसइ 1 12 7, 19 7 4 (tell). abs. घोसेप्पिणु 13 4 10a (declare).

च

चउगुणिय f. 8 7 9a चतुर्गुणित (G. चोगणुं).

चउदिसु 2 10 9a, चउदिसि 2 16 10 चतुर्दिक्षु (G. चोतरफ).

चउपासेँ 3 10 7, चउपासेहिं 2 1 2, चउपासिउ 7 11 6 चतुःपार्श्व (G. चोतरफ) from all the four sides.

चउगुण f. 12 10 2 चतुर्गुण.

चउक्क 16 5 11b चतुष्क chess.

चउरंस 11 4 2b चतुरस्र less by four

घउवार 16 11 7 चतुर्द्वार.

√घय [सन्], imp 2 sing नउ 7 12 4

चक्की 18 11 4 [चक्क] चक्रवाकी

चक्कवट्टि 4 14 9b चक्रवर्तिन्.

चक्क² 18 11 4 [चक्क] चक्रवाक

चक्कय 14 3 5 (D 3 1 enl) चाह

°चच्चडिय 13 13 7 [चर्चाड़ित ?] मण्डित, विभूषित [occurs also in Bh where ie 'characterized' is the sense guessed by Jacobi Samdes'a-rasaka 168 com gives चच्चिक्कि= अर्चयित्वा]

√चड (=आ+रुह्, He IV 206, a चड्डुं)
-imper 2 s चडु 19 2 5, 19 15 4 pres part चडन्त 3 2 8, f चडन्ति 10 3 4, abs चडेवि 11 3 9a, 16 6 2, चडेप्पिणु 3 12 6, 10 11 7 p p चडिय 2 11 1 enl 3 8 10a, 15 2 9a,
-caus pres 3 s चडावइ 6 3 9a, abs चडावेवि 2 3 1, 2 17 9b, 14 9 2, 19 2 9, 19 11 1b p p चडाविय 1 9 1*, 12 1 1

चडुलङ्ग 5 [illegible] 9a (qualifying तुरङ्ग) restive (cf Bh 3 21 10)

चत्त 17 13 1a त्यक्त

चन्दद्ध 14 5 3 अर्धचन्द्र

चन्द्रमस 15 11 7 चन्द्रमस्.

चन्द्रहास 10 1b चन्द्रहास magic scimitar

चन्दिय 6 7 4 चन्द्रिका

चन्दिणय n 10 1 9a, 18 5 4 चन्द्रिका (cf PSM s v चंदिण, G चाँदरणुँ moon light, star)

चप्प m. 13 1 8 becoming pressed together

चप्पिय 4 13 9a, 11 7 4 आक्रान्त (cf. He IV 395 (6), Bh. s v चप्पइ, G चाँपवुं)

√चर [चर्, G चरवुं],
-pres 3 s चरइ 1 10 8 (eat), pres part चरन्त 3 2 8 (practise)

चरिमदइ 19 7 3 चरमदेह

चरणग्ग 1 5 9b, °1 7 1° चरणाग्र

√चलवल (onom) writhe (of serpents, cf G M चळवळ political agitation),
-pres 3 s चलवलइ 13 4 7

√चव [च्यु, G चावुं]
-pres 3 s चवइ 19 17 10a

√चव (कथ् He IV 2 a चववुं)
-pres 3 s चवइ 9 2 4, 12 9 4, 15 7 2, 15 12 1, pres part चवन्त 11 14 8, f enl चवन्तिय 19 9 4 abs चवेप्पिणु 8 11 7, p p चविय 4 5 8, 6 12 6, 15 3 3 (active sense) उक्तवत्.

√चव [च्यु]
-abs चवेवि 8 1 3, चवेप्पिणु 6 15 6

चमढण 13 8 1b [cf He IV 110 चमढ=भुज्] crushing onslaught

°चाउड 2 17 3 (D 3 8) ताड्य (cf. H चावड)

चारहडि 9 10 7, 17 8 10b चारभटी heroism

चालिय° 1 7 1 चालित

√चिन्त [चिन्त्]
-pres 2 s चिन्तहि 4 2 1, 15 13 1, 3 s चिन्तइ 5 2 8 pres part चिन्तन्तहुँ [illegible] 2 1 abs चिन्तेप्पिणु 13 4 2 p p चिन्तिय 4 12 1, -pass pres 3 s चिन्तिज्जइ 8 7 4 -caus pres part चिन्तवन्त 16 9 5 p p चिन्ताविय 2 9 2

चिन्ता 2 8 9

चिन्तावण्ण 15 11 5 चिन्तापन्न

चिहुर° 10 3 8, °19 13 [illegible] चिकुर.

चुक्क 10 9 1, 13 8 1b, enl. 8 4 8 (cf. He IV 177) भ्रष्ट

ज

जइ 1 10 2, [illegible] यदि;
–जइ वि 2 14 1 यद्यपि.
जइयहुँ 16 4 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20 4 9b (with तइयहुँ) यदा.
जउ [illegible] 10 8, 6 10 9b यत्र;
–जउ जउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 यत्र यत्र.
जय (imper. 2. s.) 1 9 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 जय.
जय° 2 6 9 जगत्.
जय॰ (for जइ !) 9 7 8 जप.
जयकार 12 6 1;
–जयजयकार [illegible] 7 8.
√जयकार [*जयकारय्] greet with the word 'victory';
–abs. जयकारेवि 17 6 1a; जयकारेप्पिणु 2 19 8; p. p. जयकारिय 16 6 9a.
जक्खकद्दम 1 14 8, 14 6 8 [यक्षकर्दम] sort of perfumed cosmetic paste.
जग° [illegible] 1a जगत् (G. जग);
–जगकण्टय 9 [illegible] 4 [जगत्+कण्टक] world-harasser.
–जगन्तकर 17 9 10b [जगत्+अन्तकर] world-destroyer.
–जगहर 15 6 4 [जगत्+गृह] world-mansion.
√जगड quarrel, fight (He. IV 420 झगड, G. जगडवुं; झगडो 'quarrel'),
–pres. 3. s. जगडइ 10 7 5, pres. part. जगडन्त 10 8 4.
°जग्ग 16 8 9a यज्ञ.
जङ्घ-चारण रिसि 15 6 6 जङ्घा-चारण-ऋषि.
जज्जिय 11 6 7 gl. मठे रागैः कृत्वा पीडितः ?
जच्च 14 10 4 जात्य best, excellent.
जज्जरिय 15 4 5 जर्जरित (cf G जाजरुं).
°जडिय 9 4 2 [p. 3 41] खचित (G. जडवुं)
√जण [जनय्] produce;
–pres. 3 s. जणइ 7 12 3; agent. f. °जणिय 3 1 13b, जणण 5 6 2, f. जणणि 9 6 6 जनयितृ.

जणु 6 16 6 इव.
जणेर °4 13 2, 7 11 5, °8 11 2, °9 11 7, °17 11 2, 19 6 3, enl. 20 3 10b, f. जणेरि °1 8 3, 7 12 9b, 9 6 2 [*जन+कर] जनक.
जण्णु 4 8 3 see जुण्ण.
°जत्त 16 10 7 यात्रा.
जत्त 9 10 8 यत्न (?).
जन्त 15 10 6 यन्त्र.
जन्तिय 14 9 5 यान्त्रिक.
जमकरण 8 4 1 [यमकरण] ? cf. Mp. gl. 8 8 15 मरण रोगो वा.
°जमहर° 15 8 9a यमगृह (cf H. जौहर).
√जम्प [जल्प्] speak,
–pres. 3. s. जम्पइ 5 16 4, 12 1 1
जम्पाण °6 14 3, 10 11 3 sort of palanquin, sedan chair.
जम्मण 4 11 6, 19 11 5 जन्मन्.
°जर 11 2 3 ज्वर.
जलद्द 15 11 7, 18 5 4 [जलार्द्र] wet cloth used for cooling (cf. MW. s. v. जलार्द्र).
जलवास 2 17 3 gl. पुष्पावलि (?).
जलिय 9 9 1 ज्वलित (G. जळवुं).
जलोहर 1 5 5 [जल-उपगृह] summer house ?
जहिं 2 7 3 यत्र.
जं 1 10 9a यद्.
–जं जि 2 7 8.
–जं...तं 15 10 1, 2 यावत्-तावत्.
–जं दिवसु... तं दिवसु 19 5 [illegible] since the day.
√जा (या, G. जावुं, जवुं),
–pres. 1 s जामि 4 4 3, 19 2 10b, pres 1 pl. जाहुं [illegible] 12 8, 7 11 4, 7 11 6, 13 11 10, pres. 2. s जाहि 17 8 2, pres. 3. s. जाइ 1 10 3, 5 15 1, 16 11 8; pres. 3. pl जन्ति 2 7 2, 3 12 7, imper. 2. s जाहि 3 9 6, 5 7 2, 10 11 9b, 11 11 5, 17 4 5, 17 6 1b, intensive जजाहि 15 5 5, imper. 2. pl. जाइ

3 4 10*b*, 3. s. जाउ 14 3 10, 3. pl. जन्तु 19 3 10*b*, fut 3. s जाएसइ 18 10 9*b*; pres. part. जन्त 5 1 8, 11 14 1, 14 13 1, enl. 9 5 9*b*, 16 13 4, 18 8 6; f जन्ति 14 3 1, enl जन्तिय 14 4 8, pot. part जाएव्वउ 11 13 5

जा 12 3 2, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8 यावत्.

°जाय 17 5 1*b* [जात] पुत्र.

जाय 1 18 1, 18 12 9*b* जात born.

जाय 3 1 12 [जात] समूह ?

जाग 15 8 9*b* याग.

√जाण [ज्ञा–जानाति, G. जाणवु],

-pres 1. s जाणमि 11 5 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 1. pl. जाणहुँ 2 13 9*b*, 5 5 3, 17 7 2, 19 14 10*b*, 2 s. जाणहि 5 16 5, 6 16 8, 3. s. जाणइ 4 5 4, imper. 2. pl जाणहु 4 5 2, जाणहों 9 2 4; pres part जाणन्त 3 2 7; abs. जाणेवि 5 5 7, 11 2 2, p. p. जाणिय 15 14 8, -caus pres. 3. s जाणावइ 3 4 10*a*, p p. जाणाविय 5 12 4, 10 6 2, 20 4 1, agent. जाणय 9 3 2, °18 8 8.

जाम 1 7 8, 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 12 2, 16 8 2 यावत्.

जामाय 11 11 9*b* जामातृ (G. जमाई).

°जाजोलि° 8 2 6 ज्वालावली.

जावहिं 3 4 8 यावत्.

जावेंहिं 2 2 1, 2 8 9*a*, 11 6 5 यावत्.

जि see ज्जे.

√जिय [जीव्; H. जीना].

-pres. 3. s. जियइ 16 11 9, pres. part. जियन्त 11 10 2, 17 5 10*b*; -pass. pres. 3. s. जिज्जइ 7 11 9*b*.

√जि conquer,

-p. p. जिय 12 11 4, 15 1 8-pass. pres. 3. s. जिज्जइ 16 12 8.

√जिण [जि, He. IV 241].

-pres. 1. s. जिणमि 16 12 9*a*, 3. s. जिणइ 4 9 2, 12 9 9, pres. part. जिणन्त 12 11 8; abs. जिणेवि 4 10 1, 4 11 1, 17 17 10*b*, जिणेप्पिणु 10 2 4.

जिणाल 6 1 5, °11 1*b* जिनालय.

जिणालय 13 9 1*b* जिनालय.

जिब्भिय 8 6 9*b* जिह्वा ?

जिम 1 11 9*b* यथा.

-जिम...जिम 6 12 9*b*, 13 9 5 either ...or

जिमिय 2 17 9*a* भुक्त (He. IV 110; G. जम्युं).

√जिम्भ (जृम्भ्) yawn;

-pres. 3. s. जिम्भइ 17 15 3.

जिह 2 11 8 यथा.

जिह...तिह 3 13 8*a* यथा...तथा, 6 12 1, 17 14 2 because...therefore.

-जिह...तेव 12 4 4 because...therefore.

√जीव (जीव् G. जीववु).

-pres. 2. s. जीवहि 7 12 1, 3 s. जीवइ 9 9 2, 3. pl. जीवन्ति 4 3 7, जीवहुँ 16 10 5, fut. 3. s. जीवेसइ 8 4 9*b*, pres. part जीवन्त 5 8 4, 7 9 2, 10 11 9*b*, f enl. जीवन्तिय 19 18 2, जीवमाण 17 8 3, pot. part. जीवेवउ 5 16 4, gerundive जीवेवएँ 2 8 4, जीवेवाहों 7 8 8*a*.

जीय 7 3 6, 18 10 9*b*, 20 6 8 जीव

जीय 7 12 7 जीवित.

°जीह 17 5 5 जिह्वा.

जुअल °2 6 3, 13 10 10*b*, enl. जुअलय 1 5 6 युगल pair.

√जुज्झ (युध्, G. जुझवुं).

-pres. 2 s. जुज्झहि 20 2 2, 20 9 5, 3. pl. जुज्झन्ति 17 2 10*b*, imper. 2 s जुज्झु 7 12 5, 2 pl. जुज्झहों 14 5 4, opt. 2. s. जुज्झेज्जहि 15 5 6, pres. part जुज्झन्त 3 13 8*b*, enl. जुज्झन्तउ 10 8 11*b*, pot. part. जुज्झेवउ 4 9 1, -caus. p p. जुज्झाविय 5 13 8.

जुज्झ° 4 5 9*b*, 16 12 8 युद्ध.

जुज्झणमण 13 8 9*a* योद्धुमनस्.

जुण्ण-जोह 4 8 3 जीर्ण-योधन (This reading is preferred, because of the following खज्जिय धुराइ; but in the light of 33 17 7 and the gloss on 4 8 3 जण्णु=जानु may be the correct reading).

जुण्ण° 14 7 4 [जूर्ण] जीर्ण (G. जूर्नुं).

जुय 11 13 5 युक.

°जुम्म 13 [illegible] [illegible] युग्म.

जुवईयण 14 4 6 युवतीजन.

जुवाण 5 13 9*a*, °17 17 2, enl. जुवाणय 5 5 2 युवन्.

जूरावण °12 5 1, 17 9 10*a* (agentive from caus. of √जूर=खिद्) tormentor

जें 1 13 6, 4 14 5, 5 2 1, 5 18 2, 11 13 3, 14 3 3, 14 3 7, 15 7 6 एव,

–(जं) जे...(त) जे 2 16 9, 2 17 9*a*, –जें 20 3 1,

–जो जें...सो जें 1 6 8, 10 8 5, 15 15 9*a*

–जाँहें जें ताँहें 10 3 9*a*,

–जि 1 13 5, 5 2 1, 14 3 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 2 10 3, 3 11 10*b*, 15 7 6, 15 18 6, 7, 8. –सो जि 20 11 2,

जेत्तहे 1 14 3, 3 2 8, 3 9 7, 3 7 6, 13 8 6, 13 9 1*b*, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 यत्र.

जेत्तिय 16 15 6 यावत्.

जेत्थु 2 14 6, 12 11 8 यत्र.

जेम 2 16 11*b*, 3 5 8, 4 7 2, 4 12 5, 10 11 4, 13 2 5, 9 यथा,

–जेम...तिह 20 10 2 यथा...तथा,

जेम...तेम 7 [illegible] [illegible] because...therefore

–जेम जेम...तेम तेम 18 3 7, 18 9 3.

जेव 16 8 [illegible] यथा.

जेहय 5 9 4, 6, 7 यादृश (He. IV 402); f. जेही 19 6 1*b*.

√जोय [योजय्] दृश् (G. जोवुं),

–pres. 3. s. जोयइ 7 10 6, imper. 2. pl. जोयहों 2 3 9*b*; abs. जोएँवि 6 2 1, 8 8 1, जोएप्पिणु 1 1*b*; p. p. जोइय 1 9 7, 15 13 3, enl. जोइयय 15 5 7; –pass. pres. 3. s. जोइज्जइ 8 7 4.

जोइङ्गण 18 7 5 [ज्योतिस्+इङ्गण] (D. 3 50 =इन्द्रगोप, but here=खद्योत; cf. Mar. s. v. ज्योतिरिङ्गण 'fire-fly').

जोइस° 2 1 4, 5 7 5, 8 12 4 [ज्योतिष] class of gods.

जोइसिय 3 5 7 ज्योतिषिक class of gods.

°जोयण 9 11 6 (action noun from √जोय, cf. D. 3 50 जोअण=लोचन) दृष्टि.

जोक्कारिय 5 5 8, 11 2 8, 13 12 1*a*, 19 2 10*b*, 19 17 10 greeted.

√जोक्ख (cf. G. जोखवुं weigh).

–pres. part. enl. जोक्खन्तय 10 1 9*b*, 10 5 1 (used with विज्जउ=magic lores, cf. जोक्खइ आवलयति Mp. 4 5 5).

जोगेसर 5 15 2, °13 6 5 योगेश्वर.

जोग्ग 2 2 9*b*, enl. जोग्गय 10 4 4 योग्य, 19 6 8 योग्यम्?

°जोत्त° 4 8 3 योक्त्र.

√जोत्त [denom. fr. योक्त्र, G जोतरवुं] –imper. 2. s जोत्तें.

जोव्वण 5 2 6, 13 2 10*b*°, °7 9 9*b* यौवन;

–जोव्वणइत्ति 4 [illegible] 9*b*, 14 10 3 यौवनवती.

जोह 8 6 4 योध.

ज्जें see जें

झ

झङ्कार 14 3 2, °20 10 6° (onom.) tinkling, humming.

–झङ्कारिय 7 3 3 [झङ्कारित] humming.

झड° 13 3 4°, °15 13 7 [cf. D. 3 53 झडी=निरन्तरवृष्टि, G. झडी] forceful attack.

झंचि 2 2 9a, [illegible] 6 3, 13 4 1a झटिति.
झम्प 17 17 4, 18 2 5 झम्पा jump (cf. G. झंपलाववुं 'jump into, rush in')
झलक f. 4 10 4, 7, 9b splash (G. झालक, छालक splash, झलकावुँ splash out from a container).
झल्लरि° 1 11 4 झल्लरी gong (G. झालर).
झस° 1 15 4 झष.
°झस° 11 8 5 sort of weapon.
झसर° 17 6 6 sort of weapon (*Paumacariya* [illegible] 95).
√झाय (ध्यै-ध्यायति);
-pres. 2. s. झायहि 1 7 9b, 9 8 3, 2. pl. झायहों 9 9 4; pres. part. झायन्त 19 14 7; abs. झाएँवि 5 16 8; p. p. झाइय 9 7 8.
√झिज (क्षीय्);
-pres. 3. s. झिजइ 18 9 3.
झुणि f. 3 11 1a ध्वनि.
झेन्दुय 19 15 5 [cf. D. 3 59 झेंडुओ] कंदुक (cf G. झींडवुँ green pod of the cotton plant).

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√टाल remove (G. टाळवुँ);
-pres. 3. s. टालइ 12 2 2.

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√ठा (स्था);
-pres. 3. s. ठाइ 11 6 8; 3. pl. ठन्ति 6 14 9b; imper. 3. s. ठाउ 16 13 3; p. p. ठिय 1 9 9b, 3 10 2, 7, 9a;
-caus. imper. 2. pl. ठवेहों 15 [illegible] 6; pret. part. ठविय 2 3 8, enl. ठवियय 8 12 7.
ठाण 5 10 6 स्थान.

ड

√डङ्क [दंश्, cf. D. 4 6 डक्क=दष्टः; G. डंकवुं, डंसवुं];
-pres. 3. s. डङ्कइ 20 2 6.

√डज्झ [दह्-pass दह्य, G. दाझवुँ];
-pres. part. डज्झन्त 10 7 9b, enl. डज्झन्तय 18 9 4.
°डमर 13 10 9°, 14 12 9a. Its usual sense [illegible] विप्लव, विग्रह. Gl. at 13 10 9 renders it by विड्डर. विड्डर is Des'ya विड्डर or विड्डिर=रौद्र (D. 7 90, Hc II 174) or आडम्बर, आटोप (PSM.). But the sense भय 'panic' suits all our contexts. cf. also डामर=भयङ्कर.
-डमरकर 9 3 4 भयङ्कर.
डर 15 2 3 दर fright (G डर)
डरिय 6 18 6, 15 2 1 त्रस्त (G. डर्युं).
डरिय° 16 15 4 दर (G. डरवुँ)
√डह (दह्);
-pres. 3 s. डहइ 16 4 9b; pres part डहन्त [illegible] 2 8;-agent. °डहण °1 7 2, 2 13 3, °20 9 6°, f. 9 12 4.
डिण्डीर° 14 3 7 फेन.
°डामर 17 1b, 17 17 10b भयङ्कर causing panic [cf. MW. s. v.], see डमर.
डाल °8 8 3, 9 7 3,° 17 4 2 शाखा [cf. D. 4 9; G. डाळ, डाळु, डाळी].
डाह 7 12 4, 15 12 9b दाह.
डिम्भ 4 12 5, 13 6 3 डिम्भ.
°डोय 5 11 1 [D. 4 11] दारुहस्त wooden spoon (G डोयो)
डोर 16 9 8 [दोर] thin string-like neck-lace (G. दोरो).
डोला° 14 21 दोला swing.
डोलारूढ़ी 17 15 8 दोलारूढा.
√डोल [दोलाय्; G. डोलवुँ] swing to and fro;
-pres. 3. pl. डोल्लेंति 9 7 3.
√डोह (क्षोभय्; cf. G. डहोळवुँ to make turbid; डोवुँ to mix with liquid and stir) muddle, render turbid imper. 2. pl. डोहहों 2 13 4.

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ढक्करियन्तय 1 10 1 gl. दृढोक्तियुक्त making dogmatic assertions [cf. Hc. IV 422 अद्भुतस्य ढक्करि].

ढिल्ल 18 [illegible] 6 शिथिल (G. ढीलुं).

ढीढीढोन्तय 9 5 11a enl. शिथिलीभवत्.

√ढुक्क (ढौक्, G. ढूकवुं, ढूंकवुं approach; ढूकडुं, ढूंकडुं near) approach;
-pres. 3. s. ढुक्कइ 5 4 8, 7 5 7, 10 12 8, 15 3 9b, 16 11 9b; imper. 2. pl. ढुक्कहों 14 5 4; pres. part. ढुक्कमाण 10 11 5, p p ढुक्क 3 1 1, 3 7 6, 4 7 7, 16 5 1, 10 [illegible] 8, 13 12 5; enl. ढुक्कय 8 4 8, 14 [illegible] 9b, ढुक्किय 1 14 3, 12 3 6.

√ढोय (ढौक्य्) bring, offer,
-pres. 3. s ढोयइ 2 16 5; 3. pl ढोयन्ति 6 8 8, p. p. ढोइय 7 1 8; 15 14 5.

ढोय [ढौक] 16 5 2 haunt, approach [cf न ददाति परगृहदोऽपि स्वगृहे ढौकम् । Upamitibhavaprapañcākatha, p 62, l 3-4]

ढोयण [ढौकन] 16 2 5 presenting

ढोर 2 7 3 पशु cattle (G ढोर)

√ढोव (ढौक्य्) offer,
-pres 3. s ढोवइ 1 14 6

ण

ण 1 10 8, 2 13 9a, 9b न,
-ण-वि 15 3 5, 15 7 3, 12 8 10b नापि
-णाइ 1 3 9, 2 16 5, 3 11 10b, 11 8 7 न तु.

णइसप्प 4 6 6 नैसर्प one of the nine treasures.

णई 12 12 10b ननु.

णय-णिवास 1 6 1 नय-निवास.

णयवन्तय 6 [illegible] 1 नयवत् enl.

णक्ख° 14 5 7 नख (G. नख).

णखरन्तो (?) 16 9 4.

°णग 18 7 7 नग mountain.

णङ्गूल° 6 9 2 लाङ्गूल.

णङ्गूलग्गहरण 20 8 5 लाङ्गूलग्रहणे.

√णच्च (नृत्-नृत्यति, G. नाचवुं),
-pres. 3 s. णच्चइ 1 5 2, 3. pl. णच्चन्ति 1 4 5; pres. part. enl. णच्चन्तय 5 1 9b, f. णच्चन्ती 14 10 7,
-caus. p. p. णच्चाविय 17 15 9, enl णच्चावियय 11 7 9b.

णज्जइ 3 7 10b [ज्ञायते], णज्जन्ति 1 4 6 [ज्ञायन्ते] [Hc. IV 444 gives as an उत्प्रेक्षार्थं निपात, नावइ=नज्जइ which is=नज्जइ according to Hc. IV 252] as if. (cf. G. जाणें के).

णट्टारम्भ 2 9 [illegible] नाट्यारम्भ (G. नाटारम्भ).

°णट्टावय 11 7 9b नर्तक one making others dance.

णट्टावयघर 11 12 8 dancing-hall.

णत्थि 16 12 3 नास्ति (G. नथी).

णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सद्द° 11 14 10 नन्द, वर्धय, जय इति शब्दः.

णन्दण 3 13 3 [नन्दन] son,-f. °णन्दणी 10 1 5 daughter.

√णम (नम्, G. नमवुं),
-pres. 2. s. णमहि 12 5 14a, 3. s. णमइ 12 2 4, fut. 3. s. णमेसइ 12 6 4, pres. part. णमन्त 1 8 12, 17 10 10a, p. p. णमिय 2 6 9,
-caus p p. णामिय° 1 8 2.

णमोक्कार 6 10 1a नमस्कार.

णर 16 15 7.

णरवइ 4 1 9a नरपति.

णराय 8 9 1 नाराच (Hc. I 67).

णराहिव 1 12 7, णराहिवु 15 15 4 नराधिप.

√णव (नम्),
-pres 3 s. णवइ [illegible] 9 4, pres. part. णवन्त 7 9 6, abs. णवेवि 11 8 3, णवेप्पिणु 1 1a, 1 7 9a,
-caus. abs. णावेवि 10 8 10.

णवजोव्वण 1 4 9b नवयौवन.

णवर 11 5 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9b, 11 12 2, 12 6 1 केवलम्; 12 4 8, 12 12

णिव्वंतण and Mp. 11 14 11 णिवा-रणउं परित्राणम्].

°णिकाय 2 10 9a निकाय.

णिक्किय 17 18 4 सुनिर्मल (see PSM. s. v. णिक्क).

णिक्कम्पिरय 9 9 2 निष्प्रकम्प

णिक्कारण 19 15 7 निष्कारण.

णिक्खय 7 8 8b [निखत; p. 4 32] निहत struck.

णिक्खत्तिय 5 11 3 [*denom. from* निक्खत्त=*निक्षत ?] निहत (gl. क्षयं नीता) slain.

णिक्खन्त 15 8 3, 15 8 8, onl णिक्खन्तय 5 9 11b निष्क्रान्त.

णिक्खवण 3 11 4, 19 13 10b [निष्क्रमण] दीक्षाग्रहण.

णिगूढपुरिस 16 3 3 गूढपुरुष spy.

√णिग्ग (=निर्गम्),
-pres. 3. s. णिग्गइ 11 13 1, imper. 2. pl णिग्गहों 7 6 9a, pres. part. णिग्गन्त 7 7 4.

णिग्गइय f. 15 12 8 निर्गत enl.

णिग्गल 14 13 3 ?

णिग्घण 13 10 2 निर्घन cloudless.

णिग्घाय 7 14 7 निर्घात lightning-stroke

°णिग्घोस 2 1 3 निर्घोष.

णिच्चिन्तय 17 8 7 निश्चिन्त enl

णिच्चेयण 17 7 5 निश्चेतन

णिज्जलहय 3 3 1b निर्जलधर enl. cloudless.

°णिज्जिण 1 1 4 *gl* जयनशील

√णिज्झर (क्षर्, cf. G. झरवुं).
-pres. part णिज्झरन्त 8 7 1

°णिज्झर 11 3 6, °15 9 6° निर्झर.

√णिट्ठव [नि+स्थाप्] निनाशय्,
-imper 2 pl. णिट्ठवहों 6 2 8, p p णिट्ठविय 17 14 2; agent. °णिट्ठवण° 7 8 4 (cf. णिट्ठइ=नश्यति Mp. 3 3 7).

णिट्ठिय 1 2 5 [निष्ठित] युक्त full of ?

णिडाल 10 3 8, 13 10 2, 8 9 4, 14 5 3, 15 5 8; णिडाल 8 9 5 णिडालि 8 2 1 ललाट.

णिड्ड 8 2 1 ?

√णिड्डह (निर्दह्);
-pres 3. s. णिड्डहइ 18 5 6.

णिडाल see णिडाल.

णिडालि see णिडाल.

√णिण्णास (निर्णाशय्),
-pres part. णिण्णासन्त 3 2 5
-agent. °णिण्णासण 3 3 3.

णित्ति 7 12 1 नीति

णित्तुलउ 18 8 3 [निस्+तुल्य onl. ? cf. G. चोटेल] certainly (cf. *Pāhuḍadohā* 198 *cd* चूरिवि चवगइ णित्तुलउ परम जड पावेहि).

णिद्दरिस 5 13 1 [*निर्दर्श] निदर्शन.

√णिद्दल [निर्+दलय्] destroy,
-abs णिद्दलेवि 18 2 6.

√णिद्दाय [denom. from निद्रा] go to sleep,
-pres. 3. s. णिद्दाइ 17 15 3.

णिद्दाक्खिण्णय 2 14 2 निर्दाक्षिण्य enl. ungenerous.

√णिद्दार [निर्+दारय्] split open;
-abs. णिद्दारेवि 2 7 4.

णिद्ध 9 11 6°, 11 4 4 स्निग्ध.

णिद्धुय° 3 3 1b निर्धूत.

णिद्धुयणाय 5 12 8 [निर्+ D धुयणाय] भ्रमर-रहित

णिप्पसर 12 3 8 निष्प्रसर.

णिब्भच्छिय 4 10 5, 4 3 9a, 9 6 6, 12 6 4 [निर्भर्त्सित] तिरस्कृत.

णिब्भिसिय 17 17 9 निर्भीक ?

णिमण्ण 10 3 8 निमग्न (cf. णुमण्ण Hc. I 94)

णिमन्तणय 16 13 9a निमन्त्रण enl. invitation.

णिमन्तिय 16 13 5 निमन्त्रित.

°णिम्मविय 3 4 1b [निर्मापित] निर्मित.

°णिह 11 4 4 निभ
*णिसुम्मण° 5 [illegible] [निशुम्भन] destroyer
णिहय 16 4 [illegible] निहत
°णिहाय 3 1 2, 13 [illegible] निघात
√णिहाल [नि+भाल्, cf निहाळवुं]
–imper 2 s णिहालें 12 5 14a
3 s णिहालउ 17 18 6 p p णिहालिय
3 9 5, 10 1 4, 19 13 9
णिहिय 3 13 7 निधि enl
णिहुअय 18 3 3 निभृत enl
णिहेल्ण [illegible] 17 1, °4 1 4 [D 4 51, Hc 2 174] गृह
णीयड 18 3 9b ?
णीलाउलि 6 7 6 [नील+आवलि ?] row of sapphire ?
णीसइच्चणु 2 13 4 नि सहत्व
°णीसण 17 16 7 नि स्वन gl शब्द
णीसद्दय 14 1 6 [illegible] शब्द enl
°णीसन्दण 2 13 7 नि स्यन्दन without a chariot
णीसन्धि 18 12 9b नि सन्धि
√णीसर (निर्+सृ cf नीसरवुं)
–pres 3 s णीसरइ 15 11 4, imper 2 s णीसरु 4 7 2, 12 6 5 3 s णीसरउ 19 4 6, p p णीसरिय 4 7 6, enl 15 1 6
–caus abs णीसारेंवि 5 16 7 p p णीसारिय 10 9 1, 14 1 3
णीसावण्ण 4 5 4, 8 4 9b, [+नि सामा य] असामान्य, gl द्वितीय प्रभुरहित
√णीसस (नि श्वस्),
–pres 3 s णीससइ [illegible] 5 7 sighs
णीससन्त 9 7 3 exhaling
णीसुण्ण 19 12 2 नि शून्य
√णे [नी]
–pres 1 s णेमि 18 3 7, 3 s णेइ 16 2 1, imper 2 pl णेहु 12 9 2
p p णिय 2 2 8, 5 3 9b,
pass pres 3 s णिज्जइ 5 2 5,
pres part णिज्जन्त 19 18 7

णेउर° 1 13 9b नूपुर
णेयार 20 7 8 नेतृ
°णेह° 9 14 9b स्नेह (a नेह)
ण्हवण पुज्ज 18 4 5 स्नपन-पूजा
ण्हवणवीढ 1 16 2 स्नपन-पीठ
√ण्हा [स्ना cf नहावुं]
–pres 3 s ण्हाइ 1 5 5, 5 14 7
7 10 7, imper 2 pl
ण्हाहा 14 5, 4 abs ण्हाएवि 5 4 5
pret part ण्हाय 15 9 7
ण्हाणइ 13 9 7 स्नातक

त

तइयहुं 16 4 8 तदा
तइयहों 8 8 2 तदा
तइलोक 6 14 2 [*त्रयीकाल] कालत्रयी
तइलोक 1 1 3, 1 11 3, 2 1a, 17 1b त्रैलोक्य
तइलोक्कणाह 18 4 5 त्रैलोक्यनाथ
तउ 1 16 1, 9 2 3 (?), 16 7 3, 18 7 2 19 2 3 तव
तउ 6 10 8, 6 10 9b तत
तउ तउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 तत तत
तक्खणें 2 9 8 तत्क्षणात्
तक्खणण 15 15 7, 6 10 7
तगय° 1 9 8 तद्गत
√तज्ज (तर्जय्) threaten,
–imper 2 s तज्जु 7 12 3, abs तज्जेंवि 17 3 10a pret part तज्जिय 4 9 9b
तणउ 3 7 1a, 4 5 2, 10 8 7, 17 6 10a, तणय 1 16 5, f तणिय 3 6 10, 4 3 7 तणइ 3 7 1a तणेंण 13 4 1a, 19 5 3 तणए 16 1a
तणुहेह 8 5 3 ?
तण्डविय 19 17 6 [cf. D 5 5, Hc IV 137 =वइअ-तन्] विस्तारित
तत्त 3 2 2 तत्र
तत्ति 1 3 3, 16 4 1 [D 5 20 तत्परता] चिन्ता
तत्थहा 6 15 6 तस्मात् स्थानात्

तप्पवेसु 18 [illegible] 6 तल्प-वेश्मन् bed-chamber.

तम 13 5 7 (D. 5 1) शोक, gl. ग्लानि sorrow.

तम्वाः 12 3 6 gl. विनाश.

तम्बिर° 19 17 6 ताम्र dark red.

तम्बेरम 11 5 5 स्तम्बेरम.

तम्बोल 1 14 5, 14 3 8 ताम्बूल.

°तरहि° 11 4 6 प्रगल्भा स्त्री.

तरणि 1 4 2, °2 6 8°

√तर (तॄ, G. तरउँ),
 -pres. part. तरन्त 14 5 7a, 17 [illegible] 10a.

तलवर 17 18 4 नगररक्षक.

°तलाय [illegible] 2 3 तडाग.

√तव (तप्),
 -imper. 3. s. तवउ 17 18 7 तवसि 7 4 4, 18 1 5 तपस्विन्.

तव सिय 6 15 9b तप-श्री enl.

तहिँ 1 11 5, 2 7 3 तत्र.

तहिन्तिउ 2 3 3, 2 3 5 तस्मात् स्थानात्.

तहेव 16 12 8 तथैव.

ता 2 10 1, 4 3 3, 12 3 3, 13 1 1b, 13 6 1b, 15 10 7 तावत्.

°ताण 13 10 3 तान (tune), °त्राण (armour, helmet etc).

ताण-मुक्क 10 [illegible] 8 मुक्तत्राण one who has put off the armour ?

ताणन्तरें 15 1 7, 18 1b तदनन्तरम्

ताम 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 1 8, 16 8 2 etc. तावत्.

°तार° 9 1 9a [तारा] कनीनिका, °11 6 2 (तार; gl. शुभ्र for शुभ्र) shining.

ताडिय 13 8 1a [ताडित] gl. प्रहत

तावहिँ 3 4 8 तावत्.

तावेहिँ 2 2 1, 2 8 9b तावत्

√तास (त्रासय्):
 -abs. तासेवि 15 8 9b.

ति/मि/न्त 1 11 3 ति-न्त personal terminations.

तिय 1 10 3, 6 9 6, 9 6 5, 15 7 6, 19 12 3 स्त्री enl.

तियगार 3 2 3 ?

तियमइ° 1 10 5 स्त्री.

तियस 13 10 5 त्रिदश.

तित्ति 2 7 [illegible] तृप्ति.

तित्थयरत्तण 3 11 9 तीर्थकरत्व.

तिणयण 1 [illegible] 2 [त्रिनयन] S'iva.

तिरिय 1 [illegible] 12 तिर्यच्.

तिलय° 13 10 2 तिलक-राग, (2) तिलक forehead mark.

तिलमेत्त 3 11 10b तिलमात्र.

तिलोय 3 11 1a त्रिलोक.

-तिलोआणन्द 1 12 8 त्रिलोकानन्द.

तिलोक° 12 11 2 त्रैलोक्य.

तिवार 2 2 5, enl. 2 14 8 त्रिवारम्.

तिस° 2 12 3 तृषा

°तिसत्ति° 17 6 6 [त्रिशक्ति ?] sort of weapon ?

तिसरिया 2 4 8 sort of musical instrument.

तिह 3 13 8b तथा.

तिहुवण 1 8 13b; 12 6 9a, 13 8 10a, 20 9 9b° त्रिभुवन.

तीरिय° 17 6 3 sort of arrow (PSM 's suggestion 'quiver' is unnecessary)

तुइत्तण 4 6 7 तुइत्व

तुज्झु 15 14 3 तव (G तुज)

√तुट्ट (त्रुट् He. IV 116, 230, [illegible] तट्टुँ, तुट्टुँ).
 -pres part तुट्टन्त 11 6 2, abs. तुट्टेवि 13 5 4, 7, 8.

तुडि 6 3 9a त्रुटन.

तुण्ह 11 9 3 तूष्ण (M. तूप).

तुमुल 15 15 [illegible] भयानक

तुरन्त 4 3 1, 5 2 9b त्वरमाण immediately (G तरत). तुरन्ति 2 9 9a, तुरन्तएण 11 11 9a तुरन्तउण 15 8 6, तुरन्तें 1 7 5, 12 4 1 त्वरमाणेन hastily.

तुरिउ 2 14 8, 12 11 6, तुरिय 4 3 2, 14 9 9a, 16 14 5, enl. तुरियउ 3 7 4 त्वरितम् soon
तुव 19 15 9 तव
°तुसार 4 10 6 [तुषार] शीकर
तुह 12 9 7, 15 13 3 तव
तुहारय 4 13 8, 9 1 8, f तुहारी 4 5 9a त्वदीय
तूरिय 7 13 6 [तूर्य+इक] तूर्यवादक
√तृप्प [तृप्य]
-abs तृप्पेवि 5 5 9b
°तूह° 1 2 5 तीर्थ, सरिदवतार ... [Hc I 104, 2 72 D 5 16]
तेत्तइ 1 14 3, 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13 8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 1 7, 18 1 7 तत्र
तेत्तिउ 16 15 6 तावत
तेत्थु 2 7 4 तत्र, तत्थुवि 1 11 4 तत्रापि
तेम 4 5 8, 12 4 1 तथा (a तेन)
तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3
तेरय 10 7 1a त्वदीय
तव 16 8 6 तथा
ताहय 2 13 1, 4 5 3, 9 7 5, 12 2 5 तादृश (Hc IV 402)
तो 1 10 2, 1 14 1, 2 6 2, 12 7 4, 13 8 7, 15 6 6, 15 12 3, 16 7 3 तत
तो वि 1 3 9, 4 3 6, 5 7 7, 16 7 3 तत अपि
तोय 1 10 6
√तोड [त्रोट्य् Hc IV 106 a तोडइ] -imper 2 pl तोडहु 2 13 4 abs तोडेवि 7 5 8 तोडेप्पिणु 2 12 8
तोण° 18 6 7 तूण, ... (a भाथे quiver)
°त्तय° 1 7 3 त्रय

थ

√थक्क
-pres ... थक्कइ 17 14 ..., 3 s थक्कइ 10 3 9a, 17 5 8 pres part enl थक्कन्तय 4 1 9a imper ... s थक्कु 5 3 1, (थक्कु थक्कु) 20 9 5, p p थक्क 1 11 8, 17 2 9, enl 8 11 3 11 10 1 स्थित (cf Hc IV 16)
थट्ट °13 6 4°, 17 1 1a, 13 4 7, 20 3 9 समूह
°थड 19 3 10a, 20 3 10a समूह (Bh.)
थण 14 7 8, enl °11 1 6 स्तन
√थम्भ (स्तम्भ्) stop, check the course
-abs थम्भेवि 14 13 8
√थरहर (onom, ... 5 27 थरहरिअ-कम्पित, a थरथरुं) quiver,
-pres part थरहरन्त 10 11 4 p p थरहरिय 1 8 3, 6 13 6
-caus agent थरहरावण 10 11 1b
√थव (स्थापय्)
-pres part थवन्त 2 6 5, abs थवेवि 6 15 9b, 15 8 3, थवेवि 9 1 9a, थवेप्पिणु 2 3 7, p p थविय 2 7 5, 4 12 5, 12 12 3, enl 2 11 3
°थवइ° 4 6 11b स्थपति
√था [स्था, a ... bo]
-pres 1 s थामि 5 14 1, 2 s थाहि 17 4 5, ... pl थाहु 2 16 11a, 3 pl थन्ति 7 7 8, imper ... s थाहि थाहि 11 11 5 17 6 1b 3 s थाउ 16 10 8 abs थाएवि 2 11 3, 3 2 1 ..., p p थिय 1 7 5, 2 11 8, 3 10 8 4 5 9b 4 6 11b, 4 10 9a 5 3 1, 16 15 6, enl थियय 19 17 8
थाम 1 13 1 4 11 ... स्थामन् strength
थामय 13 10 1b स्थामन् enl
थिरयर 11 4 ... स्थिरतर
√थुण (स्तु) praise
imper 2 pl थुणहु 3 3 4 abs थुणेवि 18 1 8 pass pres 3 s थुव्वइ 3 3 ... थुणिज्जइ ..0 .. 5
थूह 3 4 4 स्तूप turret, minaret

थेर (f.) 1 4 2 स्थविरा.

°थेरासण 3 12 7 [D. 5 29 स्थविर (=ब्रह्मा) + आसन] पद्म.

थोक्कय 16 8 7 [स्तोक+°डय dim.; G. थोडुँ little] weak, small.

थोत्तुग्गीरिय 4 13 4, 18 2 4 [denom. थोत्त (स्तोत्र)+उद्गृ] sang a hymn.

थोर 7 2 7, 13 2 6, 17 16 3, 16 9 8, enl. °थोरय [illegible] 1 13a स्थूल.

थोव 2 11 3, 4 13 3, 9 6 8 स्तोक (Hc. II 125).

द

दइय 11 6 7, 13 1 9b दयित gl. वल्लभ.

दइवी 2 13 1 दैवी.

दक्खरसाड्ढ 6 5 6 द्राक्षारसयुक्त.

√ दक्खव [दर्शय्; Hc. IV 32, G. दाखवडुँ];

-pres. 1. s. दक्खवमि 14 9 9b, 2. s. दक्खवहि 19 15 3; 3. s. दक्खवइ 2 8 5, 15 9 8.

दड्ढ °13 9 4, °15 11 8 दग्ध.

दण्डरयण 5 10 9a दण्डरत्न.

दन्तिवण 17 16 8 दन्तिन् elephant.

दमिय 5 1 3 दमित.

दर° 14 5 2 ईषत् [Hc. II 215].

√ दरमल (=मर्दय्, चूर्णय्).

-abs. दरमलेवि 18 2 6 (Bh.).

√ दरिस (दर्शय्).

-pres. part. दरिसन्त 3 7 9, f. दरिसन्ति [illegible] 2 9b, दरसन्ति 14 [illegible] 12a, abs दरिसेवि 19 5 9, p p. दरिसिय 4 11 5,

-दरिसाव (दर्शय्, G. दर्शावडुँ),

-1. s. दरिसावमि 11 10 6, 3. s. दरिसावइ 2 3 9a, imper. 2 s. दरिसावि [illegible] 14 1a; fut. 3 s. दरिसावेसइ 19 12 7; p. p. दरिसाविय 11 12 9a.

°दरिस 6 5 4 [*दर्श] दर्शन.

√ दल [दलय्; cf. G. दळवुँ pulverise, make into floor] tear open, pound,

-pres. 1. s. दलमि 15 [illegible] 5.

√ दलवट्ट (चूर्णय्, Bh; cf. G. दाळोवाटो total ruin);

-pres. 3. s दलवट्टइ 4 2 9b; 17 9 3; p. p. दलवट्टिय° 4 8 7.

दवत्ति 13 2 9, 16 1 2, 19 11 4 शीघ्रम्.

°दवाणल° 19 12 10b दवानल.

दहन्तिय (f.) 17 2 3 दाहयन्ती.

दाइय 4 5 9b दायिक coparcener.

दाढ° 7 11 5 दंष्ट्रा.

दाणमयन्ध 15 1a दानमदान्ध.

°दार 18 10 8 (voc. s. दारेँ) दार wife.

√ दाव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32],

-pres. 1. s. दावमि 20 [illegible] 3.

दिड 3 6 11a [D. 5 39; Ved. दिव्; G. दी] दिवसम्—क दिड 3 6 11a when?

-दिवेँ दिवेँ 10 5 4 [= Ved. दिवे दिवे] दिने दिने

दियन्तर 17 1 4 दिगन्तर.

दियवर° 11 14 9 द्विजवर.

दियह 5 12 5 दिवस.

दियरहास 20 12 11 [दिनकरहास] सूर्यहास sort of magic sword. cf. चंद्रहास.

दिवसयर 15 3 9b [दिवसकर] सूर्य.

°दिसि 1 1 13 दिश् (G. दश)

दिहि 19 3 8 धृति (Hc. II 131)

दीव 6 4 5 द्वीप

दीव 6 4 9a, °9 9 1°, 13 11 4 दीप.

-दीवय 15 6 4 दीपक (G दीवो).

-दीवि 7 3 8 दीपिका (G. दीवी).

दीविय 19 12 10b [दीपित] ज्वालित.

√ दीस [दृश्य, G. दीसवुँ].

-pres 3 s दीसइ 1 15 1, 2 etc, 4 5 6, 3 pl. दीसन्ती 5 12 8, 5 12 9b, 10 3 4, p p दीसिय 8 9 3.

दीह° 1 2 3 दीर्घ

दीहर° 1 12 3, enl. दीहरय 11 13 9b दीर्घ

दुक्कर 1 2 4 दुष्कर.

दुक्खु दुक्खु 5 4 3, 5 13 6, 17 7 3, 18 8 3, 19 3 5, 19 11 1, 19 13 10 दुःखं दुःखम् with great difficulty.

दुगन्ध 4 1 6, 7 3 9 दुर्गंध foul-smelling
दुगेज्झ °4 14 9b, 15 11 2 दुर्गाह्य
°दुज्जोहणि f 12 8 1 [दुर्योधना] difficult to fight with
दुण्णमय 12 11 1 दुर्णम enl
दुण्णिवार 4 4 5 दुर्निवार
दुदम° 10 12 9a दुर्दम
दुपुत्त 17 1 10b दुष्पुत्र
दुप्पइसार 5 [illegible] 4 दुष्प्रवेश (see √पइसर)
दुप्पवेस 18 6 6 दुष्प्रवेश
दुप्पवइयय 4 10 9b [दुष्प्रजित enl] दुष्परिमाजक
°दुमइत्त 20 8 9b gl द्रुमोत्पन्न
दुम्मुह 18 7 3 दुर्मुख
दुम्महिल 5 13 6 7, 8, 15 13 6, 7, 8 दुर्महिला
दुम्मिय° 18 9 1 [–दुमिय from √दूम= दू, Hc IV 23] दून
दुलहय 16 9 10b दुर्लभ enl
दुलहणिय f 14 13 6 दुर्लभण enl
दुलक्खिय 19 11 3 दुर्लक्षित
°दुवार° 6 7 7 द्वार
°दुव्वार° 17 11 7 दुर्वार
दुव्वलिहुयय 18 5 9b दुर्बलीभूत enl
दुव्वाय 2 12 2, 11 6 4 20 7 9b दुर्वात
दुव्विसह [illegible] 4 4 दुर्विषह
दुसील 19 4 6 दु शील
–दुस्सील सहाव 13 12 10a दु शील स्वभाव
दुहोचरिय 9 7 8 gl दु खोदीर्ण
दूय 12 5 2, 14 1 3, enl °12 6 3 दूत
–f दूइ 15 14 4, दूइ 15 12 8
दूरहा 10 2 9b दूरात्
दूरत्तण 19 2 7 दूरत्व
दूरट्ठाण 2 15 2 दूरस्थान
दूरभव्व 10 6 8b दूरभव्य
√दूरिहो (दूरी भू)
–pres 3 दूरीहोइ 6 4 3, p p दूरीहूय 8 11 9a

दूरुग्गिण्ण-कम 19 7 7 taking long strides (cf. PSM उग्गिण्ण=उत्क्षिप्त)
दूवत्तय 19 16 7 [दुर्वृत्त enl?] bad news
दूसम° 17 11 8 [दु सम] असाधारण
दूसह 7 7 3, 10 1 1, 15 8 7 दु सह
दूसामिय 13 1 4 [illegible] स्वामिन्
दूसावास 10 [illegible] 5, 18 4 3, 19 1 5 [दूष्यावास] camp (primarily–पटकुटी tent)
दूसिद्द 15 11 [illegible] दु श्छिद्र
√दे (दा, cf देव)
–pres 1 s देमि 4 4 3, 4 5 5, 3 s देइ 1 14 5, 2 15 7, 4 6 9, 12 5 14b, 16 2, 1 3 pl. देन्ति 6 3 4, 16 6 2 imper 2 s देहि 2 14 1, 7 3 7, 8 4 4, 10 7 8, 15 12 6 3 pl देउ 17 18 5 opt 2 s देज 2 6 10b fut 1 pl. देसहुँ 2 12 9b pres part दिन्त 2 16 11b, 3 6 9, देन्त 10 3 5, 17 5 4, 18 5 2, 18 12 9a, f दिन्ति 12 9 9, enl. देन्तय 19 10 10a abs देवि 2 11 2, 2 17 4, 4 7 1, 4 12 7 7 10 3, 11 13 8, 13 11 1, देप्पिणु 2 2 7, 2 14 8, 2 15 3, 17 1 7, 19 5 7 p p दिण्ण 1 13 6*, 1 15 6*, 18 4 8 pass pres [illegible] s दिज्जइ 8 11 6, 16 8 3, 19 10 1a pres part. दिज्जन्त 17 5 9
–caus imper 3 s देवावउ 17 18 8 abs देवावि 5 16 6 p p देवाविय 1 8 3, 4 6 2 8 2 7
देउल 1 5 3, °8 3 3, देवउल 2 2 3 देवकुल (cf देवल)
√देक्ख (from √दृश् contaminated with पेक्ख–प्रेक्ष्, Hc IV 181, [illegible] देखणुँ)
–pres 3 s देक्खइ 17 15 2
देवउल 2 2 3 see देउल
°देवय 9 6 8 देव enl.

देवङ्ग 15 14 5 [देवाङ्ग] दिव्य (quali. निवसन).

देससय 10 12 9*b* देश-शत.

देसीभासा 1 2 4 देशी-भाषा.

दोच्छिय 12 1 4, 20 9 4 तिरस्कृत (Hp. Gl.).

दोपाखिय 12 1 6 द्वि पाक्षिक

दोव f. 19 5 10*b* दूर्वा.

ध

°धइवय° 13 9 9 धैवत.

धय °14 2 5°, 15 2 8 ध्वज.

√धगधग (onom) burn fiercely with cracks,

-pres. 3. s. धगधगइ 18 5 3, pres. part. धगधगन्त 11 11 7, 17 14 7 (G. धगधगवुं).

धण 19 13 3, Voc. sing. धणें 9 3 9 प्रिया (Hc. IV 330 (1), cf D. धणिआ 5 58, धणी 5 62 भार्या and G. धण, धण्य).

धणवन्त 14 12 9*b*, enl. 10 11 4 धनवत्.

धण-पउर 12 12 10*a* धन-प्रचुर.

धणुहर 11 11 9*a*, 17 8 4 धनुष्.

धम्मवालय 13 9 1*a* धर्मपालक.

√धर (धृ, G. धरवुं offer);

-pres. 1. s. धरमि 7 12 9*b*, धरेमि 18 8 9*b*; 2 s. धरहि [illegible] 10 8*a*, 17 5 10*b*, 3. s. 1 5 2, 4 6 10, imper. 2. s. धरें 9 10 5, 19 15 6, 2. pl. धरहों 7 7 2, fut 3. s. धरेसइ 15 6 2; abs धरेवि 6 7 1, 12 9 2, धरेवि 9 7 5, 16 4 7, 16 9 7, धरेप्पिणु 10 10 6, 12 5 1, 18 8 8, inf. धरेवि 9 13 8; p. p. enl. धरियय 1 10 2, 15 5 9*b*, 16 1*a*, 17 10 4, —caus. abs. धरावेवि [illegible] 7 1; pass pres. part. धराविज्जन्त 11 9 5.

धर [illegible] 7 1, 15 9 5, 20 3 7 [धर] mountain.

धरधर 17 16 9*b* धराधर.

धरणीवीढ 1 10 2 धरणीपीठ.

धरिणि 20 10 7 धरिणी (G धरणी).

धव 17 6 2, 9 आह्वान challenge.

धवलो 3 12 7 [धवल] पुङ्गव

√धवल (denom. from धवल; G. धोळवुं);

-pres. part. enl. धवलन्तय 3 8 6.

धवलीहूअय 12 6 9*a* धवलीभूत enl.

धवलहर 9 2 7 धवलगृह mansion.

√धा (धाव् run, G. धावुं),

-pres. 3. [illegible] धाइ 17 9 3, pres. part. धन्त 17 16 1*b*, (f.) धन्ति 18 11 5, p. p धाइय 3 5 10*b*, 8 6 6, 14 9 7, 17 6 1*a*.

धाइ 7 3 3 धात्री

धाणुक्क 6 15 3, धाणुक्किय 6 15 7, 16 15 8 [धानुष्क + इक] व्याध

धाराहर° 8 11 1 gl. राक्षस.

√धाव (धाव् run),

-pres 2. s. धावहि 11 13 3; 3. s. धावइ 17 12 2, 3. pl. धावन्ति 6 9 2, p. p धाविय 8 9 9*a*

धावडा 13 5 5 ?

धाह 19 2 10*b*, धाहा 18 5 7 (from धाह impec. 2 pl of √धा=धाव्) आर्तनाद cry for help (G धाह, धा).

√धाहाव (from धाह) आर्तनादं कृ cry for help,

-pres. 3 s. धाहावइ 18 5 7; p. [illegible] धाहाविय 19 5 8

धिगत्थु 4 12 2 धिगस्तु.

-धिगधिगत्थु 2 10 2 धिग्धिगस्तु.

धीय 5 4 7, 9 1 9*a*, 12 12 5, 15 9 1, 19 5 5 दुहिता.

√धीर (denom. from धीर);

-abs. धीरेवि 15 [illegible] 1, धीरेप्पिणु 15 2 9*a*, 19 17 1*a*

धुय° 4 8 4 धुत.

धुयगाय 14 4 5 [धुतगात्र ? D. 5 57] भ्रमर (cf. मिदुयगाय).

धुयगारय (prob. for धुयरायय) 5 14 9*a* धवर (cf. Trivikrama धुअराओ and PSM.).

धुव° 7 14 8 ध्रुव.

√धुण (धू-धुनोति; G. धुण-वुं):
-pres. 3. s. धुणइ 8 11 9*b*; abs. धुणेवि 11 6 6, 17 7 6.

धूय 9 2 5 दुहिता.

धूमद्धय 1 15 8, 8 5 3 धूमध्वज fire.

धूमल° 17 14 9*b* [धूमल] धूम.

√धूमा (धूमाय्, G. धुमावुं),
-*pres.* 3. *s.* धूमाइ 18 5 3; *caus.* p. p. धूमाविय 14 1 5.

°धूव 13 9 4 (1) धूप (2)?

धूवन्त 3 6 4, °17 5 2 धूपमान.

धूसरिय 19 1 7 धूसरित.

धेणुय 3 18 5 धेनु enl.

धोरणि °7 7 2, 11 12 2 पङ्क्ति.

धोव (धाव् wash, G. धोवुं),
-pres. 3. *s.* धोवइ 1 14 6; *pres.* part. enl. धोवन्तय 14 9 7.

प

पइज्ज 5 7 7, पइज्ज 12 7 5 प्रतिज्ञा.

पइरिक्क 14 13 5 [D. 6 71 = विशाल] extensive, huge (प्रचुरतर Mp. 9 24 12).

√पइस (प्र+विश्, G. पेसवुं),
-*pres.* 1. *pl.* पइसहुँ [illegible] 13 9, 3 *s.* पइसइ 5 4 2, 5 7 3, 8 12 1, 16 9 6, पईसइ 4 1 8, 5 9 2, 9 4 1, 19 12 2, pres. part. पइसन्त 3 9 10*a*, 14 1 2, p. p. पइठ [illegible] 9*a*, 4 10 2, enl. 5 7 9, abs. पईसेवि 14 11 9*b*, pot. part. पइसेवउ 10 8 3

√पइसर [analogically formed from √पइसार=caus. of √पइस] enter;
-pres. 1. s. पइसरमि [illegible] 4, 7 12 9*a*; 1. pl. पइसरहुँ 7 9 1; 3. s. पइसरइ 4 1*a*, 1*b*, 4 1 1, 14 1 9*b*, 3 pl. पइसरन्ति 5 12 2; imper. 3. s. पइसरउ 19 4 6; abs. पइसरेवि 12 1 3, 15 2 4, 18 2 1; p. p. पइसरिय 5 6 1;
-caus. abs. पइसारेवि 13 10 10*a*, 19 11 7; p. p. पइसारिय 5 5 8, 11 2 5, 14 1 2, 15 13 4, enl. 3 17 1.

पइसार 7 4 6, 9 5 7, 12 5 12 [from √पइसार=प्रवेशय्] प्रवेश (G. पेसारो).

°पइहर 19 6 4 पतिगृह.

°पईव 14 3 12*a*; *enl.* पईवय 5 12 5 प्रदीप.

पईहर 1 2 11, 9 3 6, 11 4 8, 14 2 1 प्रदीर्घ, *gl.* दीर्घतर.

-पईहरच्छि 1 15 2 प्रदीर्घाक्षि.

पईहिय 7 10 [illegible] [*प्रदीर्घिका] दीर्घिका.

√पउञ्ज (प्र+युज्),
-abs. पउञ्जेवि 2 14 6, 13 6 2, 16 7 4; p. p. पउञ्जिय 2 9 8.

°पउत्ति 5 12 4, 11 14 10 [प्र+उक्ति] पउत्तियउ 3 11 1, पउत्तियउ 1 3 4 उक्ति.

पउमचरिय 1 16 10*a* पद्मचरित.

√पउल (पच्, Ho. IV 90);
-pass pres. part पउलिज्जन्त 11 9 6.

°पओलि 16 14 8 प्रतोलि (G. पोळ).

पय 2 8 2, 7 10 9*a*, 15 8 2 प्रजा.

पयङ्ग 18 11 [illegible] [पतङ्ग] sun.

√पयट्ट [प्र+वृत्]:
-pres 3. *s.* पयट्टइ 5 4 9*a*, p. p. पयट्ट 4 7 5, 5 15 9*b*, 9 9 3, 10 9 6, 12 7 5, 13 11 1*a*, 17 1 1*b*.

पयत्त 16 4 8 *gl.* प्रयत्न.

पयाणय 12 5 14*b* प्रयाण enl.

पयार 14 1 9*b* प्रकार.

√पयास (प्र+काश्);
-pres 2. s. पयासहि 11 11 3.

°पयाहिण 1 1 18, 6 13 3 प्रदक्षिणा.

√पकन्द (प्र+क्रन्द्),
-*pres.* part. f. पकन्दन्ति 18 11 5.

पक्क° 9 3 7 प्रौढ full-grown, strong (cf. =समर्थ Hc. II 174; G. पाकल fully ripe).

पक्खरिय 4 2 9*a*, 16 14 [illegible] [*उपस्करित] कवचित, सन्नद्ध (cf. [illegible] पक्खरा=अश्वसंनाह, G. पाखर, √पाखरवुँ).

√पक्खल (प्र+स्खल्);
-pres. 3. s. पक्खलइ 1 5 6.

√पक्खाल (प्र+क्षाल्, G. पखालवुँ);
-imper. 3. s. पक्खालउ 17 18 6.

पक्खि 15 5 4 पक्षिन् (G. पखी);

पक्खुहण 8 [illegible] 7 प्रक्षोभण.

√पगास (प्र+काश्);
-pres. 3. s. पगासइ 2 9 4; p. p. पगासिय 11 8 1.

पघित्त 15 6 3 प्रक्षिप्त.

°पघोस 20 12 7 प्रघोष.

पङ्क° 18 11 5 पक्ष (G. पाँख f.).

पङ्गण 6 9 1, enl. 1 14 9*b* प्राङ्गण.

पच्छुत्त 2 7 3, °13 3 5°, f. पच्छुत्ती 14 10 5 gl प्रछन्न concealed, covered.

पचण्ड 4 6 5 प्रचण्ड.

पचविय 10 2 3 (प्र+चविय=उक्त, चव=कथ् Hc. IV 2) उक्तवती.

पचविय 9 3 7 प्रचुर.

पचोइय 15 5 7 प्रचोदित.

पच्चक्खाणय 19 14 4 प्रत्याख्यान enl.

√पच्च (पच्)ः
-pres. part पचन्त 11 9 7 पचारिय 6 1 9, 13 3 8, 15 5 5 [*प्रचारित?] उपालब्ध addressed sarcasms, taunted, challenged (cf. Hc. IV 156).

पच्चर 15 2 6 gl. मुख्य (D. 6 15).

पचुत्तर 16 5 1 प्रत्युत्तर.

पचुरंगिय 13 7 10 *a* प्रत्युत्तुङ्ग.

पचेल्लिअ 10 6 3, 11 3 7, 16 4 9*b* [*प्रत्य-ईल्य्?] (variants पच्चेल्लिउ, पचेल्लिय, पचेल्लिउ, पच्चल्लिय, पच्चोल्लिउ; gl. loosely अतिशयेन वर्तते) प्रचुर (Hc. IV 420; variants पच्चल्लिउ, पच्चल्लिउ, पच्चुल्लिउ, Bh. पचेल्लिउ).

पच्छएँ 4 10 7, 4 11 5, 7 7 1, 12 8 4, 9*b*, पच्छइ 1 [illegible] 7 पश्चात्, ततः.

पच्छल 11 4 7, 11 6 6 पृष्ठ back;
-पच्छलें 8 10 3, 8 10 9*b* behind; 15 5 6, 17 2 4 afterwards.

√पच्छाय (प्र+छाद्);
-pres. part. पच्छायन्त 17 14 4.

पच्छिम 1 7 1, 1 13 3, 5 4 1 [पश्चिम] last,
-पच्छिम-भाय 8 6 2 hinder portion, 5 4 1 western region.

√पजल, √पज्जल (प्र+ज्वल्),
-pres. 3 s. पजलइ 12 12 8; pres. part. पजलन्त 1 15 4, enl. पजलन्तय 4 4 8, 17 15 4; p. p पजालिय 20 4 9*a*.

पजोत्तिय 20 5 4 [प्र+*योक्त्रित] yoked.

°पञ्चम° 13 9 9 The fifth note of Indian gamut.

पञ्चमुह 1 15 2 पञ्चमुख lion.

पञ्चाणण 9 4 9*b* पञ्चानन lion.

पट्टुम्मिय 14 7 4 ?

पट्टिस 4 5 6 पट्टिश.

√पट्ठव (प्र+स्थाप्, Hc. IV 37; पाठवउँ) send;
-pres. 2. s. पट्ठवहि 12 4 7; imper. 2. pl. पट्ठवहो 6 2 8; p. p. पट्ठविय 4 3 2, 10 12 7.

√पड (पत्; G. पडवुँ):
-pres. 3 s. पडइ 19 3 2; 3. pl. पडन्ति 18 9 6, imper. 2. s. पडु 6 12 9*b*, 19 15 4, pres. part. पडन्त 4 8 9*a*, enl. पडन्तय 1 10 2; abs. पडेवि 10 8 4; p. p. पडिय 13 3 5, enl. पडियय 3 8 10*b*, 8 9 6, 15 1 3, 15 2 9*b*;
-caus. pres. 1. s. पाडमि 7 4 9*b*, 13 10 10*b*, 15 2 8; 3. s. पाडइ

1 14 6, 5 4 2, 3 pl पाढन्ति 6 14 6, abs पाढेंवि 18 10 2, पाढेवि 8 9 8, pass pres part पाढिज्जन्त 17 3 7

पढ 19 16 8 पट

पढहय 19 [illegible] 7 पटह enl (c पढो)

पडिउवयार° 12 11 4 प्रत्युपकार

पडिकूलिय 6 8 [illegible] [प्रतिकूलित] obstructed.

पडिखलिय 13 2 8 [प्रतिस्खलित] obstructed

पडिच्छिय [from प्रति+इष्] 4 3 9, gl परिज्ञात accepted

√पडिजीव [प्रति+जीव्]
-pres part पडिजीवन्त 15 11 4 living

पडिदोच्छिय 12 6 6 [प्रति+जुगुप्सित, cf. दुउच्छ Hc IV 4] gave a return threat

पडिथिर 8 7 3, पडित्थिर 17 12 10*a* [परिस्थिर] स्थिर

पडिपहय 7 13 6 [प्रतिप्रहत] blown (with ref. to तूर्य), 17 15 9 struck

पडिपाहुड 16 2 5 [प्रतिप्राभृत] return present

पडिपुच्छिय 9 14 1, 19 4 1*a* [from √पडिपुच्छ=परि+पृच्छ्] asked.

पडिपेल्लिय [from पडिपेल्ल=प्रति+प्र+ईर्] 17 [illegible] 2, enl. 13 1 [illegible] pushed back.

√पडिरक्ख [प्रतिरक्ष्] protect
-pres 3 [illegible] 1 14 7, 19 14 9

पडिरक्ख 3 10 9*a*, 19 8 3 [प्रतिरक्षा] -9 10 5 (MSS. पडिरक्खण) protection.

पडिवय 10 8 5 see पडीवय, gl. पुनरपि

पडिवण्णय [illegible] 13 1 प्रतिपन्न enl

पडिवत्त 14 11 1 प्रतिवार्ता information.

पडिवाइय 7 8 4, 6 gl. प्रतिवापित, पुनर्वीजित

पडिवारउ 2 7 5, 2 10 5 [*प्रतिवारकम्] again.

°पडिहत्थिय 8 5 1 तिरस्कृत.

पडीवय 2 15 2, 2 17 3, 3 7 5, 4 9 1, 4 11 1, 7 10 5, 11 1 7, 11 3 3, 12 1 9*b*, 12 3 8, 13 4 10*b*, 16 1 1, 18 1*b*, 19 11 6, पडिवय 10 8 5 [प्रतीप enl] gl पुन पुनरपि again, back, then, further, and also

पडुत्तर 16 9 5, 19 10 1*a* प्रत्युत्तर

√पढ [पठ् c पढउँ recite, echo some one's words] read, recite,
-pres 3 s पढइ 1 14 4, pres part पढन्त 3 6 9, 3 7 8, 10 3 2

पढुक्कय 14 13 8, पढुक्किय 19 6 9 [प्रढौकित] approached, advanced

पढोइय 19 17 8 [प्रढौकित] brought near

पणइ° 4 1 4 प्रणयिन्, gl. याचक, सज्जन

√पणच्च [प्र+नृत्],
-pres 3 s पणच्चइ 1 14 4, p p पणच्चिय 2 7 6, 5 5 4, agent °पणच्चिर 4 8 4, f °पणच्चिरि 17 2 7

√पणव [प्र+नम्]
-pres 3 s पणवइ 1 5 5, 7 10 8, abs पणवेवि 1 1 16, पणवेप्पिणु 1 1 1 to 15, 17, 18, 19*a*, 1 9 8, p p पणविय 6 12 4, pass pres 2 s पणविज्जहि [illegible] 6 9 3 s पणविज्जइ 5 2 5

पणाल 19 10 10*b* [प्रणाल] channel, stream

√पणास (प्र+नश् or नाशय्),
-pres 3 s पणासइ 3 3 8, abs पणासेवि 5 4 1, 15 8 9*b*

°पतिज्जवण° 14 8 5 (प्रत्यायन) consoling, conciliating

√पदरिस [प्र+दर्शय्]
-pres 3 s पदरिसइ 10 1 9*b*, imper 2 s पदरिसहि 2 9 6, p p पदरिसिय 1 3 12, enl. पदरिसियय 15 8 6

पदीसिय 17 2 8 [from प्र+दृश्] दृष्ट

पधरिय 3 12 3 प्रभृत.

पधाइय 12 7 2*b* प्रधावित.

°पन्ति 17 16 8 पङ्क्ति (G. पाँति).

पपुच्छिय 18 1 [illegible] प्रपृष्ट.

√ पपुञ्च (प्र+पृच्छ्);
-abs. पपुञ्छैवि 20 3 6.

पफुल्ल 5 5 6°, 15 3 2, पफुल्लिय 5 1 9*a*, 9 1 7°, 10 3 6, 10 4 9*b* प्रफुल्ल.

पब्भार 14 3 2 [प्राग्भार] mass.

√ पभण (प्र+भण्).
-pres. 3 s. पभणइ 12 1*a*, 14 5 4, pres. part. enl. पभणन्तय 3 9 9.

पभामिय 3 4 2 [प्रभ्रामित] made to go around.

√ पमुहल [denom. from प्र+मुखर];
-pass. pres. part. enl. पमुहलिज्ज-न्तय 20 10 6 being made noisy.

पमोक्कल 15 6 3 [प्रमुक्त+°ल°+कल्] with full freedom.

पर 1 13 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 11 3, 18 1 9*b* [परम्] केवलम्; 4 2 5; 4 5 5, 15 7 5 परन्तु.

परएँ 7 13 1, 12 6 5 [प्गे ?] gl. प्रभाते; 7 1 5 tomorrow (cf. MW. प्गे tomorrow morning, प्रगेतन relating to the next day; cf. also the two meanings of कल्य).

परभायण f. [illegible] 3 [illegible] परभाजन, enl. परभाय-णिय 12 4 4. Another's belonging

पराजिय 4 9 9*a*, 12 9 10*b* पराजित

परत्तउ 17 14 9*b* ?

परमगुण 18 11 9*a* highly beneficial.

परमप्पय 2 [illegible] 7, 2 12 [illegible] परमात्मन् enl.

परमेसरी 10 5 5 परमेश्वरी.

परम्पर 1 9 6 परात्पर.

°परत्तु° 17 6 6 परत्र.

परहुय 19 13 [illegible] परभृता.

पराइय 2 16 10, 2 13 6, पराविय 2 11 2 प्राप्त.

°परायणिय 12 10 1 पराजयकारिणी ?

√ परिअञ्च, परियञ्च [परि+अञ्च्] circum-ambulate;
-abs. परिअञ्चेंवि 13 8 7, परियञ्चेंवि 10 2 8, 18 1*a*, परिअञ्चेवि 7 14 6, 12 10 5; p. p. परिअञ्चिय 4 11 9*b*, परियञ्चिय 2 2 5, 2 7 6 [परियञ्चिवि= प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य MP. 7 26 18, परियञ्चिय= परिवेष्टित [illegible] 13 6]

√ परियत्त [परि+वृत्] return;
-pres. 3. pl. परियत्तन्ति 5 12 6; abs. परिअत्तेंवि 18 11 8; p. p. परियत्त 5 11 4, enl. परियत्तय 17 2 6, 19 3 1*a*; caus p. p. परियत्तिय 19 12 9, 19 18 1*a* (gl. व्याघुटित), enl. परियत्तियय 18 8 9*a*.

√ परिअप्प [परि+कल्प];
-abs. परिअप्पेंवि 9 4 2 परिकल्प्य.

परिओस 3 6 8 परितोष.

परिओसिय 17 17 1*b* परितोषित.

√ परीयड्ढ [परि+वर्ध ?],
-pres. 3. s. परीयड्ढइ 2 7 9*a*.

परियरिय °3 3 1*a*, परियरियय enl. 17 10 4 [परिकरित] परिवृत.

√ परियल [परि+गल्],
-pres. 3. pl. परियलन्ति 1 4 8, [illegible] 9 6.

परियाणय 5 15 8; परियाणय 19 18 3 परिज्ञायक.

परियाणिय 2 4 9*a*, 14 11 7 परिज्ञात.

√ परिक्ख [परि+ईक्ष्, α परखुँ],
-pres. part. f. enl. °परिक्खन्तिय 19 15 7.

परिक्ख 19 1 10*b* परीक्षा (G. परख).

परिखित्तिय 19 18 5 परिक्षिप्त thrown out.

√ परिखिव (परि+क्षिप्);
-abs. परिखिववि 19 2 7; p. p. परिखित्त 19 7 5.

परिचक्कलिय 9 3 2 [*परिचक्कलित] परिवर्तुल (cf. D. 3 29 चक्कल=वर्तुल).

°परिचाय 3 2 4 परित्याग.

√परिचिन्त (परि+चिन्त्)
–abs परिचिन्तेंवि 4 12 5, 5 5 6, 5 10 9a, 7 8 2 p p परिचिन्तिय 4 11 9a, 15 10 3, enl. 18 8 9a
परिचिन्तय 16 3 7 परिचिन्तन
परित्ताणय see परियाणय
परिट्ठिय 1 8 13b, 1 11 3, 3 4 8, 4 13 1, 8 10 6, 14 5 6, 16 1b, 17 13 8, enl. 19 17 10a प्रतिष्ठित
परिट्ठविय 12 12 6 प्रतिष्ठापित made over
√परिण (परि+नी = परणवुँ)
–imper 2 s परिणि 10 5 8b, pres part. परिणन्त 6 9 1 abs परिणेंवि 13 1 1b, परिणेवि 12 12 7, परिणेप्पिणु 10 7 1, 16 10 6, infin परिणहुँ 5 15 9b p p enl परिणियउ 13 1 9b, pass pres 3 s परिणिज्जइ 15 7 9b –caus p p परिणाविय 2 8 7, 5 1 7, 10 7 4, 12 5 6
√परितव (परि+तप्)
–pres 3 s परितवइ 7 12 6
परितुट्ठ 13 10 1, परितुट्ठिया f 15 14 8 परितुष्ट
परित्त 13 7 8 परित्राण
परिथिट्ठ 13 11 7 [=परिधृष्ट] अतिधृष्ट
°परिपमाण 16 5 4 प्रमाण full measure ?
√परिपाल (परि+पालय्),
–imper 2 s परिपालहि 20 1 6, 3 s परिपालउ 17 18 4 pres part enl परिपालन्ता 6 1 1 pass pres 3 s परिपालिज्जइ 9 4 3 gerund परिपालणिय 6 16 7
°परिपाल 5 3 3a परिपालक
परिपुच्छिय 11 14 2, 16 1 2 परिपृष्ट
°परिपुच्छण° 11 3 9 परिपृच्छन
परिपुण्ण 18 12 3 परिपूर्ण
परिपेसिय 15 8 4 परिप्रेषित
परिप्फुरन्त 1 15 8 परिस्फुरत्
√परिभम (परि+भ्रम्),
pres 1 pl. परिभमहुँ 6 13 7 3 s, परिभमइ 10 3 9a, 10 8 11a, 11 6 9a, 15 4 3 3 pl. परिभमन्ति 4 6 4, 11 14 7, pres part परिब्भमन्त 1 15 4, abs परिभमेंवि 11 3 9b, agent परिभमिर 7 2 3,
–caus p p परिभामिय 16 11 6
परिभामिर 18 8 1 परिभ्रामयमाण
परिमिय 2 11 8, 3 5 9, 5 8 8, 16 14 1 परिवृत
परिमियत्थ 16 10 2 [परिमितार्थ] ज्ञातार्थ, gl यथार्थज्ञाता
√परिरक्ख (परि+रक्ष्)
pres 3 s परिरक्खइ 15 2 3 imper 2 s परिरक्खहि 16 8 3, 16 9 2
परिवड्ढिय 3 6 1b, 17 1 8 परिवर्धित
परिवद्ध 11 14 11a परिबद्ध
परिवाडि 3 6 7, 16 13 9a परिपाटि
परिवार° 18 9 5 वाक्शब्द ?
°परिवारिय 10 5 7 परिवारित
परिवुज्झण 16 3 6 [action noun from √परिवुज्झ–परि+बुध्य] परिबोधन
√परिवेढ (परि+वेष्ट्)
–p p परिवेढिय 1 8 6, 5 5 9a, 7 6 8 pass pres part enl परिवेढिज्जन्ता 2 12 4
√परिसक्क (परि+ष्वष्क्) move away
–imper 2 s परिसक्कहि 17 14 2
परिसिसिलिय 8 8 9b परिशिलिष्ट
√परिसुज्झ (परि+शुध्य) be proved pure
–imper 2 pl परिसुज्झहुँ 19 1 10b
√परिसेस (परि+शेषय) end, destroy
–pres part परिसेसन्त 3 2 5, abs परिसेसेंवि 20 7 5 परिसेसवि 3 10 8
p p परिसेसिय 1 10 9a
परिह 16 11 6 परिखा
√परिहर (परि+हृ)
–pres 3 s परिहरमि 1 3 9, 4 12 2 परिहरेंमि 18 8 9b 3 pl. परिहरन्ति 7 3 9 abs परिहरेंवि 10 5 8a, परिहरेंवि 4 3 8, 18 7 4, 18 9 2

°परिहरण 1 3 11

परिहविय 16 4 6, 19 6 [illegible] [from परि+भव्] पराजित, तिरस्कृत.

परिहाणउ 19 1 10*a* परिधान enl.

परिहिय 9 4 6, [illegible] 5 1 परिहित.

परिहेयव 2 8 4 [परिधातव्य] परिधान; but gl ताम्बूलादि.

परोक्खयें 15 11 6 परोक्षे without having seen.

परोप्पर 7 14 1, 8 6 1, 12 9 3, 15 3 3 परस्पर.

परोवर 17 16 2 परस्पर.

पळयकर 11 10 9*b* प्रलयकर.

पळयभाउ 1 11 2 प्रलय-भावम् ?

पलित्त °3 2 2, 7 11 9*a*, enl 5 7 1 प्रदीप्त.

पलीविय 7 4 5 प्रदीपित.

पलोट्ट 17 13 5 क्षिप्त, पतित; 17 16 3° पतित.

°पळङ्क° 1 14 9*a* पर्यङ्क.

√पल्लाण (denom. from पर्याण) furnish with saddle (c. पलाणणें);
–imper. 2. pl. पल्लाणहों 19 3 10*a*.

पल्हुट्ट 7 10 5 (Ho. IV 166) प्रत्यागत.

पव° 14 1 7 प्रपा.

पवणुद्धुअ 5 1 9*a* पवनोद्धुत.

पवयळ 17 7 7 gl. समर्थ.

पवड्ढिय 9 13 9*a* प्रवृद्ध.

√पवत्त (प्र+वर्त्),
–pres. 3. s. पवत्तइ 2 9 3; p. p. पवत्तिय [illegible] 11 2 (gl. कृत).

पवरिसिय 1 16 4, 7 प्रवृष्ट.

√पवस (प्र+वस्);
–pres. part. पवसन्त 4 4 1, enl. पवसन्तय 19 1*a*.

√पवह (प्र+वह्),
–pres. 3. s. पवहइ [illegible] 13 6; pres. part. enl. पवहन्तय 3 8 10*b*, 14 11 9*a*.

पवाळायार 14 12 6 ?

√पवियम्भ (प्र+वि+जृम्भ्) flash forth, appear;
–pres. 3. s. पवियम्भइ 10 2 2.

°पवित्त° 1 2 12*a* पवित्र.

पविरल° 1 2 11 प्रविरल.

°पविहाय° 16 5 6 प्रविभाग.

पवोल्लिय 14 8 7, 15 10 5, 19 4 2 (cf. वोल्ल) उच्चरित.

पव्वइयय 4 13 9*b* [प्रव्रजित enl.] परिव्राजक.

√पव्वज्ज [प्र+व्रज्];
–abs. पव्वज्जेवि 17 18 10*a*,

पव्वज्ज 12 2 5 प्रव्रज्या

पव्वालिय 19 15 2 [Ho. IV 41] प्लावित.

पसरिय° 4 11 9*a*, 17 7 5 प्रसृत.

°पसर 9 3 4 प्रसर.

पसव° 14 11 8 पशु (PSM. s. v.).

√पसाह [प्र+साधय्];
–pres. 3. s. पसाहइ 1 14 8; imper. 2. pl. पसाहहों 19 3 10*a*; abs. पसाहेंवि 2 16 2.

पसाहय 10 12 7 प्रसाधक decorator ?

पसुत्तिय 1 14 9*a* प्रसुप्ता.

°पह 16 9 4 पथिन्.

√पहण (प्र+हन्),
–pres. 3. s. पहणइ 14 7 1; abs. पहणेवि 19 5 8.

√पहर (प्र+हृ),
–pres. 3. s. पहरइ 15 5 9*a*, 20 9 6, 3. pl. पहरन्ति 7 14 1, 8 [illegible] 4; imper. 2. s. पहरु पहरु 15 4 7, pres part. enl. पहरन्तय 15 4 2; pot. part. पहरेव्वउ 11 13 5.

°पहर° 4 7 5 प्रहार.

पहसिय 18 [illegible] 4 प्रहसित.

पहासिउ [illegible] 3 [प्रभाषितम्] gl. प्रभाषितवान्.

पहाणय 15 8 4 प्रधान enl.

पहिग्घिय 17 13 3 (प्रदिग्धित) परिधान्व.

पहिल्लय 1 8 7, 1 11 2, 11 2 2 प्रथम (c. पहिलें).

पहिलारय ■ 3 3, 16 12 4; f. पहिलारी 9 6 ■ प्रथमतर enl.

√पहुच [*प्रभुत्व्; denom. from प्रभुत; G. पहोंचवुं] (Hc. IV 390) suffice, -pres. 3. s पहुचइ 6 4 4.

पहुच 14 7 9a पर्याप्त (G. पोंचवुं reach).

पहुत्तण 3 9 4 प्रभुत्व.

पंसुलि 7 5 5 पांसुली.

पाइक्क° 4 4 6 पादातिक (G. पायक).

पाउज्जिय 2 9 8 [*प्रातोधिक, cf आतोद्य] player of musical instruments.

°पाउस 3 3 6, 9 5 9a प्रावृष्.

पायय 1 ■ 3 प्राकृत.

*पायड 3 1 13a, 16 4 9b पादप.

√पायड (प्रकटय्);
-pres. 1. s पायडमि 1 1 19b, p p. पायडिय 16 14 9b.

पायड 19 10 4, enl. पायडय 6 13 5 प्रकट, व्यक्त.

*पायारवत्त 1 5 1 प्राकारवत्.

पायाउ° 12 8 4, 17 10 9, [*पादाल¹] पादातिक gl. पादुक ! (cf. G. पायल).

पायालय 13 6 1b पाताल enl.

पाडिहेर 3 3 10 प्रातिहार्य.

पाण 2 9 9b प्राण.

पाणपिय 19 13 3 प्राणप्रिया.

°पाणालि° 14 6 1. (D. 6 40=द्वन्द्वप्रहार) gl. जलच्छटा.

पाणिय 14 3 8 पानीय (G. पाणी)

पाणिग्गहण 10 4 4; पाणिग्गहण 10 4 7, 13 4 8 पाणिग्रहण

पारक्क ■ 1 6, 11 10 1, 15 1 8 [cf Hc. II 148] पर, gl शत्रु (cf. G. पारकुं stranger).

पारणय 4 3 ■ पारणक

पारद्ध 16 5 8 प्रारब्ध enl.

पारावद्धय 7 6 1, 7 7 4, 7 13 8, 15 4 8, 17 4 8, 19 8 9, 19 17 7 पराद्ध (Mp 52 19 14b gl.).

पारावय* 1 5 3 पारावत.

पाराविय ■ 16 8 पारित.

पारिहच्छि 12 1 8 gl. वेग

पारोह° 9 ■ 6 प्ररोह sprig.

√पाल (पालय्: G. पाळवुं);
-imper. 2. s. पालें 7 12 6, pres. part. पालन्त 3 2 6, 10; -pass. pres 3 pl. पालिज्जन्ति 20 10 9b

√पाव (प्र+आप्; G. पामवुं),
-pres. 1. pl पावहुं ■ 15 2, 3. s. पावइ 4 13 9b, 12 1 9a; 3. pl. पावन्ति 14 11 6, 20 1 9b; fut. 1. pl. पावेसहु 3 6 11b, 3. ■ पावेसहि 19 7 5; pres. part enl. पावन्तय 11 9 7, 13 11 5, p p. पाविय 2 16 7, enl. पावियय 13 5 10b.

पाव 8 11 2?

पावज्ज 5 13 7 प्रव्रज्या.

पावाकोलि 11 14 4 प्रवालावलि.

पासु 4 4 3, 12 7 1, 14 10 9b, 15 12 8, 16 11 9b पार्श्व (G. पास) near.

-पासेंहिं 2 13 8, 18 3 9b पासें near.

-पासिउ [पार्श्विक्] 4 5 4, 10 9 6 (genitive post-position), 9 5 6, 7, 8, 10 ■ 2, 3 (ablative post-position) from.

पासेय 1 13 7, 18 5 9a प्रसेद.

-पासेउ 20 ■ 2 प्रस्विन्न.

पाहाण 7 14 1, 13 3 10b पाषाण.

°पाहुड° 13 11 11b, 14 10 9b प्राभृत

पाहुणय 5 13 8 प्राघूर्णक (G. प्राहुणो, परोणो).

√पिय, √पिव (पिब्, G. पीवुं),
-pres. 3 pl. पियन्ति 1 4 8, imper. 2 s. पियहि 9 ■ 3, pres. part. पियन्त 7 9 6, abs. पिएवि 5 4 5, 18 2 8, pot. part. पिएव्वउं 2 12 5.

पिव 13 10 3 इव.

पियारय °2 9 1, °4 1b, 5 8 2, f. पियारी 8 4 6 प्रियतर enl.

पिङ्ग° 1 3 8 पिङ्गल; 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures; °11 4 4° tawny.
°पिच्छय 17 12 6 पिच्छ enl.
°पिञ्जरियय 14 6 7 पिञ्जरित enl.
पिट्टिज्जन्त 9 10 8 पिट्ट्यमान (cf. G. पीटवुं beat).
पित्तिय 17 4 2, 17 7 1a [पित्र्य, पैत्र्य or पैत्रिक] पितृव्य grand uncle.
पिसुणयण 14 9 9a पिशुनजन.
पिसुणिय 15 1 7 [पिशुनित] सूचित.
पिहिमि 2 15 3, 5 5 2, पिहिवि 1 4 9b 13 6 8 पृथ्वी.
पिहुल 8 1 2 पृथुल.
√पीड (पीड; G. पीडवुं).
-pass. pres. 3. s. पीडिज्जइ 5 11 6.
पीडण° 1 4 4 पीडन.
पुक्खर 11 6 4 पुष्कर.
°पुङ्ख 15 7 2 पुङ्खक.
पुच्छिय 2 14 9a पृष्ट.
√पुज्ज [पूजय्; G. पूजवुं].
-abs. पुज्जेवि 4 3 5, 10 7 1, पुज्जेप्पिणु 16 9 9.
पुञ्ज 5 16 7, 11 2 8, 13 9 2 पुञ्ज.
पुट्ठि 17 5 4 [°पुट्ठि] back (G. पुंठ f.).
पुण° (in पुणवणत्त) 7 2 8 पुनः.
पुणु 1 8 2, 9, 1 16 7 पुनः (G. पण).
-पुणु पच्छइ 10 8 9 पुनः पश्चात्.
-पुणो वि 10 12 4, 16 3 3 पुन: अपि.
-पुणु पुणो वि 19 17 1a पुनः पुन: अपि.
-पुणुपुणु 19 2 1b पुनः पुनः.
पुणरवि 13 9 1a पुनरपि.
पुणरुत्त 14 12 9a पुनरुक्त.
°पुण्ण° 1 2 12a पूर्ण.
-पुण्णाउह 2 9 5 पूर्णायुष्.
-पुण्णसिरि 2 6 10a, 3 3 2 पूर्णश्रीक.
पुण्णाली 12 9 10b, 15 14 2 (p. 633) पुंश्चली.
√पुत्कर (onom.) hiss, snort.
-pres. 3. s. पुत्कुरइ 19 3 4.
पुरउ *4 11 4, 17 4 5 पुरतः.
पुरवइ 1 5 8 [पुरपति] gl. श्रेष्ठी.
पुरिसयार 4 4 5 पुरुषकार.
पुराण 5 9 10.
पुरोहिय 4 6 11b पुरोहित.
पुलयसरीर 11 4 6 समुच्छ्रितशरीर. [cf. PSM पुल].
पुलउग्गम 8 5 11a [पुलकोद्गत] बहल-पुलक.
पुलिन्द 10 7 9b.
पुव्वणहर्ं 5 2 4 पूर्वाह्णे enl.
पूरन्त 19 5 4, 19 12 10a पूरयत्.
√पेक्ख [प्र+ईक्ष्; G. पेखवुं].
-pres. 1. s. पेक्खमि 10 8 1; 2. s. पेक्खहि 5 3 2; 3. s. पेक्खइ 5 11 2; imper. 1. pl. पेक्खहुं 12 9 7; 2. s. पेक्खु 8 2 9b, 8 3 1, 2, 3, 4, fut. 2. s. पेक्खेसहि 9 6 8; abs. पेक्खेवि 3 5 10a, 3 9 1b, पेक्खवि 18 5 9a पेक्खेप्पिणु 9 4 9a, 9 14 9a, पेक्खेविणु 6 1 10a, 19 12 3.
पेक्खणय 3 6 3, 8 1 6 प्रेक्षणक.
पेक्खणयाहर 14 13 3 प्रेक्षणकगृह.
पेम्म 10 2 2, 14 13 2 प्रेमन्.
°पेरिय 16 1 4 प्रेरित.
√पेस (प्र+ईर्).
-abs. पेसेवि 17 5 2, p. p. पेसिय °11 5 8,° 13 7 1a, 13 9 5°, enl. पेसियय 19 5 10a.
-pass. pres. part. पेसिज्जन्त 11 9 4.
पेसिय 2 15 1, enl. पेसियय 13 11 11b.
पेसण 16 2 2 प्रेषण serving.
°पेसण with चुक्क 5 13 2, 7 8 5 lit. 'missed the mission', 'died'.
पेसणयारी 6 9 6, 8 4 6 [प्रेषणकारी] दासी.
पोक्खरिणि 2 2 3, 3 6 5 पुष्करिणी.
पोट्टल 13 4 7, 13 2 7, enl. पोट्टलय 13 6 3 पोट्टल bundle (G. पोटलो).
°पोत्थिय 3 4 1a = पोत्थ enl.
पोमर 10 7 5, 11 12 9a पोमर.
√फंस (स्पृश्).
-abs. फंसेप्पिणु 13 9 1a, gl. स्पृष्ट्वा.

फ

फग्गुणणन्दीसराह 18 4 5 फाल्गुन-नन्दीश्वराहन्.

°फड° 5 11 1, फडा° 13 6 1a फटा.

फम्फाव 8 12 2, 9 14 6, फम्फावय 3 [illegible] 9 sort of bard.

°फर° 17 6 4 फलक shield.

√फरहर (onom.; G. फरफरवुँ) flutter; -pres. part. फरहरन्त 3 4 6, 15 2 8.

°फलिह 7 [illegible] 1, 17 6 4 परिघ.

फलिह 6 5 [illegible] स्फटिक.

फलिह° 14 [illegible] 5 स्फटिका alum.

√फाड (स्फाटय्; G. फाडवुँ) split open; -abs. फाडेप्पिणु 9 2 9b; p. p. फाडिय 5 10 9b, 13 4 8, 19 7 9

फाडिय° 1 4 6 स्फाटित gaping.

√फिट्ट (स्फिट्य् Hc. IV 177=भ्रंश्) नश् (G. फीटवुँ);
-pres. 3. s. फिट्टइ 10 12 2.

फुक्कार 12 9 9, enl. 19 3 4 फुत्कार.

√फुट्ट (स्फुट्य्; G. फूटवुँ) break open;
-pres. 3. s. फुट्टइ 13 2 9, pres. part. फुट्टन्त 17 3 6; abs. फुट्टेवि 8 5 11b; p. p. फुट्ट 13 6 3.

फुड 5 13 [illegible] स्फुट.

√फुर (स्फुर्).
-pres. part. फुरन्त 14 6 3, enl. फुरन्तय 8 3 2.

फुलिङ्ग 1 13 7 स्फुलिङ्ग.

°फुल्ल° 1 7 4 [फुल्ल] पुष्प (G. फूल).

फुल्लन्धुअ 7 13 5 (D. 6 [illegible]) भ्रमर.

√फुस (=मृज्, Hc IV 105),
pres. part. f. enl. फुसन्तिय 18 10 9a.

√फेड (स्फेटय्; G. फेडवुँ) destroy.
pres. part. फेडन्त 3 2 3.

भ

भइय [illegible] 9 3, 13 1 9, 15 6 2, 15 11 1 [*भयित] भीति.

भइणि 12 13 1 भगिनी.

भउह 14 3 10 भ्रू (G. भवुँ).

भउहाल 10 2 9a भ्रूवत्.

भयभीय [illegible] 10 2 भयभीत.

भयभीस 4 3 9a [भयभीष्म] भयंकर; gl. भयस्यापि भीष्मः.

भयभीसण 11 11 1 [भयभीषण] भयजनक.

भयाउर 19 2 9 भयातुर.

भयावण 8 1 4, 20 3 1, 20 6 9a (भीषक) भयानक.

√भक्ख (भक्ष्);
-pres. 3. s. भक्खइ 2 [illegible] 8.

भग्ग 17 5 1a भग्न.

भग्गव° 13 12 7 [भार्गव] gl. शुक्र.

√भञ्ज (भञ्ज्; G. भाँजवुँ);
-pres. 1. s. भञ्जमि 5 14 2; [illegible]. pl. भञ्जन्ति 7 5 4, abs भञ्जेवि 6 15 5, 12 5 12.
-agent. भञ्जण 3 8 9.

भडारय 1 8 13a, 2 6 1, f. भडारी 1 14 3, भडारि 10 2 [illegible] भट्टारक.

√भण (cf. G. भणवुँ recite aloud, study) speak, consider;
-pres. 1. s. भणमि 8 1 10b; 3. s. भणइ 3 7 3; 3 pl. भणन्ति 10 5 8a, 12 9 4; imper. 2. s. भणु 15 14 2; fut. 3. s. भणेसइ 19 5 2; opt. 2. s. भणेज्जहु 19 12 10a, pres. part. भणन्त [illegible] 11 4, 2 16 11a, enl. भणन्तय 15 4 9a, abs. भणेवि 2 12 8, 6 7 4, 6 7 5, 8 11 6, 14 5 8, भणेप्पि 3 9 6, 4 12 7, 7 2 7, 11 5 3, 13 11 1a, भणेप्पिणु 8 3 8, 12 11 6, 14 13 9a, 15 [illegible] 9a, 18 3 3;
-भणेवि 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 19 11 8a, भणेवि 2 4 9b, 8 4 8 इति कारणात् for the reason that.

√भण्ड (cf. D. [illegible] 101 भंडण=कलह, G. भाँडवुँ abuse),
-imper. [illegible] pl. भण्डहों 4 8 9a.

भण्डार 9 4 1 भाण्डागार (G. भण्डार).

भत्तार 9 1 8, 10 5 8b भर्तृ (G. भरथार).
भद्दहत्थि 11 4 2, 11 5 2 भद्रहस्तिन्
भन्त° 11 14 1, enl. भन्तय 1 10 1 भ्रान्त.
भन्ति 1 10 1 भ्रान्ति (भन्ति=विसय. MP 3 15 10)

√भम, √भव (भ्रम्, G. भमवुँ);
-pres. 3. s. भमइ 14 2 9b, 3. pl. भमन्ति 7 7 8, 11 5 8; imper 2. s. भमु 19 15 5; pres. part. भवन्त 19 13 10a; enl. भमन्तव 1 13 9a, 12 12 9, abs. भमेंवि 12 1 9b; p. p. भमिय 15 6 5.
-caus. भाम;
-abs. भामेंवि 17 7 9,
-caus, भमाड,
imper. 2. pl. भमाडहों 5 10 8; p p भमाडिय 5 10 9a.
भमुहा 14 12 8 भ्रू, cf. भउह.
√भर (भृ; G. भरवुँ),
-pres. part. भरन्त 13 7 1b, abs भरेप्पिणु 2 11 5; p p enl. भरियय °14 6 7, 15 5 9a,
-caus. imper. 3. s. भराबउ 17 18 8.
भलेंभलें 11 7 4 (onom.) sound of submission emitted by the elephant
°भल्ल° 4 5 6.
भवन्त 5 9 3 भविष्यत्, gl. आगामिक.
भवियायण 1 1 8 भव्यजन.
भसल 2 4 7, 10 3 1 (He. I 244, 254) भ्रमर.
भाइ 4 13 4, 19 6 3, भाय 10 4 3, 10 7 8 भ्रातृ.
भायर 4 3 7, 4 12 3, 9 7 9a, °18 1 5 भ्रातृ.
भायणय (for भाइणय) 19 10 5 [*भागिनक?] भागिनेय.
भायणा °18 12 5, 19 6 1b f भाजन.
भामरि 2 14 8 परिभ्रमण, प्रदक्षिणा.

√भाव (भावय्),
-pres. 3. s भावइ 5 12 8; abs. भावेंवि 1 7 9a, 5 16 6, p p. enl भावियय 11 7 9a.
भाव 6 11 9b, 6 12 9a स्वरूप form.
भावण° 1 8 10, 2 1 2, 5 7 3 [भावन] भवनवासिन्.
√भास (भाष्),
-pres. 3. s. भासइ 3 3 8, pres. part. enl. भासन्तय 4 13 7.
°भासुर 17 9 1, enl. भासुरय °11 5 9a, 11 11 9a भयङ्कर.
भिउडी° 4 9 9a भ्रुकुटि
भिङ्गार 2 17 4 भृङ्गार.
भिङ्गारी° 19 3 3 [D. 6 105 चीरी] cricket.
भिच्चत्तणु 2 10 3, 8 2 5 भृत्यत्व.
भिज्जन्त 11 9 4, 17 3 5 भिज्जमाण, 17 1 6 [*अभ्यञ्जत्] being sprinkled (G भींजावुँ, भींजावुँ)
√भिड [भिट्] confront in a battle, fight (G. भिडवुँ, भडवुँ),
-pres. 3. s भिडइ 4 3 3, 12 2 7, 3. pl. भिडन्ति 7 5 3, 12 8 8, imper. 2. s भिडु 12 6 5, p p भिडिय 4 11 3, 10 11 7 -p p. भिड 17 4 3.
°भिण्डिमाल° 17 7 4, भिण्डिवाल 7 8 1, 10 11 8 भिन्दिपाल.
भित्ति 6 1a ?
√भिन्द (भिन्द्, cf. G. भेदवुँ),
-pres. 3. s. भिन्दइ 16 5 2, imper. 2 pl. भिन्दहों 5 11 5, abs. भिन्देंवि 10 3 5, 13 4 1b.
√भिभिमय (onom.) produce shrill notes (used with crickets);
-pres. 3 s. भिभिमयइ.
°भिम्भल 1 5 4 विह्वल.
भीह 15 3 5.
°भीस see भयभीस.

महाउरर 3 8 6 महदागुरुष्क.
महाव° 1 3 7 ?
महाकाल 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures.
महागइ 1 3 14b [महागइ] राहु.
महावइ 3 8 5*, 5 4 2 महा+अटवी.
महारय 5 4 9a, 19 1 8 मदीय (o. महरें)
महायवच 13 1 4 महातपत्र ?
महिसा° 1 1 8 महिष enl.
महुमह 1 6 7 [मधुमथ] विष्णु.
°महोरग 18 7 7.
महोवहि 3 3 7 महोदधि
मा 12 9 2, 13 12 10b.
√ मा [मा, o. माउँ] be contained in, -pres. 3. s माइ 1 10 3, 16 14 8, pres part मन्त 11 5 1, p p. माइय 9 5 2, enl. माइयय 8 3 9a.
माउच्छ 19 10 7 मातृष्व enl
माई 18 7 2, 19 2 10b, 19 6 2, 19 8 10b, 19 10 6, 19 16 10a [मात] term of endearing address to a familiar woman.
मावरि 9 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 16 7 मातृ.
मायावाल 2 2 7 मायाबाल
मागहभास 5 9 5 मागधभाषा.
√ माण [मानय्, o माणउँ] enjoy, -pres. 2 s माणहि 20 1 6, fut. 1. pl माणेसहुं 9 6 5, pres part. माणन्त 9 8 5, abs. माणेवि 14 8 9b, 14 9 6, p. p enl. माणियय.
°माण 5 10 6 मान.
-माणइरि° 3 8 7 मानगिरि.
-माणत्थम्भ 5 7 8 मानस्तम्भ
माणव 4 6 5 मानव.
°माणवयम्भ 1 7 8 मानवस्तम्भ.
माणुस 10 5 2,* 10 11 4 [मानुष्य] मनुष्य (o माणुस)
माम °13 5 10a°, 18 1 3, enl. 13 11 8 [माम] father-in-law.
√ मार [मारय्, o मारउँ],
-pres. 1. s. मारमि 8 10 7; 3. s. मारइ 9 10 5, imper. 2. pl. मारहों 6 9 4; p. p. enl मारियय 9 11 1.
°माहप्प 5 13 8a, 20 9 1 माहात्म्य.
माहव-मास 6 5 10a, 11 4 1, 19 9 5 [माधवमास] gl. चैत्रमास (usually माधव=वैशाख)
माहेन्द 10 1 10b [माहेन्द्र] gl. इन्द्रजाल.
मिय° 14 4 1 मृत?
मिय 16 15 1, 19 13 8ʹ one of the four breeds of elephants (cf. मय 16 12 2).
-मियणयण 19 3 7 मृगनयना.
-मियमय° 14 6 5 [मृगमद] कस्तूरी.
-मियलोयणिय 16 13 8 मृगलोचना enl.
मित्तइय 12 2 8, 12 5 4, 18 4 6 मैत्री.
√ मिल [मिल्, o. मलउँ],
-pres. 3 pl. मिलन्ति 18 3 8; abs. मिलेवि 9 13 9b, 17 3 5, मिलेवि 9 6 4, मिलेप्पिणु 11 1 8,
-caus. 3. s मिलावहि 15 11 9b.
√ मुअ [मुच्],
-pres 3. s मुअइ 13 1 8, 15 5 4, 3 pl. मुयन्ति 5 7 5, 7 2 6, imper. 2 s मुएँ 15 7 2, 2. pl. मुअहु 19 2 8, 3. s मुअउ 5 2 5, pres. part. enl मुअन्तय 3 6 6, abs. मुएँवि 6 15 9b, 7 11 6, 10 12 7, 12 4 7, मुएवि 5 3 6, 10 12 5, 12 2 4, मुयवि 15 13 5, मुएप्पिणु 13 3 10a, p. p. मुक 4 10 4, f मुक्की 4 10 4, enl मुक्क 14 8 9b, -pass. pres. 3. s मुच्चइ 1 3 14b, 7 12 2, pres. part मुच्चन्त 3 2 9
मुय 2 8 2, 15 11 8, f. enl. मुइया 19 18 1b मृत (o. मुओ)
मुच्छगय 5 13 4 मूर्च्छां गता.
मुच्छाविय 6 9 3, 19 8 4, 19 15 1b मूर्च्छिता

√मुण [ज्ञा = ज्ञा; Hc. IV 7];
-pres. 3. pl. मुणन्ति 16 12 7; abs. मुणेवि 8 12 1a; p. p. enl. मुणियय 10 2 3; pass. pres. 3. s. मुणिज्जइ 20 2 5.

मुद्धिया 15 14 8 मुग्धा enl.

मुरव° 1 5 7, 14 10 8, मुरय 14 12 3 मुरज.

√मुसुमूर (भञ्ज्; Hc. IV 106) pound (मुसुमूरण=पिण्डीकरण Mp 7 6 12);
-pres. 3. s. मुसुमूरइ 17 9 4; p. p. मुसुमूरिय 4 8 7°, 8 6 2, 17 7 1b, enl. मुसुमूरियय 1 3 1b.

°मुहपिंड 4 5 6, मुहपिंड 11 8 5, 17 6 5 महरणविशेष.

°मुहयन्द° 2 15 4 मुखचन्द्र.

मुहपेक्खा 10 2 7 [मुखप्रेक्षक] desirous to see (your) face.

मुहवय 15 8 5 मुखवार्ता oral message?

°मुहलिय 13 9 6 मुखरित.

-मुहलीहूयय 1 13 9b मुखरीभूत enl.

मुहिपर्व 11 11 3 मुधा; gl. एकमेव वृथा (cf. D. 6 134 मुहिअं, मुहिआ=एकमेव करणम्).

मूढी 17 16 9b मूढा.

मेच्छ 9 10 8 म्लेच्छ.

°मेलय 3 7 10a मेलक (G. मेळो) gathering.

√मेलव [मेलय्; G. मेळववुं];
-abs. मेलेवि 5 6 2, मेलेप्पिणु 19 17 3.

√मेल्ल (मुच्; G. मेलवुं);
-pres. 3. s. मेल्लइ 5 4 6; pres. part. मेल्लन्त 14 6 1, abs. मेल्लेवि 10 5 8b, मेल्लेवि 8 1a, 12 6 4, मेल्लेप्पिणु 14 1b, 19 17 3; p. p. मेल्लिय 9 9 8, 11 7 6, 11 8 7, 13 7 1b, 14 9 3, 17 10 10a, 19 5 10b;
-caus. abs. मेल्लावेप्पिणु 19 12 1a; p. p. मेल्लाविय 9 11 8, 11 9 8, enl. मेल्लावियय 13 5 10a, 20 7 9b.

मेसासण 8 5 3 मेषासन.

मेहलहर 1 5 5 मेखलाधर.

मेहुणय 6 1 3, 19 10 6 gl. श्यालक (cf. D. 6 148 मेहुणिया=पत्न्याः भगिनी and मेहुणय=पितृष्वसृसुत; cf. M. मेवणा).

मोक्कल-केस 8 3 1 मुक्तकेशी (G. मोकळुं free).

मोग्गर °4 5 6, 8 5 5°, °11 8 5° मुद्गर.

√मोड (मोटय्; G. मोडवुं) break;
-pres. 3. pl. मोडन्ति 7 2 8; p. p. °मोडिय 4 8 6; -caus. p. p. मोडाविय 11 10 4.

मोर 3 4 5 मयूर.

मोरय 3 1 13a [*मयूरक] gl. पिच्छ.

र

रउरव 19 3 3 रौरव.

√रय [रच्];
-abs. रएप्पिणु 16 15 9a, 17 1 7; p. p. रइय 17 13 10b.

रय 10 2 2 [रत] सुरत.

रयण 12 12 10b रत्न.

रयणि 9 12 3 रत्ना, सूर्यपत्नी.

रयण 4 6 6 [रत्न] one of the nine treasures.

रयणि 16 15 7 रत्नि.

रयसल 19 1 2 रजस्वला.

√रक्ख (रक्ष्; cf. G. राखवुं keep);
-imper. 1. pl. रक्खहुँ 15 10 7; 2. pl. रक्खहो 19 8 6; 3. s. रक्खउ 18 7 9b; pres. part. रक्खन्त 3 2 6; p. p. रक्खिय 11 3 5, enl. 16 8 9a.

रक्ख 17 17 3, 19 8 6 रक्षस्.

रक्खण° 10 5 7 रक्षक; gl. सुभट.

°रक्खवाल 11 9 8 रक्षपाल guardian (G. रखवाळ).

रक्खसी 9 12 8, enl. रक्खसिय 5 8 3 राक्षसी.

√रड्डोल (=दोलय् Hc. IV 48) swing to and fro;
-pres. 3. s. रड्डोलइ 14 8 7; p. p. रड्डोलिय 13 7 4; agent. °रड्डोलिर° 13 12 8.

रड 1 5 9b.

रङ्गिय 1 5 9*b*, °14 3 8 [रङ्ग+इत] रञ्जित coloured.

रज्जुय 1 11 3 रज्जु enl.

√रड (रट्; G. रडवुं weep, cry), -pres 3. s. रडइ 19 7 11*b*; imper. 3 s. रडउ 12 9 5

°रण° 14 3 8 corrupt for वण!

रणङ्गण 5 6 5, 11 10 9*b*, 12 7 4, 17 4 10*a*, 20 1*b* रणमुख battle-front.

रणवीढ 4 5 9*b* रणपीठ.

रण्ण 4 1 6 [Hc. I 66] अरण्य (G. रान).

रत्तिन्दिउ 10 7 5 रात्रिंदिवम्.

रत्तुप्पलिङ्कियय° 9 6 6 रक्तोत्पलीभूत enl.

√रम (रम्; G. रमवुं),
, -pres. 3 pl. रमन्ति 14 11 8; imper. 2. s. रमु 19 15 5, 2 pl. रमहो 14 5 4; pres. part. रमन्त 18 12 8, f. रमन्ति 18 3 6; abs रमेवि 14 11 4 (in रमेवि ण णाइय=G. रमी न जाणी), -pass. pres. 2. s. रमहि 8 6 9*b*.

°रम्भ° 19 12 4 [रम्भा] कदली.

रव° 14 [illegible] 2 कलमञ्जुल sweet sounding.

रवण्णय 2 2 2, 14 1 1 [*रमण्य enl] रमणीय.

°रविन्द° 4 [illegible] 6 अरविन्द

रसन्त 10 [illegible] 2, 14 6 3 रसत्.

°रसमन्ती 14 2 9*a* [°रसवती] रसयुक्ता

रसोइ 17 13 10*b* रसवती cooked food (G. रसोई).

°रहिपय 5 3 9*a* °रहित enl.

रहङ्ग 15 12 7 [रथाङ्ग] चक्र.

रहल f. 7 3 10*b* तरङ्ग (cf. Sk लहरी, [illegible] लहेर), gl चेत्र=जलपूर.

राय 4 12 6, 5 5 4 राजन्

राउलय 19 10 7 [राजकुल enl.] gl. राजा,
-7 1 9*a* राजकुलिक royal.

राय सिय 6 9 6 राजश्री royal fortune.

राणय 2 15 5, 3 9 2, 5 5 2, °8 4 4, 9 3 2, °11 10 2, 15 8 4, 20 3 8, 20 11 8 राजन् enl. [cf. Sk राजानक, G. राणो].

रामकह 1 2 6°, रामकहा° 1 2 1 रामकथा.

राविय 4 8 8 [Hc. IV 49] रञ्जित.

°राव 10 3 2.

रासि° 9 14 4 रश्मि.

रिच्छ °3 5 2°, 8 5 5° ऋक्ष (G. रींछ).

रिञ्छोलि 11 14 4, 14 4 3, 14 6 8 (D 7 7) पङ्क्ति.

√रिज्झ [ऋध्य्, cf. G. रीझवुं-'be pleased'] prosper;
-imper. 3. s. रिज्झउ 12 11 3.

रिण °13 3 10*a*, °19 10 9 ऋण.

°रिहालय 11-4 5 [रेखाल enl.] रेखायुक्त.

√रुअ, √रुव [रुद्; G. रुए weeps],
-pres. 3. s. रुअइ 18 12 6, रुवइ 19 3 3, pres. part. f. रुवन्ति 19 2 10*a*, enl. रुअन्तिय 19 9 10*b*, p. p. रुण्ण 19 10 8, gerundive रुवेवहो 7 8 8*b*.

√रुच [रुच्] like;
-pres. 3. s. रुचइ 1 3 14*a*, 2 15 6.

रुट्ठय 11 10 3 रुष्ट enl. (G. रुठो)

°रुण्ड 17 13 10*a*

रुन्द 19 13 8 (D 7 14) विपुल.

रुप्पय° 2 16 4 रौप्य enl.

रुहिर 19 6 5 रुधिर.

रूव° 9 8 3 (रूव 18 6 8, रूवइं 3 7 4) रूप.

रेल (प्लावय्; G. रेलवुं),
-pres. part enl. रेल्लन्तय 1 9 7, p p रेल्लिय 17 3 2.

√रेह (राज्, Hc. IV 100),
-pres 3. pl. रेहन्ति [illegible] 11 9*a*

√रोक (G. रोकवुं) check, stop, engage,
-pres. 3. s. रोकइ 17 9 3, pres part. रोकन्त 4 7 10*b*, p p. °रोक्किय° 6 1 9.

√रोव [रुद्; Ho. IV 226; G. रोवुँ];
-pres. 2. s. रोवहि 19 15 8; pres. part. f. रोवन्ती [illegible] 3 1.

रोसावियय 8 9 9a रोषित enl.

रोसाइरियय 13 1a रोषापूर्ण.

ल

लइ 1 12 7, 5 2 3, 5 8 3, 7 6 9b, 8 1 9b, 9 1 6, 10 4 4, 10 10 8, 11 12 8, 12 9 7, 13 3 8, 14 5 4, 14 11 2, 15 1 8, 15 8 5, 15 12 3, 16 1 2, 16 8 7, 18 3 1, 18 3 [illegible], 18 8 9b, 20 9 5 (G. ले) well, lo.

√लय [ला, G. लेवुँ] take;
-pres. [illegible]. pl. लयन्ति 7 2 6; pres. part. लयन्त 18 1 8; abs. लएँवि 18 1 9b, 2 लएवि 2 3 9a, 18 10 8, लएप्पिणु 2 15 9a, 3 12 6, 7 6 2 14 11 1; p. p. लइय 2 5 1, 2 11 7, 2 12 2, 4 7 5, 12 2 3, 15 3 3, 17 4 1b, 18 4 3, enl. लइयय 2 4 7, 4 10 9a, 11 12 9b; pass. pres. 3. s. लइज्जइ 2 5 5.

°लउडि° 17 6 5 [*लकुटी] लकुट.

लयार 1 3 5 लकार.

लकुडि° 11 6 4 [*लकुटी cf. D. 7 19 लकुडं=लकुटः] लकुट (cf. G. लाकडी).

√लक्ख [लक्षय्],
-imper. 2. pl. लक्खहों 5 5 1; abs. लक्खेवि 4 2 4, pass pres. 3. s. लक्खिज्जइ 2 3 4, 6 13 5, 10 10 5, 11 [illegible] 9b, 17 9 10b.

लक्खण 1 3 7 [लक्षण] व्याकरणशास्त्र, 2 9 [illegible] लक्षणशास्त्र.

√लग्ग [*लग्य्; G. लागवुँ].
-imper. [illegible] s. लग्गु [illegible] 10 3; 3. s. लग्गउ 9 10 5; fut. 3. s. लग्गेसइ 18 6 9b; pres. part. °लग्गन्त° 13 5 1b, f. लग्गन्ति 17 [illegible] 3; abs. लग्गेवि (=from) 1 16 4, 12 2 8, 20 11 8, लग्गेवि (=from) [illegible] 9 8; p. p. लग्ग 1 9 1, (कम्पणहँ) 10 1 8, (पिएवि) 10 2 4, enl. लग्गय (अग्गहि) 9 10 7;
—with कुडें (=पृष्ठे) chase, pres. 3. s. कुडेंलग्गइ 12 4 2; p. p. enl. कुडें लग्गय 12 3 7 [D. 2 62 कुडो हताशुगमनम्; Mp. 29 14 11 gl. gives कुडि=पृष्ठे; PSM, records कुडावग =अनुगमन. Eng. 'trail' 'trace', G. पीछो].

लग्गणखम्भ 1 1a [*लागनस्तम्भ] आधारस्तम्भ.

लङ्गूल° 6 11 8, 19 7 10 लाङ्गूल.

√लङ्घ (G. लाँघवुँ);
-pres part. लङ्घन्त 2 8 1, abs. लङ्घेवि 11 6 7, लङ्घेप्पिणु [illegible] 3 7, 6 6 1.

√लज्ज [लज्ज्; G. लाजवुँ];
-pres. 3. s. लज्जइ 10 8 11b, 11 12 9b, opt. 2. s. लज्जिज्जहि 18 8 3, 3 s. लज्जिज्जइ 20 11 5.

लञ्छणकारिय 19 5 5 लाञ्छनकारिता.

लट्ठि 11 6 2 यष्टि.

लद्ध-संस 13 4 3 लब्धशंस.

लब्भइ 4 12 4 लभ्यते.

√लल [लल्, लड्] dangle;
-pres. 3. s. ललइ 14 7 8, pres. part. ललन्त °13 4 5°, °17 13 3, f. ललन्ति 10 3 4.

√लह [लभ्],
-pres 1. s. लहमि 12 1 6; fut. 2 s. लहेसहि 19 [illegible] 2; abs. लहेंवि 2 9 7, 10 4 1, 18 2 1.

लहिम 9 12 3 लघिमन्.

लहु 18 10 5 लघु quickly.

लहुअ 6 12 3 लघु enl.

√लाय [लायय्].
-abs. लाएँवि 2 11 3, p. p. लाइय 3 9 10a, 11 2 3, 11 8 6.

लायण्ण °1 13 6, °2 16 2°, 14 12 3° लावण्य.

लाहव 17 6 9, 20 2 1a [noun from causal base *लाहव!] लाभ (G. लहावो).

°लिय° 3 12 6 लात taken.
लिह see लीह.
लिहाविय 6 8 9b, 12 5 6 लेखित.
लीह 17 7 8, 18 10 9a, °लिह° 15 12 7 [लेखा] रेखा (cf. G. लीटी).
लीण 13 12 9, 14 5 8 लीन.
लुअ° 4 8 3*, 15 5 4 लुत.
√लुह (=मृज्, He. IV 105; G. लुहुं) wipe,
–pres. 2. s. लुहहि 19 15 8; pres. part. f. लुहन्ति 19 6 10a; agent. °लुहण 15 12 7;
–caus. abs. लुहावेवि 19 11 1a.
√ले (नी; G. लेवुं) take;
–pres. 1. s. लेमि 4 4 3; 1. pl. लेहुं 2 15 7; 2. s. लेहि 18 2 2, 3; 3. s. लेइ 1 10 9b, 7 5 7; imper. 3. s. लेउ 1 3 13, 3. pl लेन्तु 19 8 9, pres. part. लेन्त 18 12 9a, enl. लिन्तय 17 3 10b, abs. लेवि 1 10 3, 4 3 8, 4 5 2, 5 6 9a, 10 12 5, 14 8 8, 18 3 2, लेप्पिणु 1 4 1b, 14 10 9b, 15 1 9a,
–caus. p. p. लेवाविय 15 15 9a.
°लेस° 3 11 8 लेश्या.
लेह 13 11 7, 14 13 9a, 15 8 4 लेख.
लोय 3 12 2, 6 16 1 लोच.
√लोट्ट (लुट्ट्) roll about, wallow (G. लोटवुं, आळोटवुं),
–pres. part. लोट्टन्त 14 13 8, enl. लोट्टन्तय 8 3 3; p. p. °लोट्टिय° 4 5 7.
√ल्हस (He. IV 197) स्रंस् fall, pass away, fade,
–pres. 3. s. ल्हसइ 18 5 9a, p p. ल्हसिय 10 11 8, 17 4 6, 17 17 1b.
°ल्हास° 19 18 4 म्लानि fading

व

व 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 13 4, 2 7 3, 4 10 5, 6 13 1, 9 1 8, 17 11 10b इव, 2 3 9b वा.

वइयागरण 7 14 4 वैयाकरण.
वइतरणि 11 9 3, 11 10 5 वैतरणी.
वइमाणिय 15 15 5 वैमानिक.
वइराय 2 8 2, 2 10 3 वैराग्य.
वइरिणि 19 4 9b वैरिणी.
वइवस° 15 13 7 [वैवस्वत] यम.
√वइसर (analogical formation of the primitive from वइसार, the causative base from वइस=उप+विश्) sit;
–imper. 2. pl. वइसरहु 10 1 7; abs. वइसरेवि 6 1 5, 15 2 4;
–caus. p. p. वइसारिय 5 14 3, 20 3 3.
वइसण 5 11 8, 5 14 3, enl. वइसणय 16 9 8 [उपवेशन] आसन (cf. G. बेसणुं).
वउ 20 10 7 (?) gl. वरन.
वउपन्तिय 12 4 9b व्रतवती enl.
वयस 19 12 6 [वयस्य] gl. मित्र.
वक्कु वयणु 1 3 6 [वक्रं वचनम्] passive voice (cf. Old G. वाँकुडी उक्ति).
°वक्क 10 10 6 वाक्य.
वक्खाणियय 1 3 2 [*व्याख्यानित enl.] व्याख्यात.
वक्खित्त 13 4 4 ?
वगलामुह 17 3 4 [वगलामुख] वडवानल.
वग्गिय 20 4 5 [वल्गित] worsted (in battle)
वङ्कुडय 8 16 5 [वङ्क+Ap. suffix °उडय] वक्र (G. वाँकुडुं).
√वच्च (He IV 225; व्रज्),
–imper. 2 s. वच्चु 7 12 4.
°वच्छ 14 12 5 ?
√वज्ज [वाद्; G. वाजवुं],
–pres. 3. s. वज्जइ 3 3 7, 17 10 3,
वज्जन्त 3 2 9 गर्जत्,
वज्ज 16 14 4 वाद्य or वर्ज्य or वारित.
√वज्जर (He. IV 2, कथ्),
–imper. 2. s. वज्जरहि 15 12 6, p. p. वज्जरिय 4 13 7, 5 3 10, 9 6 1, 12 4 1.

√वञ्च [वञ्चय्];
-pres. part. f. वञ्चन्ति 7 3 7; abs. वंचेवि 13 12 9; p. p. वञ्चिय 4 11 9a, 5 8 4.

√वन्छ [वाञ्छ्; G. वाँछवुं],
-pres. 3. s. वन्छइ 9 13 8.

वट्ट 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10b. to be sure, indeed.

वट्ट° 11 4 6 वृत्त.

वडउ 15 14 3 imper. 3 s. of ?

वड णिविड 13 11 4 वटनिबिड.

वडीवा 12 4 6 see आणवडीवा.

वड्डारय 16 4 [illegible] [comparative of वड्ड enl., cf. H. बड़ा, D 7 29 वड्ड=महत्] महत्तर (cf. G. वधारे).

√वड्ढ [वृध्-वर्ध्; H. बढ़ना)
-pres. 3. s. वड्ढइ [illegible] 7 9b; pres. part. वड्ढन्त 12 12 10a, 17 1 10b, p. p. वड्ढिय 4 7 10a, enl. 14 13 9.
-caus. p. p. वड्ढाविय 9 10 9a.

वण 8 9 4 वन.

वणप्फइ° 14 1 4 वनस्पति.

वणालय 5 2 1 वनालय.

वणासइ 13 9 3, 17 18 5 वनस्पति.

°वणिय 3 1 13b वनिता.

√वण्ण [वर्णय्];
-pres. 1. s. वण्णमि 1 4 1; abs. वण्णेवि [illegible] 8;
-pass. pres. 3. s. वण्णिज्जइ 11 10 8.

°वद्दलिय 19 4 9a f. मेघ (cf. D. 7 35 वद्दल=दुर्दिन; G. वादळी cloudlet).

वद्धावय [illegible] 4 1a [वर्धक, वर्धापक] bringer of good news (G. वधावो).

वद्धावणय 9 5 1 [वर्धनक, वर्धापनक] bringing good news (G. वधामणुं).

वद्धाविय 10 6 8a [वर्धित, वर्धापित] congratulated.

वद्धामरिस 12 3 2 वर्धामर्ष.

√वन्द [वन्द्; G. वाँदवुं],
-imper. 2. pl. वन्दहु 3 4 10b; abs. वन्देवि 2 17 1, 10 2 8, वन्देप्पिणु 4 13 5, 15 [illegible] 8; p. p. वन्दिय 15 7 1.

वन्दणभत्ति 1 8 5, वन्दणहत्ति 2 7 1, 18 4 3 वन्दनभक्ति

°वन्दि° 11 9 9a, 17 17 10a वन्दिन्.

वन्दिण 3 6 9, 8 12 3, 10 3 [illegible] वन्दिन्.

√वन्ध [बन्ध्; G. बाँधवुं],
-pres 3 s. वन्धइ 13 1 9b; abs. वन्धेवि 1 10 6, 17 17 6;
-caus. abs. वन्धावेवि 14 [illegible] 2.

वन्ध 4 11 4 बन्ध.

वन्धहि 8 8 9b corrupt for वदहि=वर्धसे.

वप्प 3 9 6, 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 (D. 6 88) पिता (G. बाप)

वप्पिकी 4 3 9b (He. IV 395 वप्पीकी) पैतृकी (G. बापीकी).

√वम [वम्] vomit, emit;
-pres. 3. s. वमइ 13 5 6, 3. pl. वमन्ति 14 13 7.

°वमाल 7 13 7, 10 5 2, 13 1 3, 16 15 9a; enl. °वमालय 2 4 7 (D. 6 90) कलकल.

-वमालिय 7 2 4 कलकलयुक्त.

वम्म 14 2 8 मर्मन्.

वम्मीय 4 12 9a वल्मीक.

वर° 3 4 8 उत्तम.

°वर [वर] श्रेष्ठ or added *svārthe* (cf. G. सखर, सरवर etc. wherein °वर [illegible] added *svārthe*),
-णिविवर 1 10 6, 6 11 4, 7 14 1; जिणवर 2 5 9a, सुरवर° 2 6 1; इयवर 3 13 4, गयवर° 3 13 4, 6 1 8°, रहुवर 4 7 9, णरवर° 5 1 2, 5 2 5, णरवर °4 10 2, 5 4 8, 17 5 4; धवर 6 3 5, 6 6 7, कुसुमिवर 6 8 2, 17 4 10b, करिवर 11 8 5°, 14 13 9a, सुरवर °11 12 7°, 15 10 9, दसवयणवर 12 12 5; मुणिवर 13 3 7, मुणिवरसरिस 13 3 7; हरिवर [illegible] 18 6.

वरइत्त *5 15 9b, 7, 2 9a वरयितृ bride-groom.
वराय 4 8 9b, f. enl. वराइय 12 7 9a वराक.
वरि 1 3 9, 2 14 1, 10 8 6 वरम्.
वरिय 20 5 10a वृत.
√वरिस [वृष्; G. वरसवुं];
-pres 3. s. वरिसइ 10 1 9a; pres. part. वरिसन्त 8 10 9a, p. p. f वरिट्ठी 1 14 9b.
°वरिस 1 16 4 [वर्षः] वर्षा.
वरि-सग्ग 13 12 8 gl. उपरितन-स्वर्ग.
वरिसद्ध 1 10 3 वर्षार्धम्.
√वल [वल्, G. वळवुं];
-pres. 3. s. वलइ 13 1 1b, 14 3 4, 17 9 3, 3. pl. वलन्ति 7 2 8; imper. 2. s. वलि 17 8 10b, वलु 20 8 3, वलु वलु 11 11 3, 17 8 3, 20 8 7, 2. pl. वलहों 6 11 1; pres. part, enl. वलन्तय 20 2 9b, abs. वलेवि 12 3 8, 12 6 1, वलेवि 2 15 2, p. p. enl. वलियव 8 3 5.
√वल [ज्वल्; G. बळवुं];
-pres part वलन्त 2 11 9b.
वलवन्त 15 10 6 बलवत्.
वलग्ग 7 3 1, 14 7 9b, 16 15 5, 18 5 9a [अवलग्न] (Hc. IV 206) आरूढ (cf. G. वळगवुं adhere to, be attached to).
°वलाय 14 8 9b बलाका.
वलियय 8 3 5 [वल+°इक enl.] वलित (G. वळियो)
वलिवण्ड 18 8 9a [cf. D 6 92 बल-मड्डा = बलात्कारः; PSM cites वलिमड्डा; Bh. has वलिवण्ड (thrice), Hp वलिमड्ड] violence (cf. माड)
√वलिकर [वलीकृ],
-abs वलिकरेँवि 15 9 1; p p. वलिकिय 4 5 3, 16 7 8.
वसु-धारि 1 8 3 वसुन्धरा.
√वह (G. वहेवुं, नदी वहे) flow, move, carry, bear,
-pres. 3. s. वहइ 4 5 3; 3. pl. वहन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. वहन्त 10 8 6, f. वहन्ति 11 10 5, वहन्ती 1 2 6, enl. वहन्तय 13 8 11 b, 13 11 5.
√वह [वध्],
-pres. 3. s. वहइ 6 11 2; fut. 3. s. वहेसइ 6 11 3; pres. part. वहन्त 20 7 9a; abs. वहेँवि 17 8 2.
वहल 14 10 3 वहल.
वहव 5 1 1, 5 9 1, 12 9 6, 16 13 1 वहु.
°वहिणि 5 4 7, 9 6 3, °13 11 10 भगिनी (G. वहेन).
वहिरय 9 8 2 वधिर enl.
वहु 9 2 1, 18 4 10a, enl. वहुय °5 15 9b°, 6 15 9b, °13 10 2°, 19 15 7, वहुव °15 7 9b वधू (G. वहु).
-वहुवर° 4 9 8, 10 4 9a वधूवर.
वहुक्खम 13 2 7 [बहुक्षम] अतिसहिष्णु.
वहुत्त 14 12 9a (Hc. I 233) प्रभूत (H. बहोत).
वहुरूव 9 9 6 बहुरूप.
वहुल° 13 12 8 gl. तिमिर
वहुलच्छिय 19 9 5 बहुलक्ष्मी enl.
वहुवारउ 8 10 4 बहुवारम् enl.
वहुसंध° 16 8 6 [बहुसन्ध] gl. बहुविचार°.
°वंस 11 4 8 [वंश] back (cf G. वांसो).
वाइय 19 16 8 [वात] वीजित.
वाइ 5 15 2 वादित्र.
√वाय (वाचय्) recite,
-abs. वाएँवि 6 16 8.
√वाय (वादय्);
-pres. 3. s. वायइ 1 11 4; pres. part f. वायन्ती 14 10 8, p. p. वाइय 2 4 4.
वायरण 2 7 9b व्याकरण.
वायव° 8 8 4.
°वाण 13 10 3 (1) वाण sound, (2) वाण arrow.
वाणरमालिय 14 2 8 (1) वानर-मालाenl. (2) तोरण festoon (H. G. वंदरवाल).

वाणिज्जय 2 8 6 वाणिज्यक.
वाम 4 11 5 gl. व्यायाम.
वामद्द 1 [illegible] 8 वामार्ध.
°वामीसिय 14 6 3 व्यामिश्रित
°वार 2 16 10, 6 1 7, 12 3 8, 14 2 1 द्वार (G. वार, वारणुं).
वारवार 7 2 6, 19 6 1a वारंवारम्.
वारि-णिवन्धण 4 1 4 वारि-नियन्धन.
वालक्कीड 5 1 7 वालक्रीडा.
°वाली 14 2 9b वालिका.
√वाल [वालय्; G. वाळवुं];
-abs. वालेंवि 7 3 10a.
°वायणय° 8 1 6 वामन enl.
√वावर [व्या+वृ] become active;
-inf. वावेरवि (लग्गु) 12 9 8.
वावल्ल 4 5 6°, °17 6 8° शस्त्रविशेष.
°वावार 14 8 3 व्यापार.
√वास (वर्ष्);
-pres. 3. s. वासइ 3 3 9.
°वास 4 11 7 [वर्ष] वर्षा shower.
वासारत्त 9 9 9b [वर्षारात्र] वर्षा rainy season (H. बरसात, G. वरसात, वरसाद).
√वाह [वाहय्],
-pres. 1. s. वाहमि 11 5 2, imper. 2. s. वाहि वाहि 17 6 2, 17 10 2; abs. वाहेवि 12 1 9a; p. p. enl. वाहियय 8 [illegible] 9b.
√वाह [बाध्],
-pass. pres. part. वाहिज्जमाण 18 11 4 बाध्यमान.
°वाह 12 4 3 प्रवाह.
°वाह 4 13 1 वाहक.
वाह 2 16 1, 13 12 6 [वाहा] बाहु.
वाहम्म 19 10 5 बाष्पाम्भस्.
वाहिर 18 7 9b व्याहृत ! gl. वृथा. enl. 9 9 2 ?
वाहिरब्भन्तरिय 17 12 6 बहिरन्तरस्थरित ?
वि 1 11 7, 3 12 7, 11 13 8, 16 5 2, (°इं वि) 16 7 7, 16 12 7, 19 [illegible] 2, (°हिं+वि=°हिं+) वि 3 11 9, 12 12 10a, 15 6 2. 15 14 7; (°हिं+वि=°हि+) वि 1 10 8, 2 4 2 to 2 4 8, 2 14 7, 16 5 11b, 17 5 3; 19 12 8, (°हुं+वि=°हु+) वि 11 6 8, 16 13 5, 19 [illegible] 4, 19 8 4, 19 17 11b अपि (G. वि, य).
विउज्झण 16 3 [illegible] (noun fr. विउज्झ= विबुध्य्) विबोधन.
°विउव्वण 3 7 4 विक्रिया, विकुर्वणा magic power.
°विओग° 20 10 6 वियोग.
√विषट्ट (Hc. IV 129; वि+स+वद्),
-pres. 3. s. विघट्टइ 4 [illegible] 9a gl. विघटते.
वियडिवण्ण 10 8 1 gl. विप्रतिपन्ने विकृतिनर्णो वा.
वियड्ढ 14 9 6 [विदग्ध] amorous person.
√वियप्प [वि+क्लृप्-कल्प्] think, consider,
-abs. वियप्पेंवि 2 9 5.
√वियम्भ (वि+जृम्भ्),
-pres. 3. s. वियम्भइ 17 9 6; p. p. enl. वियम्भियय 9 9 6.
°वियलियय 15 6 1 विगलित enl.
√वियस (वि+कस्),
-pres. 3. pl. वियसन्ति 6 3 6.
वियावड 10 1 6, 14 9 8 [व्यापृत] व्याकुल चित्त
°वियारणा 11 7 1 [वितारणा] प्रतारणा.
वियारियय 19 14 [illegible] विदारित enl.
°वियारय 2 7 5 विदारक.
विरुच्छय 4 11 2 [विरुद्ध] ?
विलिक्खण 17 5 7, enl. विलिक्खणय 15 4 9b [°विलक्षीभू] विलीनं (cf. 15 4 वि- लिज्जिय and G. विलखुं, विलखवुं).
°विलोर 14 5 5 विक्षेप throwing.
°विलेव 12 5 10 gl. विक्षेप.
विचिन्तमाण 16 3 2 [विचिन्तयत्] विमृशत्.
विच्छाय 5 2 2, 15 7 9a विच्छायक.
विच्छिड्ड 2 12 4 पृथक.

विजापाणव III 7 11b ?
विजाल्य 6 6 9b [विद्यालय] विद्याधर
विज्जाहरिय 9 2 5 विद्याधरी enl.
√विज [वीजय्];
-pass pres. part. विज्जिजन्त 3 6 7.
विज्जु° 11 6 9b विद्युत् (G. वीज),
विज्जुल° 11 6 5 [विद्युत्+ल, He. II 173] विद्युत् (cf. G. वीजळी).
विट्टिय 10 6 ■ (He. IV 330, 3) कन्या (G. बेटी daughter, girl).
°विट्ठि 4 9 6 [Mss. wrongly विट्ठि] वृष्टि.
°विडङ्ग 3 1 3 युक्त.
√विडप्प [अर्ज् He. IV 251],
-pres. 3 s. विडप्पइ 1 2 12b.
विणा° 5 12 3 विना.
विणामिय 2 12 3 विनामित pulled down.
°विणासयर 1 16 9a [विनाशाकर] विनाशक.
विणिम्मिण्ण 17 12 6 विनिर्मित.
√विणिवाय [विनिपातय्];
-pres 3 s. विणिवायइ 17 9 5, p. p. विणिवाइय °4 8 6°, 5 8 4, 7 6 1, 10 8 10, 12 9 6.
विणिवारय 19 1 8 विनिवारक.
विणिवारिय 10 11 2, 11 12 1 विनिवारित
विणिवासिय 19 15 10b [*विनिवासिन् enl.] निवासिन्.
विणिहय 17 8 7 विनिहत
विणु 2 10 9b, 4 4 9b, 16 6 7 [He. IV 426] विना (G. विण, वण°).
√विण्णव [विज्ञापय्, G. वीनववुं].
-pres. 3. s. विण्णवइ 1 3 1, 4 14 3, 19 6 10a, abs विण्णवेवि 5 16 2, p p विण्णविय 1 7 9a.
विण्णाण 2 4 9b, 4 11 4 विज्ञान specialized knowledge.
√विण्णास(वि+न्यासय्) display,
-pres 2 ■ विण्णासहि 11 11 3, p. p. विण्णासिय 2 4 9a.
वितिय 17 12 8 [वि+स्थित] gl. स्थित.
वित्थरिय 3 4 4 विस्तृत.
वित्थिण्ण 9 3 7 विस्तीर्ण.
विद्धंसिय 11 9 9b विध्वस्त.
विन्द 9 5 9a वृन्द.
विन्दु 1 16 8 बिन्दु.
√विन्ध [व्यध्; G. वींधवुं];
-pres. 3. s. विन्धइ 15 3 7; pres. part. विन्धन्त 11 12 1, enl. विन्धन्तय 14 2 8, 15 4 9a, विन्धन्तय 17 3 10b, p. p. f. विद्धि 12 9 1, 16 7 4.
√विप्फुर [वि+स्फुर],
-pres. 3. s. विप्फुरइ 1 5 6, 11 1 8a; pres. part. विप्फुरन्त 10 9 2.
विप्प 16 8 9a विप्र.
विप्पयई 9 7 4 gl पक्षिपुत्रका°.
विप्पिय 4 4 2 [विप्रिय] अनिष्ट.
विफ्फालिय 14 1 4 [*विस्फालित, Bh. cf. D. 7 70 विप्फालिय=नाशित] नाशित.
°विमहिय 1 5 9b विमर्दित crushed.
विमीसिय 17 2 8 विमिश्रित.
विमुक्क 2 2 9a, °4 14 8 विमुक्त.
°विमोक्ख 3 11 1b [विमोक्ष] मोक्ष.
विम्मय 1 12 4 विस्मय.
विम्माणिय 14 11 7 (वि+मानित, Pk. √माण=अनु+भू) अनुभूत (G. माणी).
√विरय (वि+रच्).
-abs विरएवि 16 15 1, 20 5 9, विरएप्पिणु 14 9 1.
विरल्लिय° 16 14 7 [He. IV 137] विस्तारित.
विरह 11 12 5 विरय.
विरहाउर 18 11 5 विरहातुरा.
विरूआरि 19 5 2, विरूआरिय 19 4 8 [विरूप+तर, D. 7 63 विरूअ=विरूप, Bh. 102 8] दुष्ट bad.
√विरूस (वि+रुष्), be displeased, get angry,
-pres. 3. s. विरूसइ 10 7 9b, 17 5 10a, imper. 2. pl. विरूसहाँ 20 1 9a, p. p. enl. विरूदय 12 7 5.

विरिल्लिय° 11 5 4 विस्तारित, gl. विस्फारित.
√विरूस [वि+रुष्];
-pres. 3. s. विरूसइ 1 3 13.
विलक्खीहूय 4 11 8, enl. विलक्खीहूयय 12 6 3 [विलक्षीभूत] लज्जित.
√विवज्ज [वि+वर्जय्],
-abs विवज्जेवि 17 18 10a; p. p. °विवज्जिय 15 [illegible] 6, enl. विवज्जियय 18 9 9a.
√विवर [वि+वृ] expound;
-pass. pres. part. विवरिज्जन्त 2 7 9b.
विवरिय 10 10 2 विपरीत.
विवरेरी 1 9 9a, 5 5 8 (Hc. IV 424) विपरीता.
विविहपयार 2 8 6 विविध-प्रकार.
विसोहिय 5 2 8 विशोधित.
√विस [विश्],
-pres 3. s. विसइ 16 3 4, 19 1 6, 3 pl. विसन्ति 16 9 2.
°विस 3 5 2 वृष.
विसज्जिय 2 9 9b, enl. विसज्जियय 18 9 9a विसृष्ट.
विसट्ट °3 12 7°, °20 5 10b विकसित, 4 7 10a, 10 [illegible] 9a, 13 4 7, 17 10 7 विघटित, त्रुटित (cf. Hc. IV 176 विसट्ट=दल्).
√विसह [वि+सह्] endure the delay, wait;
-pres. 1. s विसहउँ 18 6 2, 3. s. विसहइ 18 5 2.
°विसाण 11 5 7 विषाण tusk
विसालिय 15 14 9a विशाल enl.
विसासण 8 5 9 वृषासन.
विसूरण 19 16 10a खेद
विसूरिय 3 6 10 खिन्न (Hc. IV 132)
√विसेस [विशेषय्],
-abs. विसेसेवि 17 [illegible] 10a.
√विहड [वि+घट्];
-abs. विहडेवि 2 14 2, 4 4 1.
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√विहट्ट [वि+घट्];
-pres. 3. s. विहट्टइ 13 1 9a; 3. pl. विहडन्ति 7 5 4; imper. 3. s. विहडउ 1 3 10.
विहडप्फड 14 9 8 क्षिप्र, 15 11 1 व्याकुल (Hc. II 174).
°विहत्थ 2 14 9b, [illegible] 3 5, 16 14 6 [विहस्त] °युक्त with (°विहिट्टहर Mp. 8 9 4).
√विहर [वि+हृ];
-pres. part. विहरन्त 2 16 1, enl. विहरन्तय 3 1b, abs. विहरेप्पिणु 5 3 2.
विहलङ्घल 8 9 5, °12 8 6, 17 7 3 विह्वल, व्याकुल.
विहव 7 8 7 विधवा.
√विहस [वि+हस्] smile,
-pres. 3. pl. विहसन्ति 6 7 7, pres. part. f. विहसन्ती 14 10 6, abs. विहसेवि 16 10 4 विहसेप्पिणु 1 16 1.
√विहा [वि+भा],
-pres. 3. s. विहाइ 4 9 6.
विहाणय 14 1a [*विभानक] (D. 7 90) प्रभात (a. पहाई)
विहाव [वि+भावय्] रच्,
-pres. 3. s. विहावइ 5 11 9a;
-p. p. विहाविय 4 8 8, distinguished (by), marked (with), gl. wrongly (यावे) स्वविहावति, enl विहावियय [illegible] 11 1 considered.
°विहु 12 12 4 विभु lord.
√विहुण [वि+धू].
-pres. part f विहुणन्त 18 11 5, abs. विहुणेवि 18 7 3.
विहुर °17 7 5 [विधुर] विह्वल
°विहूण 6 14 9b enl. f. विहूणिय 19 5 4 [*-धून] विहीन (a. बहोडे)
°विहोय 5 4 [illegible] [*-भोग] विभव.
वीसइ° 13 7 7 [विंशति] ten.
वीसत्थय [illegible] 12 1 विश्वस्त enl. f. वीसत्थी 14 10 4.

√वीसम [वि+श्रम्].
-pres 3. s. वीसमइ 7 10 8.

√वुक्क (Hc. IV 98=गर्ज्) scream; pres 3 s. वुक्कइ 19 3 4.

वुक्कार 6 6 9a, 6 11 5°, enl. वुक्कारय° °19 ■ 4 scream.

√वुच्च [उच्य्].
-pres. 3. s. वुच्चइ 1 11 1, 2 15 6, 3 9 6, 12 1 6, 15 7 4, 15 12 7.

√वुज्झ [बुध्य्].
-pres. 2. s. वुज्झहि 20 2 2, 20 9 5, p. p. वुज्झिय 1 3 8, 3 10 6; -caus. pres. 3. s वुज्झावइ 18 9 4; p. p. वुज्झाविय 13 11 8.

वुड्ड 14 5 5 [Hc. IV 101] मग्न (G. बुडवुं).

वुड्डण-वावि 6 10 6 मज्जनवापी.

वुड्ड° 14 13 6 वृद्ध (G. बूढो).

वुण्ण° 15 2 2, 19 14 10a (Hc. IV 421, D. 7 94) विषण्ण, उद्विग्न.

वुत्त 1 16 1 उक्त.

वुदवुद 11 6 6 (onom.) call to an untamed elephant, gl. हस्ति-चाल-नभाषा.

वुब्बुय °5 12 8°, °17 3 3 बुद्बुद

वुहयण 20 12 1 [बुधजन] gl. पण्डित-लोचन.

वे वारउ 12 12 10b द्विवारम् enl. (G. बे वार).

°वेयविय 9 14 8, 15 7 1 [Hc. IV 8a] रचित.

√वेआर (=प्रतारय्) deceive,
-pres. 2. s वेयारहि 18 12 6. p. p. वेयारिय 8 10 4 (D. 7 95=प्रतारित) gl. छलित.

°वेज्ज° 16 3 8 वैद्य.

वेज्झ 10 10 2, 11 6 5 (cf. PSM s. v. विज्झ) push.

√वेढ (Hc. IV 221; cf. D. 7 76 वेढिअ=वेष्टितम्) वेष्ट्,
-abs. वेढेवि 20 9 9a; p. p. वेढिय 4 12 9a, 15 10 9b.

वेत्तत्तणु (v. l. चित्तत्तणु) 14 12 7 ?

वेयालए 5 ■ 1, 10 1 8, वेयालहें 5 4 6 gl. अस्तमनकाले, सन्ध्यासमये (cf. D. 7 95 वेआल=अन्धकार).

वेन्तर 1 8 10, 5 7 4°, f. वेन्तरि 1 8 ■ व्यन्तर.

वेपक्ख-विवज्जिय 8 11 5 द्विपक्ष-विवर्जित.

वेल्लहल° 19 17 ■ [D. 8 96=कोमल; here as at Mp 3 1 11 it qualifies लता] tender.

वेल्ली° 4 12 9a [Hc. I 58] वल्ली. (G. वेल).

√वेव [वेप्].
-pres. 3. s. वेवइ 18 5 7, pres. part. f. वेवन्ति 19 2 1a.

°वेस° 17 17 2 वयस्.

वेस 2 14 4, 10 10 1 वेश्या.

वेहाविर 8 6 1, enl. 4 1 10a, 7 5 8, 20 8 4 (D. वेहाव+इर ?) gl. कोपातुर, कोपाविष्ट (cf. D. 7 96 वेहविअ=रोषाविष्ट).

वोलावय 19 4 1b (Hc. IV 162 वोल=गम्; cf. वोलीण=अतिक्रान्त) escort (G. वळावो).

√वोल्ल (Hc. IV 2 कथ्, G. बोलवुं).
-pres. 1. s. वोल्लमि 19 18 2, 2. s. वोल्लहि 9 8 2, 19 8 3, 3. s. वोल्लइ 2 13 9a, 16 6 6, 3. pl. वोल्लन्ति 9 4 8, imper. 2. s वोल्लि 2 14 1; pres part enl. वोल्लन्तय ■ 4 8, -pass pres. 3 s वोल्लिज्जइ 16 8 6, -caus p. p वोल्लाविय 5 13 8, 6 12 4, 9 8 2, 12 5 3, enl. वोल्लावियय 17 15 9b.

वोल्ल f. 12 3 1, 14 8 1, 16 9 3, 19 9 1a कथा talk (cf G. बोल m.).

√वोह [बोधय्].
-pres. part. वोहन्त 1 16 8; p. p. वोहिय 13 ■ 9, enl. 15 6 4.

°श्व 1 13 3, 13 9 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17 16 4 इव.

स

सइँ 1 16 9b, 6 7 1, 10 5 8b, (सइँ इत्थें) 2 5 3, 19 7 4; सइं 4 14 9b, 19 18 10b स्वयम्

°सउण° 1 1 9, 8 3 5 शकुन omen.

सय-खण्ड-खण्ड 10 11 6 शत-खण्ड-खण्ड.

सयड 12 8 6 [शकट] gl. रथ.

सयण-किय 12 8 4 gl. तज्जनक्रिया etiquette.

सयमेव 9 1 1, 8 12 6, 16 11 5 स्वयमेव.

सयवत्ति 7 13 5 शतपत्री lotus.

सयवारउ 12 10 5 शतवारम् enl.

सयंवर 6 3 7 स्वयंवर enl.

सकलत्तय 12 3 10a स-कलत्र enl.

सकलन्तर 13 3 10a [स-कलान्तर] with interest.

√सक [शक्; c. सक्कुँ];

–pres. 1. s. सक्कमि 18 2 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; 3. s. सक्कइ 4 2 4, 3 9b, 17 9 9; imper. 2. pl. सक्कहो 12 9 2; p. p. सक्किय 4 10 1, 17 4 10a, enl. सक्कियय 11 3 9a.

°सक्क 16 8 8 शक्त, gl. समर्थ.

सक्कय° 1 2 3 संस्कृत.

°सक्कर 17 7 4 शर्करा piece.

सगगर 8 6 1 सगद्गद (Hc. I 219).

सग्ग° 3 7 1a स्वर्ग.

√सङ्क [शङ्क्] fear;

–pres. 3. pl. सङ्कन्ति 8 2 4 (?), 8 11 9b; -pass. pres. 3. s. संकिज्जइ 16 8 8.

सङ्कल 19 14 8 शृङ्खला (Hc. I 189).

सङ्गाम 16 11 7 वेढु (cf. PSM सङ्ग).

सङ्ख 4 6 5 शङ्ख one of the 9 treasures.

°संजोत्ति 3 5 9 ?

संजोइणी 4 7 6 [संयोजिका] gl. [या] धम्म दूतकारेण योजयति.

संघाय [सम्+घातय्];

–pres. 3. s. संघायइ 17 9 5.

सच्चय 2 16 10, 11 12 1 सत्य enl.

सच्चमय 9 8 7 [सत्यमय] real.

सच्छर 2 7 7 साप्सरस्क.

सच्छाय 7 2 7, 14 3 3 [सच्छाय] कान्तिमत्.

°सज्ज° 13 9 8 षड्ज.

°सज्ज 15 2 1.

सजीउ 13 10 3 (1) स-जीवत्व ? (2) सजीव.

सट्टहास 1 8 4 साट्टहास.

सडोर 2 7 7, 20 11 1 स-दोर.

सणि 11 10 3, 19 7 7 शनि.

सणिच्छर 2 3 6 शनैश्चर.

सणेह 2 11 7 स्नेह.

°सण्ड 1 15 1, 19 17 8 षण्ड, समूह.

√सण्णह [सम्+नह्];

–abs सण्णहेवि 4 7 2, 6 12 5, 7 6 7, 8 2 7, 10 9 2, 10 9 7, 15 15 2, 16 14 9a; p. p. सण्णद्ध 17 5 10a.

√सण्णास [सम्+नश्];

–pres. 3. s. सण्णासइ 4 6 2, 8 5 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 14 3, 17 5; 10a.

सण्णास° 19 14 6 सन्यास.

सण्णाह 17 8 7 संनाह.

°सत्तिय° 3 7 4, 8 5 8 [शक्ति enl.] sort of weapon.

सत्तमर 14 12 6 ?

°सत्तय 3 1b in गय-सत्तयgl. गतधनः.

सन्तिहर 6 13 9, 7 14 9a [शान्तिगृह]. At one place qualifying जिणालउ =जिनालय; at the other संतेहं घरिहिँ i. e. the s° of Śānti Jina; cf. शान्तिगृह occurring in the Agaḍadatta story of the Vasudevahiṇḍi.

सपमाड 6 1 5 सप्रमादम्.

सपण्डु 7 6 5 स-पण्डु with the Pandu treasure

सपरियार 18 4 2, सप्परिवार 1 14 3, 2 2 [illegible] सपरिवार

सपिण्डवास 1 3 4 [स-पिण्डवास] (Acc to Jacobi, 'relatives In Bh often together with अन्तेउर and परियण, gl पिण्डवास=दासीजन) with attendants

सप्पासङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 ?

सभय 12 [illegible] 5 frightfully ?

सम 5 4 6 श्रम

समउ 2 12 2, 9 4 8, 12 2 6, 15 7 8, 15 15 9b, 16 6 9b समम् enl

समकण्डिउ 17 5 3, 20 7 7 gl बाणै वेष्टित

समत्तइ 1 2 0 समतीर्थं (gl तीर्थम्)

°समग्ग 10 3 3 [समग्र] °सहित

समणु 1 10 9a, 10 7 9a [शमन cf शम् 'injure] पीडक, cf Mp 16 24 3 समियउ gl पीडित

समत्त 17 9 8, 3 11 9 समस्त

समत्त 7 1 8 18 1 9b सम्यक्त्व

√समप्प [सम्+अर्पय् cf समर्पयितुं]

-imper 2 s समप्पि 11 12 8

-abs समप्पेवि 6 [illegible] 5, 15 8 7 p p समप्पिय 4 4 9a, 10 8 6, 19 11 6

समरङ्गण 12 2 9b forceful attack in the battle (see सद्दी)

समलद्धय [illegible] 10 1b समन्द (cf √समल्लिय)

√समल्लव (समर्पय्, cf Hc IV 39 अल्लिव=अर्पय् 0 आल्लेडुं)

-abs समल्लवेवि 19 1 4

√समल्लिय (समाश्रि)

-pres 3 s समाल्लियइ (mss समिल्लिं यइ) 16 11 3b, abs समाल्लएवि 17 12 1

समसरण 1 [illegible] 9b, 1 7 6, enl समसरणय 5 3 4 समवसरण

समाइच्छिय 6 1 5, 16 9 7 सत्कार (cf PSM s v समाइच्छ)

समाणु 2 11 7, [illegible] 10 2, 10 12 1, 3 8 8, समाण 4 2 2 [समानम्] सह,

√समाण [सम्+मान्]

-pass pres part enl समाणिज्जन्तय 1 2 12b, p p समाणिय 14 3 8

√समारुह [सम्+आ+रुह्]

abs समारुहेवि 18 2 7

√समावड (सम्+आ+पत्),

-imper 3 s समावडउ 1o 14 3, p p समावडिय 7 13 9a, [illegible] 14 8, 15 1 8, 17 11 10a

समासएँ 5 13 1 समासे enl , in short, suggestively, gl अध्यवसायेन

√समिच्छ [सम्+इच्छ्]

-pres 2 s समिच्छहि Lo 13 1, 3 s समिच्छइ 18 3 2

°समिद्धय 15 14 1 समृद्ध enl

समुच्छ 19 7 11a स-मूर्छ

समुज्जल 10 4 8, °13 9 6 समुज्ज्वल

समुट्ठिय 1 16 8, enl 19 18 8 समुत्थित

√समुड्ड keep ready ?

-abs समुड्डवि 4 5 9b p p समुड्डिय 15 11 3

√समुत्तर [सम्+उद्+तृ]

-pres 3 pl समुत्तरन्ति 1 10 6

समुत्तुङ्ग 11 4 3 समुत्तुङ्ग enl

√समुत्थर (-सम्+आ+क्रम्, cf उत्थर) attack

-pres 3 s समोत्थरइ 11 10 9a, pres part समुत्थरन्त 17 4 8

√समुत्थव [सम्+उत्थापय्]

-imper 2 s समुत्थवहि 19 8 4

समुद्द° 17 16 7 [सम्+ऊर्ध्व] raised high

समुव्वारिय 15 5 3 [सम्+उव्वारिय which see] saved

√समुव्वह [सम्+उद्+वह्]

-pres 3 s समुव्वहइ 6 11 2

समुह 6 9 2 सम्मुख (Hc I 29)

समुहाणण 15 1 9b सम्मुखानन

समोसरण 5 6 6, [illegible] 13 11*b* समवसरण

सम्मय 12 2 3 [सम्यक्] सम्यक्त्व

सम्मत्त° 13 8 10*b* सम्यक्त्व

सम्माण 19 14 8 समान

सम्माणियय 16 1 9*b* समानित enl

सम्मादिट्ठि 7 3 7 सम्यग्दृष्टि

सम्मुह 7 2 9*a* समुख

√सर [स्मृ],

-pres part सरन्त 16 9 6, abs सरेवि 5 6 2, 19 10 8

° सरम्भ 15 15 9*b* रम्भा समाना ?

सरिस 16 11 6 सदृश

सरिसव° 4 4 9*b* सर्षप (G सरसव)

सरीरडय [illegible] 18 5 (शरीर+ Ap pejorative suffix °डय G °ड़ें) wretched body

सलोण 14 2 9*b* [सलवण] सलावण्य (cf. G सलोणुं)

°सल्ह 12 8 1, 12 5 1 [शल्य] sting, grudge

सलेहण 5 16 6 सल्लेखना

सवडमुह 4 7 8, 17 4 9, 17 6 2, 19 [illegible] 10*b*, enl सवडमुहय 11 13 9*a* [D 8 21] अभिमुख

सवण 5 15 1 श्रमण

सवर° 10 7 9*b* शबर

सवत्ति 19 7 4 सपत्नी

सविलक्खउ 9 8 4 [स विलक्षम्] सलज्जम्

सव्वङ्गिय 11 4 2 [सर्वाङ्गिक] सर्वाङ्गीण

सव्वङ्गागय °5 13 6° सर्वाङ्गागत

सव्वल° 11 8 4, 17 6 5 lance (cf सव्वल तिल पीडनायुध पाणी Mp 11 12 81, स०३लि सव्वेलोद्दयमी पाणी 11 16 9, [illegible] 8 [illegible] सव्वला=ऊसी)

सव्ववसाय 11 14 7 सव्यवसाय active

सव्वायामें 17 [illegible] 6, 15 5 4 [सव्वायामेन] अतिशय-यत्नेन (cf D 1 65 आयाम= बल)

√सस (श्वस्),

-pres 3 s ससइ 18 5 7

सस 5 5 3 स्वसृ

ससणेह 16 9 7 सस्नेह

ससिकन्त° 13 3 2 शशिकान्त

ससिवयणी 20 11 9*a* शशिवदना

√सह (He IV 100) राज् appear charming,

-pres 3 s सहइ 9 12 9*b*, 14 13 9*b*, 17 12 7

सहल 18 6 9*b*, enl सहलय 18 7 2 सफल

सहसा 1 12 5

सहसत्ति 9 4 5, 14 5 1, 15 8 8 [सहसा इति] सहसा

°सहाउ 4 6 1, °18 1 2 स्वभाव

°सहाय° 1 7 4

सहिय 5 4 8, 19 8 6 सखी enl

सहियय 16 1*b* सहित enl (G ह्रुं with)

सहुँ 1 14 5, 2 8 1, 4 2 9*b*, 4 6 8, 4 11 5, 9 2 8, 9 7 3, 12 8 9*b*, 15 15 8, 16 8 7 सह (He IV 419)

सहोयर 13 10 6 सहोदर

√सचर [सम्+चर्, G सौंचरहुँ]

-pres 2 s सचरहि 20 8 3, 3 s सचरइ 15 11 4, impor 2 s सचर 7 12 4,

-caus abs सचारेवि 2 7 4 p p सचारिय 9 4 7

√सचल [सम्+चल्]

-pres 3 pl सचलन्ति 4 6 4 -caus pres 3 s सचालइ [illegible] 11 9*b*, p p सचालिय [illegible] 3 2

√सचल्ल [सम्+चल्],

-pres 3 s सचल्लइ 18 8 7, p p सचल्ल 7 1 7, 9 14 6, सचल्लिय 2 [illegible] 1, 3 4 8, enl सचल्लियय 11 8 9*a*

सचारिम 4 10 8, 14 13 4 endowed with motion, moveable, mobile

√सचूर [सम्+चूर्=चूर्ण्]

-pres 3 s सचूरइ 17 9 4, p p enl संचूरियय 3 2 1*b*

°संठिय 1 8 13*a* सुस्थित.
संताण 6 8 5 सतान succession.
°संतासण 11 8 2 [सन्त्रासन] संत्रासक.
°संदरिसण 10 11 1 [सदर्शन] सदर्शक.
°संदेहवन्त 13 3 3 सन्देहवत्.
°संधाण 15 3 9*a* सधान.
संधि f. 8 4 9*a*, 16 6 9*b*, 16 7 1
√संथव [सम्+स्थापय्] console,
-pres 2 s. संथवहि 19 8 4 (gl. सन्तोषयसि), abs. संथवेवि 15 8 2, p. p संथविय 12 12 3, 19 6 2
√संथव [सम्+स्तु],
-pres. part संथवन्त 16 9 4.
√संधुक्क [सम्+धुक्ष्],
-pres. 3 s. संधुक्कइ 3 9 6, pres. part संधुक्कमाण 1 7 6.
संपाइय 5 4 6, enl. संपाइयय 9 1 4 सम्प्राप्त.
संपाविय 17 1 6 संप्राप्त.
√संपेस [सम्+प्रेष्],
-abs. संपेसेवि 17 6 10*a*
√संभर [सम्+स्मृ, *a* सौभरउँ],
-pres 2 s संभरहि 1 7 9*b*, abs संभरेवि 6 10 9*b*, संभरवि 16 7 5, 18 7 4, p p संभरिय 12 10 3.
√संभव [सम्+भू],
-pres 3 s. संभवइ 15 7 7, 16 12 1.
संवच्छर 2 3 6 संवत्सर.
√संवज्झ [सम्+बध्],
-pres 3. s, संवज्झइ 20 1 1.
संवर 3 5 2.
संवलियय 14 6 6 संवलित enl.
√संवाह [सम्+वाहय्],
-pres 3. s संवाहइ 1 14 8.
सवाह 16 9 8 gl. न्यायूत
√संवेड [सम्+वेष्ट्],
-abs संवेडेवि 20 8 1.
साइय 19 10 10*a* gl. कल्पित.
साय 1 8 10 सर्वे.
-साउ 16 3 3, सउ 7 7 4 सर्वम् (*a*. सारं entirely).

√साड (=वि+नाशय्),
-abs. साडेवि 11 1 3, p. p. साडिय 11 11 8, 14 1 4; pass. pres. part. enl साडिज्जन्तअ 17 3 7.
साणन्द 1 1 14 [सानन्द] आनन्दसहित.
सामाण-भास 1 3 10 सामान्य भाषा
सामिसाल 4 13 5, °7 3 6 [स्वामिशाल] स्वामिश्रेष्ठ.
°सार 20 9 8 धन.
°सारङ्ग 12 10 2 शार्ङ्ग
सारि 16 14 4, 17 1 1*a*, 20 5 3 गज-पर्याण (gl सारि=अवारी=*a*. अवारी).
सालय °6 4 2, 18 10 4 स्याल enl. (*a*. साळो)
साव see साव.
सावय 19 8 9 श्रावक (cf. *a*. सावज).
सासय° 4 14 9*a*, 17 18 10*a* शाश्वत.
सासणहर 19 15 10*a* [शासनधर] gl. दूत
सासुय 19 4 8 श्वश्रू enl. (*a*. सासु)
सासुरय 11 11 9*b*, 19 12 7 [*श्वाशुरक] श्वशुरालय (*a*. सासरे).
√साह [साधय्],
-pres 1. s साहमि 4 12 4, 11 5 2, pres part साहन्त 12 12 9, abs साहेप्पिणु 10 1 1; p. p साहिय 3 3 1*a*, 10 1*a*.
साहिय 2 16 7 कथित (cf. He. IV 2 साह=कथ्)
°साहण 3 7 1*a* [साधन] सैन्य.
साहरण 9 5 4 साभरण.
√साहार [सम्+धारय्, *a*. सहारा 'support', 'help'] comfort,
-abs साहारेवि 19 11 1*a*, p. p. enl साहारियय 9 11 1
°साहार 14 2 5 सहकार
साहारण 11 4 1, 14 12 5 gl. साधारण-मात्र देश
साहिवन्द 1 13 2 सस्ताभिवन्द.
साहुकार 2 17 6 साधुकार.
साहुक्कारिय 8 9 6, 20 3 3 साधुकार-संमानित.

°सुण्ह 19 4 9b सुषा.

सु-

सुतणूयरि 16 4 7 सु तनूदरी.

सुपरियण 9 5 1 सु-परिजन

सुपरिट्ठवेवि 19 1 4 [सु+परिस्थाप्य] gl. पर्यालोच्य.

सुपरिट्ठिय 9 4 6 सु+परिष्ठित.

सुपसण्णकित्ति 19 8 3, 19 10 6 सु+प्रसन्नकीर्ति

सुपास° 1 17 सु+पार्श्व

सुपहुत्त 15 7 9a सुप्रयुक्त ? (cf. पहुत्त)

सुप्फुल्ल 14 7 3 सु+प्रफुल्ल.

सुप्पहाय 14 1 1 सु+प्रभात

सुमणिट्ठय 3 1 13a सु+मनहृष्ट enl.

°सुमहुवन्त 7 11 3 सु+माल्यवत्

सुन्दर 14 11 5, 19 11 8a, enl.

सुन्दरय 12 7 6

√सुम्म (=श्रूय्),

-pres 3 s सुम्मइ 18 1 3.

सुरयारुहण 4 10 9b सुरतारोहण ?

सुरमण 10 10 1 (सु+रमण) 1. very playful, 2 having beautiful hips, gl. सुरत व्यापार चित्त

सुरसंतास 15 12 9a सुर-संत्रास terror to the gods.

सुरिन्दत्तणय 8 1 7 सुरेन्द्रत्व

√सुव [स्वप्, G सुउं]

-pres part. सुवन्त 7 9 6

सुय 7 1b सुत

सुवण्ण [illegible] 16 4 [सुवर्ण] gold coins

सुविउलमइ 12 8 8 सु-विपुलमति

सुविण 1 14 3a*, 5 12 7, enl सुवणय 9 2 9a, 16 4 1 स्वप्न

सुविणा 11 6 7 ?

सुविसाल 14 7 2 सुविशाल

सुविहाण 16 3 8, enl सुविहाणय 1 15 9b early morning (see विहाण)

√सुम्व [मुच्, He. IV 243],

-pres 3. s मुव्वइ 1 9 3a, 14 11 5, 3 pl. सुव्वन्ति 12 1 5, 16 7 6

सुसमाइच्छिय 10 6 [illegible] सु+समाच्छन्न (cf. समाइच्छय)

सुसज्ज 7 2 1 सुसज्जित compact, well-knit (cf G सचो machine)

सुसोहिय 15 6 4 (in सुहु सुसोहियउ) सु+शोभित enl

√सुह [सुखय्].

-pres 3. s सुहइ 12 12 8.

सुहावय 13 10 1a [सुखायक] सुखद.

सुहासिय वयण 1 [illegible] 11 सुभाषित-वचन

सुहि 2 9 3, 16 1 9b सुहृद्.

°सूइ 14 5 7 सूचि

सूयर° 11 4 7 शूकर (G सूवर)

सूयार 17 13 10b सूपकार

°सूरकन्ति° 13 3 2 [सूरकान्ति] सूर्यकान्त

°सेढि 2 15 5, 5 5 9b (from *श्रिढि=श्रेढि cf. sk. श्रेढि) श्रेणि.

सेणि 16 12 5 श्रेणि

सेण्ण 3 2 1b, enl. सेणय 4 7 6 सैन्य

सेरय 6 12 9b [स्वैर enl.] मदमत्त

°सेल्लग्ग 17 6 4 शर or कुन्त (D 8 57)

सेविय 2 8 7 सेवित.

सेसा 11 11 10 gl. अक्षिपा, PbM. निर्माल्य (G. सेष)

सोणिय 13 6 10b शोणित

सोण्डीर 20 7 1 शौण्डीर

सोदामणि 20 1 8 [सौदामनी] gl विद्युत्

°सोम 2 2 6 सौम्या

°सोमाल° 7 1 5 सुकुमार (cf G सुंवाळुं)

सोमालिय 19 12 4 सुकुमारिका

सोवन्न 16 3 5 स्वपन.

सोहन्ती 1 2 6 शोभमाना

सोहिय 1 1 6 शोभित

सोहिल्लय 14 5 2, 14 7 6 [शोह-शोभा+इल्ल enl.] शोभावत्

ह

हय° 1 6 5 (1) हत wretched (2) हत destroyed.

√हक्कार (-आ+कारय्) call,

-pres. 3. s. हक्कारइ 7 1 9*b*; abs. हक्कारेवि 19 2 3; p. p. हक्कारिय 5 14 3, 11 11 2.

-agent. हक्कारय 2 10 9*b*.

हट्टसोह 19 3 8 हट्टशोभा (*g.* हाट).

√हण [हन्; *g.* हणवुँ]:

-imper. 2 pl. हणहों 7 4 7; abs. हणेवि 12 1 9*a*.

हत्थिहड 12 8 6, °15 [illegible] 1 हस्तिघटा.

हत्थुत्थल्लिय 1 3 13, enl. हत्थुत्थल्लियर 8 10 9*a* ordered by a gesture of hand.

√हम्म (हम्म्; Hc. IV 244);

-pres. 3. s. हम्मइ 7 9 6, 10 12 4; pres. part. हम्मन्त 9 10 4.

√हर [हृ; *g.* हरवुँ].

-pres. 3. s. हरइ 4 6 10; pres. part हरन्त 3 2 4, enl. हरन्तय 17 4 10*b*; abs. हरेवि 7 10 1, 13 4 10*b*, 16 8 7, हरेप्पिणु 14 10 9*b*; pot. part. f. हरेवी 20 1 7.

°हर 14 2 1. गृह.

हरि 5 4 3 अश्व, 19 8 1*b* सिंह.

हरिसिय 1 8 6, enl. हरिसियय 15 8 6 हर्षित enl.

हलें सहि 15 11 9*b*, [illegible] हलें सहि, 15 12 5 हले सखि.

हलाविय 13 3 9*b* चालित (*g.* हलाववुँ).

√हस [हस्; *g.* हसवुँ].

-pres 3 s. हसइ 1 5 1, 7 10 6; 3. pl. हसन्ति 7 2 8, 9 4 8; imper. 2 s. हसु 7 12 2; opt. 2. s हसिज्जहि 7 12 2; pres. part. enl. हसन्तय 9 4 8.

हा 7 8 7, 19 5 8, हा हा 13 7 6, °हाहारव 11 9 2, 13 7 5.

हाणि 13 11 9, 15 14 8 हानि.

हारविय 15 [illegible] 7 हारयित्वा I gl. हारयटना

हिय 9 6 4 हृत.

हियच्छ 2 9 3 हृतत्व.

हियय 14 [illegible] हृदय.

हियवय 5 4 2, 5 13 1, 11 2 5, 17 13 7 हृदय (cf. Hc. IV 310 हितपक).

9

√हिण्ड [हिण्ड्; *g.* हींडवुं]; roam;

-abs. हिण्डेवि [illegible] 15 7.

हिमवद्दलिय 19 4 9*a* हिमदुर्दिन (see वद्दलिय).

√हिलिहिल (onom. अश्वशब्दे) neigh;

-pres. part. हिलिहिलन्त 12 8 5.

°हिसिय 6 1 8 हेषित.

हुअवह 16 4 9*b*, हुववह° 13 3 [illegible] हुतवह.

हुआस' 17 2 4, हुवास 8 8 7 हुताश.

°हुङ्कार 17 10 10*a* (onom.).

°हुलि° 17 6 5 प्रहरणविशेष (cf. Hc IV 143 हुल=क्षिप्).

°हुस 14 7 3 [फुस] पुस्.

हूअ 2 10 3, 3 7 4, 3 10 3, 5 5 3, 11 2 7 भूत.

हेट्ठामुह 3 7 1*b*, °4 9 8°, 13 2 10*a*, enl. हेट्ठामुहय 19 4 5 अधोमुख (*g.* हेठ down).

हेट्ठिम° 4 9 9*a* अधस्तन.

हेमइल 6 5 2 [हेमइल] स्वर्णभूमिक.

°हेरि° 16 2 6, हेरिय 4 7 1, 16 1 4 गुप्तचर (cf. *u.* हेरना, *g.* हेरवुँ see, search, spy).

हेवाइय 20 9 2 gl. गर्व नीतः, but cf. late Sk. हेवाक, हेवाकिन् habituated to, *g.* हेवा habit).

√हो [भू; *g.* होवुँ]:

-pres. 1. s. होमि 19 10 7; 2. s. होहि 5 14 1, 12 10 9*b*, 3. s. होइ 2 3 9*b*, 2 10 2, 4 13 6, 7 12 3, 15 12 3; 3 pl. हवन्ति 16 6 5, होन्ति 1 3 11, 8 8 8, 12 4 6, 16 6 2, 3; imper. 3. s. होउ 2 10 3, 2 15 5, 3. pl. हवन्तु 2 10 8, 10 9 4; fut. 3 s. होसइ 1 12 7, 4 5 4, 7 2 9*b*, 12 2 6; 3 pl. होसन्ति 5 9 3, 10, 9 3 3, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8; p. p. होन्त 2 10 8, 3 8 10*b*, 19 8 10*b*, f. होन्ति 15 12 1, enl. होन्तिय 6 14 9*a*, 15 4 2; abs. होवि 19 8 9 (होवि पिउ), होएवि 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 9 3 9*b*.

हो 7 8 7, हो हो 12 6 अहो.

होउहोउ 11 7 3 (onom.) grunting of an elephant.

PERSONAL NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

घणय see कुबेर.
*घणञय 1 16 10a घनञय
धम्म 1 1 14 धर्म.
*धम्म 1 2 7 धर्म.
धम्मरह 13 2 1 धर्मरथ.
धरणीधर 5 1 2.
धुव 7 14 8, 12 9 5, 12 12 3 ध्रुवा.
पउमप्पह° 1 1 6 पद्मप्रभ.
पउमवह see कमला.
पउमराय 20 12 8 पद्मरागा
*पउमिणि° 1 2 10 पद्मिनी.
पउलोम 2 2 6 पौलोमी
पडिचन्द 6 16 9b प्रतिचन्द्र.
पडिदिणयर see पडिसूर.
पडिबल 6 10 2, 12 5 7 प्रतिबल
पडिसुइ 1 12 1 प्रतिश्रुति
पडिसूर 19 9 8 प्रतिसूर्य, पडिदिणयर 19 11 7 प्रतिदिनकर.
पल्हायराय 18 4 1 प्रह्लादराज
पवण see पवणञ्जय.
पवणगइ 6 8 7 पवनगति.
पवणञय 18 4 2 पवनञ्जय, अणिल 19 8 9a अनिल, पवन 8 6 8, 18 7 4 पवन, पहञ्जण 18 7 2 प्रभञ्जन, मरु 15 9 1, 16 7 8, 19 12 2 मरुत्, मरुएव 19 14 10 मरुदेव, वाउकुमार 18 4 10a वायुकुमार, समीर 19 8 1b
पसण्णकित्ति 17 3 8, 19 5 3 प्रसन्नकीर्ति
पसेणइ 1 13 2 प्रसेनजित्.
पहञ्जण see पवणञ्जय
°पहत्थ 11 3 3, 11 5 4, 11 5 9b, 15 1 [illegible] प्रहस्त
*पहव 1 [illegible] 8 प्रभव
पहसिय 18 5 9b प्रहसित
*पारासर 16 6 1 पाराशर.
पावणि see हणुमन्त.
*पास° 1 1 18 पार्श्व
*पिसुण 16 6 2 पिशुन.
पुण्डरीय °11 10 2, 20 5 5° पुण्डरीक
पुण्णघण 5 6 3 पूर्णधन; पुण्णमेह 5 6 4 पूर्णमेघ.
पुण्णमेह see पुण्णघण.
पुप्फयन्त° 1 1 [illegible] पुष्पदन्त.
पुप्फोत्तर 6 [illegible] 3°, 6 2 9b पुष्पोत्तर.
पुरएव 4 10 9b पुरुदेव.
भइरहि° 5 13 3, भईरहि 5 10 7, °5 11 3 भगीरथ.
*भम्मह 1 3 8 भास्कर.
*भरह 2 4 5 भरत.
भरह 1 3 7, 1 11 8, 4 3 1 भरत.
भाणुकण्ण see कुम्भयण्ण.
भाणुसुह see कुम्भयण्ण.
*भारदुवाय 16 [illegible] 8 भारद्वाज.
*भिगुणन्दण 16 6 6 भृगुनन्दन.
भीम 5 7 11a, 5 12 1.
भुयवल 15 14 भुजबल.
भेसइ 8 1 4, 11 13 2 बृहस्पति
मय 10 1 2°, 10 9 3, 13 11 8.
मयणावलि 11 2 3, 7 मदनावलि.
*मयर° 15 1 1 मकर.
मघव 14 11 6 मघवा.
मणवेय 19 10 3 मनोवेगा
मणिचूड 19 3 8
*मणु 16 [illegible] 4 मनु.
मन्दोयरि 1 10 9b, 10 1 3, 10 2 1, 12 4 3, 13 9 5, 16 4 4 मन्दोदरी.
मन्दर 6 8 7.
मरु 16 8 9a मरुत्.
मरु, मरुएव see पवणञय.
मरुएवि 1 13 3 मरुदेवी
मल्लवन्त 8 6 7, 10 9 4 माल्यवत्.
मल्लि° 1 1 16 मल्ली
महरक्ख 5 10 1, 5 14 5 महारक्षस्.
महाकच्छ° [illegible] 13 7.
°महाभीम 5 8 7.
महामइ 12 5 [illegible] महामति.
महिन्द 17 3 9 महेन्द्र.
महीहर° 11 [illegible] 6 महीधर.
महु 15 9 3 मधु
महेसर 7 4 1 महेश्वर.

वेलन्धर° 20 5 5.
वेलाणल° 20 5 5 वेलानल.
°वेलामुह 20 5 6 वेलामुख.
वोमबिन्दु [illegible] 2 4 व्योमबिन्दु.
सइ 1 13 3 शची.
सयकर 15 6 6 शतकर.
*सयम्भु 1 3 1 et; सयम्भुएव 1 16 10*a* स्वयम्भू, स्वयम्भूदेव.
सयर 5 3 7, 14 11 5 सगर.
सयहू see इन्दइ.
सणंकुमार 14 11 6 सनत्कुमार.
सच्चवइ 20 11 9*a* सत्यवती.
सञ्झागलगज्जिय° 20 5 7 संध्यागलगर्जित.
°सञ्झावलि 20 5 7 सन्ध्यावलि.
सन्ति 1 1 15 शान्ति.
समीर see पवणञ्जय.
सम्भव° 1 1 3.
सम्बु 20 3 8, 20 13 11 शम्बु.
सम्मइ 1 12 1, 17 9 6 संमति.
सरसइ 17 18 5 सरस्वती.
ससिकर° 15 1 4 शशिकर; ससिकिरण 12 [illegible] 8 शशिकिरण.
ससिकिरण see ससिकर.
ससिधय 16 13 6 शशिध्वज.
सहसयर 18 1 5 सहस्रकर; सहसकिरण 14 3 12*b*, 14 4 6, °सहासकिरण° 15 10 1 सहस्रकिरण, सहसरासि 14 5 4 सहस्ररश्मि.
सहसकिरण see सहसयर.
सहसक्ख 5 5 1 सहस्राक्ष; दससयणेत्त 5 4 7 दशशतनेत्र.
सहसरासि see सहसयर.
सहसार 8 1 2 सहस्रार.
सामीरणि see हणुवन्त.
सारण 11 7 7, 15 1 2.
सिरिकण्ठ 6 1 3, 12 2 [illegible] श्रीकण्ठ.
सिरिप्पह 12 12 1 श्रीप्रभा.
सिरिमाल 7 1 4 श्रीमाला.
सिरिमालावइ 7 4 5 श्रीमालापति ?
सिरिमालि° 7 11 3, 17 5 6, 17 14 2 श्रीमालिन्.
सिरिसइल 19 11 8*a*, 19 18 8 श्रीशैल.
सीयल° 1 1 10 शीतल.
सीमङ्कर 1 12 3 सीमङ्कर.
सीमन्धर 1 12 3 सीमन्धर.
सीहद्धय 16 13 6 सिंहध्वज.
सीहविलम्बिय 12 6 [illegible] सिंहविलम्बित.
सुय 11 7 7°, 15 1 2° शुक.
सुकेस 6 15 9*a*, 7 5 6, 12 5 11, 15 8 9*a* सुकेश.
सुग्गीव 12 5 2,° 12 10 9*a*, °15 1 4°, 16 7 5 सुग्रीव.
सुणन्दा 2 [illegible] 7, 4 [illegible] 4 सुनन्दा.
सुतार° 12 12 5 सुतारा.
सुन्दर° 10 6 2.
सुभीम 5 7 11*a*.
सुमइ 1 1 5 सुमति.
सुमालि 8 6 8, 7 11 3°, 10 7 [illegible] सुमालिन्.
सुलोयण 5 [illegible] 3, सुलोयणय 5 4 7 सुलोचन.
सुलोयण 7 4 1 सुलोचना.
°सुवेल° 20 5 6.
°सुव्वय° 1 1 17 सुव्रत.
सुसेण 20 7 8 सुषेण.
सूरय 7 11 2, 8 6 7, 9 5 3 11 13 8, 12 5 12, gl. सूर्यरय, traditionally सूर्यरजस्.
सेयंस 1 1 11, [illegible] 16 7 श्रेयांस.
°सेणिय 1 6 1, 1 7 9*a*, 1 11 1, 5 1*b* श्रेणिक.
सोदामणिपह 18 7 4 [सौदामनीप्रभ] विद्युत्प्रभ.
सोम 8 6 7.
सोमप्पह 4 12 6 सोमप्रभ.
हणुव see हणुवन्त.
हणुवन्त 19 18 8, 20 1 9*a*, 20 2 9*a*, 20 3 6, 20 7 8, 20 9 8, हणुव 20 [illegible] 8 हनुमत्.
हत्थ° 11 3 3, 15 1 3 हस्त.
हर 5 9 9.
हरि° 6 4 5, 17 11 5
हरिकेसि 8 1 4, हरिकेसी 16 13 7 हरिकेशिन्.
हरिदवण 15 10 5 हरिदमन.
हरिसेण 11 1*b*, 11 1 9*b* हरिषेण.
हियवेय 18 [illegible] 5 हृदयवेगा.

NON-PERSONAL PROPER NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

अइरावय 8 7 1, 11 3 4, अइरावणय 3 6 1b ऐरावत

*अउज्झ 2 7 5, 4 1a, 5 1 1, उज्झ 4 1 8, 4 14 9b, 5 12 9b, 15 8 4 अयोध्या, सकेयणयरि 2 2 5, 5 11 4 साकेतनगरी

अट्ठावय 12 11 9a, 19 8 [illegible] अष्टापद (पर्वत).

अरुण 12 1 9a Vali's chariot.

°अलङ्कारोदय 12 3 4 gl. पाताललङ्का (नगर).

आइच्चणयर 7 1 [illegible] आदित्यनगर.

*उज्झ see अउज्झ.

कञ्चण 3 1 10 काञ्चन कञ्चणसेल 4 9 5 काञ्चनशैल.

कञ्चण °6 4 6° काञ्चन (द्वीप)

कञ्चणपुर 8 12 7 काञ्चनपुर.

°कञ्चुय° 6 4 6 कञ्चुक (द्वीप).

काविट्ठसग्ग [illegible] 15 5 कापिष्टस्वर्ग

कामुकविमाण 5 8 3 कामुकविमान.

किक्कु 8 12 6, किक्क 6 16 3 किष्कु, किवुर 6 7 3, किक्कुउर 12 12 2, किक्कुउरवर 7 6 3 किष्कुपुर.

~किक्कुधर 6 4 8 (द्वीप), किक्कुमहीधर 6 5 2 किष्कुपर्वत

किक्किन्धपुर 7 10 9b किष्किन्धपुर

कुम्भपुर 10 7 4.

कुम्भीपाक 11 9 7 (नरक)

कुस 6 4 6 [illegible] (द्वीप).

*गयउर 3 1a गजपुर, हत्थिणयर 2 16 6 हस्तिनगर.

*गङ्ग 15 8 9b, गङ्गा° 12 4 3 गङ्गा

*गङ्गासायर 3 12 9b गङ्गासागर meeting place of the Ganga with the sea

गन्धव्ववावि 10 5 3 गन्धर्ववापी

°गिरि 6 4 7 गिरि (द्वीप).

गीर 6 4 7 (द्वीप).

°गुञ्ज° 10 9 3 (पर्वत).

°चीण 6 4 8 चीन (द्वीप).

चीर 6 4 6.

छेहार° 6 4 6 (द्वीप).

*जउण 12 4 [illegible] यमुना.

जम्बूदीव 1 11 5 जम्बूद्वीप

जलहरधर 10 5 2 जलधर-धर.

जवण [illegible] 4 [illegible] यवन (द्वीप)

°जोहण° 6 4 8 योधन (द्वीप)

णन्दीसरदीव 6 7 9a नन्दीश्वरद्वीप, णन्दीसरकप्प 6 8 4 नन्दीश्वराख्य

*णम्मय 9 1 9b, 14 [illegible] 9b नर्मदा, रेवा 13 12 4.

णिवालोयपुर 13 1a निवालोकपुर

°तड 6 4 9a तट (द्वीप).

°ताविं° 9 1 9 तापी.

तिकूड° 11 14 8 त्रिकूट (पर्वत).

तोयावलि° 6 4 7, तोयावलि (द्वीप).

दुलङ्घ° 15 10 2 दुर्लङ्घ (नगर).

देवसंगीयणयर 10 1 2 देवसंगीतनगर, सुरसंगीयणयर 11 13 6 सुरसंगीतनगर.

धर 6 4 5 (द्वीप).

*पयाग 2 11 4, 10 13 10b प्रयाग (नगर).

पलियङ्कगुह 19 6 6, 19 [illegible] 4 पर्यङ्कगुहा

पायाललङ्क 5 8 6, 7 [illegible] 1, 7 11 6 पातालङ्का (नगर)

पुप्फवण 9 1 2 पुष्पवन.

पुरिमताल 3 1b पुरिमताल (नगर)

पुव्वविदेह 1 12 8 पूर्वविदेह (खण्ड)

पोयण° 4 2 7, पोयणणयर 1 3 1 पोतननगर

भरसल 6 4 9a भरसल (द्वीप)

*भरह 3 6 11a भरत (खण्ड)

भार° 6 4 0a (द्वीप).

भीम° [illegible] 4 9a (द्वीप)

भीमवण 9 7 1 भीमवन

भूयरवाडइ 19 17 4 भूतरवा अटवी.

*मगह 15 9 2, मगहदेस 1 1 1 मगधदेश

BOTANICAL NAMES

VIDYĀS

गयणसंचारिणिय 9 13 3, गयणसंचारिणी 9 12 1 गगनसंचारिणी

गारुडविज्ज 12 2 10*a* गारुडविद्या

छिन्दणी 9 12 7 छेदनी

जय 9 12 6 जया

जोगजोगेसरी 9 12 8 योगयोगेश्वरी

णहङ्गणगामिणिय 9 13 1 नभोऽङ्गणगामिनी

णारायणिय 12 10 1 नारायणी

णिविन्छ 9 13 3 निर्विघ्ना

थम्भणि 9 13 1, थम्भणी 9 12 4, 6 स्तम्भनी

दारणी 9 12 8 दारणा

दुण्णिवारा 9 12 8 दुर्निवारा

दुद्दरिसणी 9 12 8 दुर्दर्शना

पण्णत्ति 9 12 3 प्रज्ञप्ति

भाणुपरिमालिणी 9 12 1 भानुपरिमालिनी

भिन्दणा 9 12 7 भेदनी

भुवणसंखोहणी 9 12 4 भुवन-संक्षोभनी

भूमि गिरि-दारिया 9 12 5

महाकालिणी 9 12 1 महाकाली

महोरगिय 17 9 8 gl सर्पिणीविद्या [for महोरगिका ?]

माहेसरिय 12 10 3, माहेसरी 9 12 2 माहेश्वरी

माहेन्दविज्ज 8 7 9*a* माहेन्द्रविद्या

वइरिविद्धंसिणी 9 12 4 वैरीविध्वंसिनी

बन्ध वह कारिणी 9 12 5 बन्ध-वध कारिणी

बम्भाणि 9 12 3 ब्रह्माणी

वरिसणी 9 12 8 वर्षिणी

वामोहण° 7 7 7 व्यामोहनी

वाराहि 9 12 2 वाराही

वारुणी 9 12 5, 9 12 8

विजय 9 12 6 विजया

वीराणणी 9 12 2 वीराननी

सत्ति-सवाहिणी 9 12 7 शक्ति-सवाहनी

सत्तुविणिवारणिय 9 13 3 शत्रुविनिवारिका

सबिद्धि 9 13 1 सवृद्धि

सव्वमाकरिसणी 9 12 6 सर्वाकर्षिणी

सव्वकामप्पसरूव 9 7 6 सर्वकामाप्त-रूपा

सव्वपच्छायणी 9 12 6 सर्वप्रच्छादनी

सव्वमय-णासणी 9 12 6 सर्वमदनाशिनी

सव्वोसह 9 13 1 सर्वौषधा

सिद्धत्थ 9 13 3 सिद्धार्था

सिरिमालिणि 29 12 9 श्रीमालिनी

सोमणी 9 12 3 शोषणी

NUNERALS

½ अद्ध 1 16 4 अर्ध

1 एक्क 3 2 2*a*, 16 6 4 एक

पढम 10 8 9 प्रथम

2 दो° 3 2 2, दुइ (वि) 15 4 4, वे 2 15 4 10 7 3, 19 14 4, वे (वि) 2 15 8, 12 9 3, बि 2 13 8 15 1 3, 16 6 4, वेण्णि 12 12 10*b*, 2 13 8, दोण्णि (v. l. बिण्णि) 18 12 9*b*

–बीयय 1 8 7, 1 12 1 3 6 2, बिजय 2 15 9*a* द्वितीय

3 तिण्णि 1 7 7, ति 16 6 4 त्रि

–तइयय 1 8 8, 1 12 2 तृतीय

4 चउ 1 7 2, 7, चउर° 3 4 1*b*, चयारि 3 4 3, 4 14 7, 9 13 4, 16 11 7 (Mp 9 24 5) चत्तारि 2 5 7, 7 14 8, 12 6 8 चायार 6 1 7 चेयारि 16 6 3 चतुर्

–चउत्थय 18 8, 1 12 4 चतुर्थ

5 पञ्च 1 1 5 पञ्चन्

–पञ्चम 1 8 9, 18 5 7

5½ अद्धछट्ठ 20 12 4 अर्धषष्ट

6 छ 10 7 1, छह 10 5 3 षट्

छट्ठय 1 12 3, छट्ठम 1 8 9 षष्ठ

7 सत्त 1 8 2, '2 9 3° सप्तन्

–सत्तम 1 8 10, 1 12 4 सप्तम

8 अट्ठ 3 2 5, 3 4 7 अष्टन्

–अट्ठम 1 8 10 अष्टम

9 णव 3 4 4, णव णव 15 9 2

–णवमय 1 8 11 नवम etc.